

More riots break out in Poland

Riots have broken out in southern Poland for the second time in 24 hours. Crowds gathered outside the Wrocław police headquarters after a loudspeaker van was prevented from broadcasting anti-state propaganda. In Katowice on Tuesday, police clashed with Solidarity supporters after three activists were forced to stop selling union publications.

Royal tour TV ban threatened

A television union has threatened to "black" material shot by Independent Television News using electronic news gathering (ENG) methods if any attempt is made by ITV, the local independent company, to use it during the royal visit to Wales next week.

Livingstone beats censure move

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour leader of the GLC, beat off a Conservative censure move after the Chelsea bombing. A Labour amendment, recording outrage at terrorist violence, was carried by 45 votes to 39, and the motion as amended by 35 to 40.

Socialists take over in Athens

The first Socialist Cabinet in the history of Greece has taken over the reins of power after being sworn in by President Karamanlis. At least 13 of the 20 ministers were active in the resistance to the colonels' dictatorship and the Government's average age is under 50.

Death crash PC escapes ban

PC John Henry Wood, of the Thames Valley police, was fined £100 for causing the death of a student cyclist in Oxford by reckless driving while on an emergency call. Judge Mynett QC said there were special reasons for not disqualifying him.

Lucas workers to break picket

Two hundred members of Tass, the white-collar section of the engineering workers' union, will walk through the picket lines of three other unions on strike in a new technology dispute at two Lucas Aerospace factories in Birmingham.

Villa win and Liverpool draw

In the European Cup, Aston Villa won 2-1 against Dynamo Berlin, while Liverpool drew 2-2 against AZ Alkmaar. In the Cup Winners' Cup, Tottenham Hotspur drew 2-2 in Dundalk, while in the UEFA Cup, Southampton lost 4-2 to Sporting Lisbon.

New cardinals

Josef Glemp, Archbishop of Warsaw, Paul Marinkus, American president of the Vatican Bank and Julijonas Staponavicius, the Lithuanian Bishop presiding under arrest in the Soviet Union, are among nine new cardinals to be announced by the Pope next month.

And then, your Honour, I tripped over some insufficient evidence

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Brezhnev warns Europe

Reagan blames Russia for nuclear storm

From Nicholas Ashford, Cancun, Mexico, Oct 21

President Reagan today moved swiftly to calm the storm over recent remarks he made about the possibility of using tactical nuclear weapons. In a statement released on board Air Force One on his way to attend the 22-nation North-South summit conference which opens here tomorrow, Mr Reagan sought to attribute blame for the present controversy on the Soviet Union, because of the remarks made yesterday by President Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union was seeking to drive a wedge between the United States and its closest ally in Europe, a reference to West Germany where the storm over the Reagan remarks to American editors last weekend has been greatest.

Describing recent statements by Mr Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders as "gross distortions", Mr Reagan emphasised that American policy toward deterring conflict in Europe had not changed for the past 20 years. "Our strategy remains, as it has been, one of flexible response; maintaining an assured military capability to deter the use of force—conventional or nuclear—by the Warsaw Pact at the lowest possible level."

Alliance likely to win first by-election seat

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr William Pitt seems likely to become the first MP to be elected to the Commons under the banner of the Liberal-Social Democrat alliance.

Two opinion polls suggest that Mr Pitt's lead over his opponents in today's Croydon North-West by-election has widened considerably. The more significant, conducted by MORI for the Daily Star as late as Tuesday and yesterday, indicates that among those who said they were certain to vote, Mr Pitt would get 38 per cent, Labour's Mr Stanley Boden 31 per cent and Mr John Butterfill (Conservative) 30 per cent.

The other poll, by Gallup for the Daily Telegraph, was conducted mainly over the weekend, although it ended on Tuesday. Mr Pitt was supported by 37 per cent of the 1,041 electors interviewed, Mr Boden by 32.5 per cent and Mr Butterfill by 27.5 per cent.

Labour pledges to renationalize oil

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The new Labour government will renationalize Britain's North Sea oil, a shadow cabinet statement said yesterday. The statement came after Mr Michael Foot's declaration that the Commons on Tuesday that Labour would fight the Government's plans to sell the majority stake in the British National Oil Corporation's oil-producing business and the British Gas Corporation's oil interests.



Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, launching Maritime England at Guildhall, London, yesterday. A national opportunity for optimism and fun was how Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, described this year-long celebration of Britain's nautical heritage (Photograph by John Manning).

Unlawful killing papers go to DPP

By Lucy Hodges

To shouts and applause from the public gallery, the coroner's jury yesterday returned a majority verdict of unlawful killing at the end of the inquest into the death of Mr Winston Rose, the black, mentally handicapped man who died after a struggle with police officers in July.

The Director of Public Prosecutions, office said it would be asking the coroner for the papers in the case and would reconsider an earlier decision made not to prosecute anyone in connection with it.

Mr Rose, of Elm Road, Leytonstone, London, who was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic, died on July 13 after a violent struggle in his garden involving 12 policemen. Evidence was given that Police Constable John Young had the man in a headlock for two minutes. Mr Rose was pronounced dead as he lay handcuffed and face down in a police van.

The Rose family said yesterday that they were pleased with the verdict and would be considering taking legal action against the three groups involved: Waltham Forest social workers, doctors, and the police.

Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, called for immediate ex gratia compensation to be paid to the family by the Home Office. "The verdict underlines the lamentable lack of supervision of the Metropolitan Police," she said.

The inquest lasted eight days and took evidence from 53 witnesses. The verdict was returned by a majority of eight to two.

The 10 jurors, four of whom were black, reached their verdict during a three-and-a-half hour recess. The coroner, Mr Justice Grieve, said he was "very sorry" that the jury had to reach a verdict.

Dr Price became involved in legal argument with counsel for the family and for the Metropolitan Police. Earlier counsel for the family said Dr Price had misdirected the jury on what constituted unlawful killing. The coroner told the court: "I am not a High Court judge. I am very sorry. I am only a coroner."

In his summing up, Dr Price criticised social workers and doctors and made 13 recommendations for improvements in the terms of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act of 1980.

It does not appear from the judgment that the councils will get back the cash cut from their grants as Mr Heseltine can still renege his original decision.

A spokesman for the Department of the Environment said it had noted the decision and was considering the judgment. It is thought that the first time one of Mrs Thatcher's Ministers has been criticized by judges for acting unlawfully.

DPP acts to revive Prosser case

By Craig Seton

A Bill of Indictment charging three prison officers with the murder of Barry Prosser, who died at Winson Green Prison, Birmingham, last year, will be sought tomorrow by the Director of Public Prosecutions only three weeks after a magistrate said there was insufficient evidence to send them for trial.

Sir Thomas Hetherington, the DPP, originally said the case was closed after the magistrate's decision. His surprise change of mind was announced in a brief statement yesterday which said that he had now decided to apply for the Bill of Indictment after consultations with Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General.

If the Bill is granted, Mr Melvyn Jackson, one of the three prison officers, will have been charged three times with murdering Mr Prosser, aged 32. In February a magistrate charged him rather than send him for trial and last month, together with Mr Howard Price and Mr Eric Smith, he was discharged after the Birmingham stipendiary magistrate who decided there was insufficient evidence for a jury to convict.

A Bill of Indictment is an unusual but not rare procedural device which allows a Crown Court prosecution without the necessity of a magistrate's court commitment for trial. It requires a High Court judge's consent and that will be sought from Judge Farquharson QC in chambers at Leicester Crown Court this morning when he will consider written statements of evidence. The prison officers will all be represented.

If it is granted, Mr Jackson, aged 32, Mr Smith, aged 32, and Mr Price, aged 24, will be charged again by the police with the murder of Mr Prosser.

Heseltine wrong to cut council cash, judges rule

By Richard Ford

Two appeal judges ruled yesterday that Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, acted unlawfully in deciding to cut the rate support grants of six London boroughs by between £5.25m and £500,000.

In a three-hour reserved judgment, Lord Justice Ackner, sitting with Mr Justice Phillips in the Queen's Bench Divisional court, said that the Minister had not validly exercised his discretionary powers in making his decision to reduce grants to Brent, Camden, Hackney, Hounslow, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest.

He had refused to listen to new representations and his decision must be quashed. Lord Justice Ackner added that it would be open to the Minister, after considering the appellants' representations, to reach a decision he considered right within the terms of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act of 1980.

It does not appear from the judgment that the councils will get back the cash cut from their grants as Mr Heseltine can still renege his original decision.

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Minister attacks press over cuts

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, refused yesterday to give the total figure for the cuts that the Treasury wants in the 1982-83 estimates.

He said he had agreed to be interviewed on BBC radio, "to put the record right" about the crucial Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday to discuss reductions in planned government spending, but MPs and journalists hoping for signs of more open government and what its attempt at clarification disappointing.

He said he was misleading to talk of "cuts", yet that must be the easiest way of describing what the Treasury wants.

"I cannot say what was said at the Cabinet meeting, but what I can do is to say that the reports of it that I have read bear absolutely no resemblance to what did occur," Mr Brittan told Sir Robin Day on the Radio 4 programme, *The World at One*.

When asked whether the Cabinet was not in serious disarray if ministers had come from the meeting and had leaked to the press "like a dripping bucket", he replied: "I don't know who has said what, and what has been in the press is speculation. I know what did happen. I know the outcome."

"I know that the reports in the press are, with hardly any exception, totally wrong and, in fact, describe a meeting at which I was not present... There are going to be (spending) increases in some areas and reductions in others. I cannot give you the figures because we have not finally decided them, but the decision of the Cabinet yesterday is that the papers that the Chancellor and I put forward, and the figures in them, should be the ones that should be arrived at as closely as possible in the subsequent discussions. I can say that these figures involved actually spending more money than appears in the present plans published in the expenditure White Paper."

Mr Brittan said that the Treasury proposals for public spending in 1982-83 were discussed only in outline and the Cabinet decision was that in later discussions the aim would be "to arrive at totals as near as possible to those that we proposed."

In fact *The Times* said on Wednesday, although Mr Brittan did not refer to it, that the Prime Minister was reported to have asked her colleagues to "go away and do the best you can". That does not seem to be an inaccurate summing up of what Mr Brittan said happened.

The *Times* reported that the Treasury's request was for total cuts of about £5,000m in next year's planned level of spending, to keep government spending in line with its medium-term strategy, and that that request met with firm resistance from the majority Cabinet ministers said afterwards that there was little chance of more than half the requested total's being achieved.

Mr Michael Morris, solicitor for Mr Melvyn Jackson, said: "My client has maintained his innocence throughout and he is very distressed. He has been through an exceptional amount of stress."

Continued on back page, col 2

How to speak proper-by the BBC

By Kenneth Gosling

A new BBC guide to the spoken word published today examines in the most part the way English is broadcast.

Listeners who fear that standards are dropping either lack an historical perspective or place too much weight on occasional lapses or on the mannerisms of individual broadcasters and therefore fail to recognize that most of the English spoken on radio and the networks is pleasantly presented in a variety of styles, says the guide's author, Dr Robert Burchfield, chief editor of the *Oxford English Dictionary*. The guide is strictly a radio exercise (television is going its own way) and will be available to the public as well as to staff. It deals with words Dr Burchfield himself has difficulty with, such as "subsidence", which he admitted at a press conference he tends to pronounce differently every time he says it. (The guide places the accent on the second syllable, saying it as "side.")

Radio 3 announcers often have to say "opus" and Dr Burchfield rules that it takes a long "o" as in "hope". And although the "new" as Dr Burchfield calls them, on television news say "Soviet" with a short "o", he says it should be long.

Listeners' letters helped to show which words gave most offence when mispronounced, and these include "disrupt" (stress second syllable), "government" (first "n" fully pronounced) and "homemake" (stress first syllable). Others were "comparable" (stress first syllable), "composite" (third syllable, but not like "sight"), "contributor" (stress second syllable), "controversy" (first syllable), "deity" (first syllable), "see" (disputable), "jewellery" (jewel-ry, not jewel-ry), "primarily" (first syllable stressed, others not), "research" (second syllable noun and verb), "spontaneously" (third syllable, as in "see") and "temporarily" (stress first syllable, others not).

As Dr Burchfield said yesterday, "The English language is like a supermar truck that just goes on regardless. The language proceeds in its own inimitable fashion and the way it is used has very little effect on it."

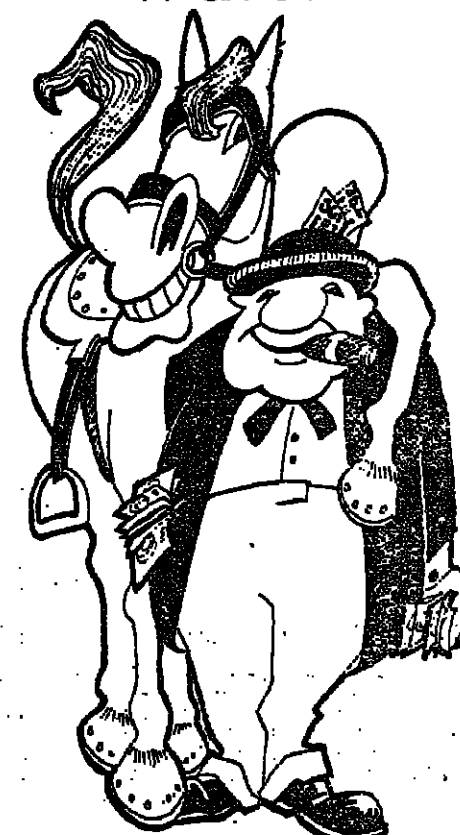
He was at pains to defend dis-jockeys against their critics. People like Dave Lee Travis, Simon Bates and Jimmy Young, apart from the mannerisms they assumed and their "dreadful jingles", spoke essentially the same as the rest of us, he said.

Dr Burchfield urges broadcasters to avoid cliché phrases such as "no way", "at the moment in time" and "at the end of the day" and words like "ongoing", "scenario" and "situation" where this is preceded by a noun or phrase.

As for regional accents, 50 years of broadcasting had not, he thought, cut them down at all.

The Spoken Word, a BBC Guide, by Robert Burchfield (BBC Publications and bookstalls; £1.95).

Good judges know the form



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1981
1831

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West End Office
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Also London & Overseas
Tel: 01-481 8838

1981
1831

From Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent,
Birmingham

But they said: "This is not the end of the battle" and promised further protests.

The decision to end the protest came the day after Denning, Master of the Rolls, had refused to order Mr John Alderson, Devon and Cornwall's Chief Constable, to clear the demonstrators from the site as requested by the Central Electricity Generating Board. The chief constable had refused to move the demonstrators because he felt they were not breaking the law.

The protesters said: "The Chief Constable has been put in an impossible situation and we have therefore decided to withdraw voluntarily."

in the principality. The note was received by the BBC in Bangor, Gwynedd, and it claimed that the protesters had set fire to three or two hundred firebricks which badly damaged properties in Snowdonia during the night. Later another fire was reported in Anglesey.

Both homes in Snowdonia are owned by families who live in England but the properties are managed by the Gwynedd County Council. It was a pity when the first fire was discovered. The note claimed that an organization called MG, thought to stand for Meibion Gŷduwr (the sons of Glendower) was responsible.

The note said: "As promised we will go back to finish our work of clearing our country of foreign citizens".

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Police believe Mr Dunne is being held north of the border. Two burnt-out vehicles used by the kidnappers have been discovered.

mined will not be handed over.
☐: An Opposition attempt to remove the writ for the Cavan/Monaghan by-election to fill the vacancy created by the death of the hunger striker, Kieran Doherty, failed by two votes in the Dail yesterday (Our Dublin Correspondent writes).
 Private soundings in the border constituency indicate that the Government would lose badly. ?

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Family harmony: Maxim Shostakovich (right), the composer's son, and his own son Dmitri, a pianist, at the Festival Hall yesterday. (Photograph by Jonathan Player.)

Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, has alleged that Dr Arthur prescribed DF118 for the boy. He also felt the lack of treatment was a factor in John's

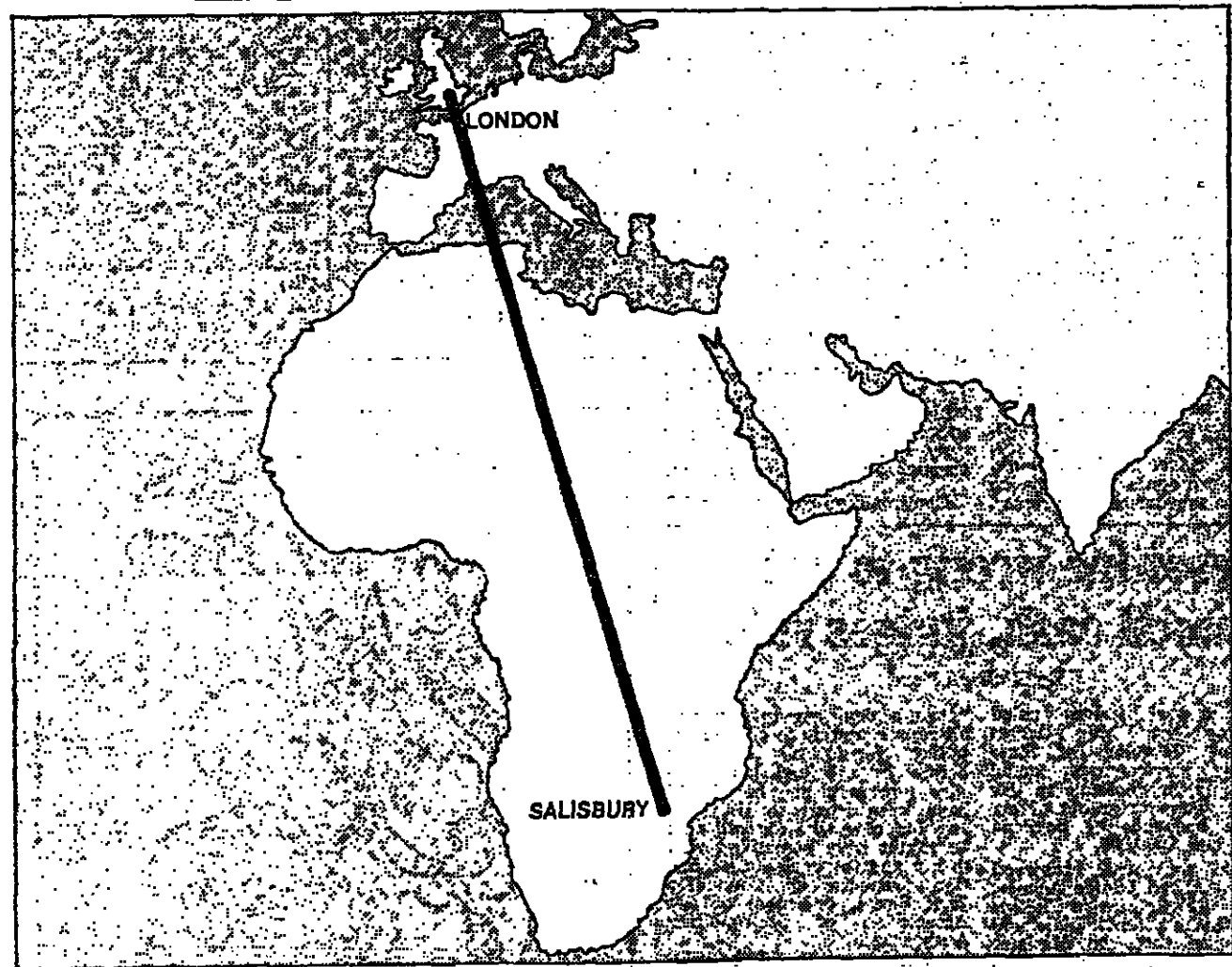
From Ronald Kershaw
Middlesbrough

yell. Then it progressed to much more direct approaches, even with requests for specific sums. This was apart from meals, goods and presents." Mr Vickers told the police he had seen Mike Callaghan

**By Our Medical
Correspondent**

**SCOTTISH
SHUTTLE**

we came back to finish our work of clearing our country of foreign citizens".



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Prior dashes ferry hopes

aged 16, were committed for trial at Birmingham Crown Court by city magistrates yesterday charged with going equipped to steal petrol.

Life sentence

General 'improving'
Lieutenant General Sir Stuart

IRA bomb exploded under his car, was said to be improvising at King's College Hospital yesterday.

New heart man 'fine'

a new heart at Harefield Hospital yesterday. He was feeling fine, the hospital said.

Danmark	Dir	6.50	Dubai	Dir	7.00
Finland	Nik	6.50	France	Eur	6.00
Germany	DM	3.50	Greece	Dr	78
Holland	Gf	3	Iran	R	135
LD - 0.500			Iraq	Republic	309
LD - 1600			Jordan	LD	0.625
KD - 0.450			Lebanon	L	4.00
L - 35			Madagascar	Sc	75
SC - Morocco	Dir	7	Norway	Kr	6.50

By Christopher Warner
Arts Correspondent

The Old Vic, which closes today, is to hold two rock concerts to try to make the theatre popular entertainment centre.

By Michael Bailey
Transport Correspondent

potential fatal side effects of CCNU. He had obtained a gross overdose of the drug by criminal deception. He gave his wife all the capsules and his explanation that he gave her

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Croydon campaign ends with lawyers' threat

By John Witherow

In a final, bitter twist to what has been a remarkably quiet campaign in the Croydon, North-West, by-election, the Labour Party accused the Liberal-SDP alliance of "gagging" two voters with letters from Lord Goodman's legal firm.

The Labour Party printed 5,000 edited copies of the letter, which was delivered to the two women on Monday after they had complained about the conduct of Mr William Pitt, the Liberal-SDP candidate in the south London constituency, when he was chairman of a local residents' association.

Typewritten on headed newspaper of Goodman Derick and Co, solicitors, the letter said the firm acted for Mr Pitt and would start proceedings if the allegations were repeated and would consider serving an injunction on the two constituents to silence them.

A Labour Party leaflet published with the letter and delivered to houses in the constituency on the eve of polling said: "We... wonder why the Liberal candidates, who says he's always prepared to help anyone with a problem, should be so worried by these people's problems that he gets the great Lord Goodman to sue them."

Mrs Joyce Adams, aged 51, who received one copy of the Goodman letter, said: "I could not believe it when it arrived. But it does not frighten me. As far as I am concerned Mr Pitt is definitely the kind of person we do not want."

Mrs Adams was sent the letter two days after she made the allegations to Mr Pitt in the street. Mrs Ann Jones,

who received the other, identical letter, made similar accusations to the Liberal-SDP Party.

The distribution of the edited version of the letter by the Labour Party was described as despicable by Mr Pitt, who fought off a move some time ago to replace him as candidate with Mrs Shirley Williams. "If all they can do is use a solicitor's letter, then they cannot have much substance to their campaign", he said.

He added: "I have been falsely accused of misappropriating £29. These allegations are without foundation and I am sickened by them. It is not a question of being heavily-handed by sending a solicitor's letter. These allegations have been going on for some time."

Mr Peter Chegwyn, his agent, said: "The electorate will recognize this as a smear. It could give us an extra couple of thousand votes." He was pointing out that the Labour move came after the second opinion poll in three days predicted that Mr Stanley Boden, the Labour candidate, would come third. But, as has been the case throughout the campaign, all three leading parties said they were ahead and that their man was all but packing his bags for Westminster.

Local people have witnessed a remarkable string of national figures visiting the area in the past two weeks, including many former members of Labour and Conservative cabinets. Most Liberal MPs and about a dozen SDP MPs have travelled to Croydon.

The Labour Party has brought

in about fifty MPs including Mr Michael Foot, Mr James Callaghan, Mr Denis Healey, Mr Neil Kinnock, Mr John Silkin, and other shadow spokesmen. The party has avoided the embarrassing presence of Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, whose supplementary rate rise to finance price cuts on London Transport have made him thoroughly unpopular with many constituents.

The Conservative Party, by contrast, has fought what it calls an old-fashioned campaign, with fewer outsiders, although it has also welcomed about fifty MPs to help to make sure of wavering Tories.

The candidates in the by-election are: Mr John Butterfill, Conservative; Mr Stanley Boden, Labour; Mr William Pitt, Liberal-SDP Alliance; Mr John Foster, Ecology; Mr Josef Joseph, London Federation of the Self Employed; Mrs Marilyn Gillies-Carr, Independent Pro-Life; Mr William Roake, Public Safety Democratic Monarchist White Resident; Mr Lawrence Brooks, Disabled War Pensioners Association; Mr George Major, Family Law Reform; Miss Susan McKenzie, Constitutional Movement; Mr Stephen Done, Anti-Common Market Free Trade; and Mr Nicholas Griffin, National Front.

The result: at the last general election was Conservatives (19,928), Labour (16,159), and Liberal (4,239). The by-election was caused by the death of Mr Robert Taylor.

Frank Johnson, back page



On the defensive: Mr Livingstone during the debate on the censure motion last night.

Livingstone beats off Tory censure motion

By Robin Young

Labour councillors on the Greater London Council last night closed round their leader, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, and enabled him to defeat a Conservative motion censuring him for his "extreme views" and "outrageous remarks" after the Chelsea bombing in which two people died.

The price of Mr Livingstone's reprieve was spent out in a strong speech by Mr Illyd Harrington, his deputy leader, who said: "Today the GLC is extricating itself from Northern Ireland. It is beyond any doubt that the leadership of this council is now going to concentrate on the constitutional problems coming from central government. This meeting today is a watershed. We have taken a decision that we are going to get the GLC back on to a sane and sensible line."

That was interrupted by Sir Horace Cutler, the Conservative opposition leader, as meaning that Mr Livingstone had been obliged to give the Labour group an undertaking that he would "not give forth on every subject in future." But Sir Horace, feared by Labour members, said that Mr Livingstone would remain a liability.

"He is using the GLC as a doormat to wipe his dirty boots on," Sir Horace said. "He has generally used, misused and abused his position as leader of the council to further his extremist views. He is the worst thing to hit London since the plague, and in some ways akin to it. He must go now."

Mr Livingstone, who had earlier cheerfully countered a barrage of critical Conservative questions on his utterances on H-block hunger strikers, the IRA, the police, the royal wedding, and homosexuals, admitted in his own speech that it was not the council's job to discuss Northern Ireland. "That is for us to do as individual members of our political parties outside the chamber", he said.

But he complained that the extraordinary meeting of the council called by the Conservatives had turned into a travesty and a cheap charade. Instead of serious debate there had been a load of cheap tired jokes and political propaganda, he maintained. Mr Livingstone claimed that he had been the victim of a campaign of press vilification, and that representatives of the newspapers who criticized him had refused to meet him in public debate on television. He disclosed that he is to report the Daily Mail to the

Press Council, as well as the Sun, which described him as "the most odious man in Britain".

Mr Livingstone said that he had felt "total and utter despair" at the resumption of IRA bombing in London, and that he had never denied that the terrorists were guilty of murder. He had wanted to ask what could be done to stop it happening again, and there had been no support in the media for a debate about that.

Labour successfully carried an amendment to the Conservative motion and an early close to the debate. The Labour majority in the voting were five and six, the council's one Liberal member voting with the Conservatives. The Labour amendment expressed "deep sense of outrage at terrorist acts of violence in the streets of London".

Motorfair exhibitors aim for £9m sales

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Motorfair, London's first car exhibition for four years, opened yesterday by Prince Michael of Kent, could become as much a fixture as the traditional Motor Show, now held every other year in Birmingham.

The organizers are hoping for between 400,000 and half a million visitors over the next ten days, and are planning further events to alternate with Birmingham.

Motorfair differs from the Motor Show in that cars can be sold to the public. A survey shows that eight leading manufacturers expect between them business exceeding £9m.

Motorfair has also been devised as a family entertainment and the Earls Court exhibition centre has been modernized to cost £10m.

Prince Michael directed his opening speech to the customers, urging them to tell manufacturers what they thought of their cars, and advising manufacturers to listen to what the customer said. Among those he called on was a smiling Mr John Z. De Lorean, in attendance to show off his controversial creation from Northern Ireland.

The De Lorean car is a scoop for Motorfair, since this is the first opportunity for people on the British mainland to see it, though they cannot buy it for another 12 months.

Another model new to Britain is the Hyundai Pony, a small South Korean car "fathered" by Mr George Turnbull, formerly of British Leyland and now head of Talbot.

The BL centrepiece is the recently launched Triumph Acclaim, while Vauxhall is showing its new Cavalier. Among continental novelties are the revised BMW 5 series and the Porsche 944, on sale in the spring.

For me, the highlight of Motorfair has been securing Ian Botham's autograph for my cricket-mad son.

Forty ideas to halt pollution of Britain

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Britain should extend her territorial waters to 12 miles without waiting for agreement on the draft convention on the law of the sea, Sir Hans Kornberg, chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, said yesterday.

He said an extension of the three-mile limit was important to organizations whose interests were threatened by oil pollution. It extended the area in which offences committed by foreign vessels would be subject to British law and claims for damage compensation.

It also gave more effective powers for investigating shipping incidents that threatened the coast.

Sir Hans, Professor of biochemistry at Cambridge University, was introducing one of the commission's most extensive studies in its 10-year history. It covers all aspects of oil pollution at sea that could threaten Britain's amenity or wildlife, either in the short term from tanker accidents or North Sea oil production spillages, or from continuous small discharges from land-based operations like oil refining.

The report is reassuring about the likely long-term effects of oil pollution on fisheries, inshore marine life and sea birds, but contains more than 40 recommendations intended to help avoid or combat large oil spills that can cause catastrophic short-term damage to beaches and amenities, economic damage to tourism and fisheries, and mass destruction of bird life.

Sir Hans criticized the inadequate charting of waters around the United Kingdom. Only about 20 per cent had been adequately or moderately surveyed to standards for safe tanker navigation, yet many areas in the North Sea and the West of Scotland were being rapidly developed for transporting oil.

His action to overcome this deficiency had been thwarted by a decade of inter-departmental wrangling. Cash shortages meant that

the Ministry of Defence, responsible for hydrographic surveys, had to concentrate on surveys essential for defence, and naval surveys did not always meet civil needs.

The report says that more survey ships are needed specifically for civil needs. A fully equipped coastal survey ship costs about £14m. With the annual running costs of about £1m to £2m.

The risks involved in not making surveys cannot be measured, but the commission says "It is certain that even one accident that resulted in massive coastal pollution would lead to great public concern and would powerfully affect perceptions of the balance of cost and risk."

The report expresses concern about the storage of oil in a 200,000-ton, moored tanker, without motive power and fitted with segregated ballast tanks in the Fulmar Field in the North Sea.

The Department of Energy acknowledges that a collision involving that vessel could lead to substantial release of oil, but the department points out that the vessel is 250 kilometres from the nearest coast.

Eight report, Oil Pollution of the Sea, Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, Stationery Office, £10.25.

Sir Hans Kornberg: Concern over oil storage.

Loneliness of life with a doctor

From John Hiscroft, San Diego

The plight of doctors' wives who are neglected by their husbands and turn to drink, drugs or suicide was highlighted by Sir John Walton, president of the British Medical Association, at the association's annual conference in San Diego yesterday.

The suicide rate among doctors' wives was three times higher than among the wives of accountants or architects, he said, and a recent investigation showed that 95 per cent of them felt neglected. They saw the husband's practice as a demanding mistress who always won.

The family home, he said, was a hornet's nest, with an ever-ringing telephone and patients calling at the house, frequently at unusual hours. When the doctor came home he was tired and emotionally drained.

"He takes great pride in working an 18-hour day and is reinforced by the admiration of others", Sir John said. "No one tells him he is a fool. No one orders him to go to bed. No one counsels him that he may even be hurting his patients. Inevitably, when he finally gets home, he is a rather difficult person to cope with."

Earlier Sir John told the conference that the rate of alcoholism in British doctors was three times as high as the national average. Statistics showed that there were 2,000 to 3,000 alcoholic doctors in Britain and in one year alone 311 had died from cirrhosis of the liver.

Sex in marketing is blamed for epidemic

The use of sex in marketing was a leading cause of the current epidemic of sexual diseases, the conference was told on Tuesday. Captain William Harrison, Director of the Clinical Investigation Centre at the United States naval hospital in San Diego, condemned what he termed "the blatant misuse of sexuality".

HOW TO AID DISRUPTIVE PUPILS

By our Education Correspondent

Disruptive pupils should be moved into special units or classes only as a last resort, according to a Schools Council report published today. It calls on schools to review their methods of teaching and controlling difficult pupils.

Disaffected pupils could not be seen as a broad apart, it says. If such pupils were to have a real chance of overcoming their difficulties, they must be kept in touch with the education being experienced by their more able and/or more motivated peers.

The report identifies two kinds of disruption behaviour. There was the small number of pupils who appeared to have become totally alienated from school. It might be necessary to retain some separate provision for them.

But there was also the much larger number of pupils whose actions were milder, but more insidious and harder to combat.

Disruptive pupils, by Mary Evans, Schools Council. Longman Resources Unit, 33-35 Tanner Row, York, Yorkshire YO1 1JP, £1.40

Top-level vendetta against EXIT, trial jury told

By Frances Gibb

A man accused of one murder and helping people to commit suicide told a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that he was the victim of a top-level government vendetta involving the Prime Minister and Home Secretary against EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society. In a statement from the dock lasting more than three hours, Mark Lyons, aged 70, of Fairhazel Gardens, West Hampstead, said that the legal action had come about because the Director of Public Prosecutions had "got his nose bloodied" over two previous euthanasia cases where prosecutions had not been brought.

One case had involved Mr Derek Humphry, a former Sunday Times journalist who wrote a book telling how he assisted in the death of his wife, who had cancer. The second involved Dr Colin Brewer, an EXIT member, who was accused of aiding and abetting suicide after admitting giving a terminally ill patient a lethal dose of drugs.

Mr Lyons accused the police officers handling the case against him of lies and vicious, spiteful and inhuman

treatment. He added he had been humiliated and degraded when in prison.

Nicholas Reed, general secretary of EXIT, of Sandford Walk, New Cross, is also accused of aiding and abetting and conspiring.

Mr Lyons said he was a spiritual healer. On the way home from school one day a voice said three times in his ear: "You will retire at 45." He called the voice his puppet master because it told him what to do. The puppet master explained to him how he received the spiritual powers to heal. He said to him one day: "There is a tiny little hole at the top of your head. It is no bigger than the width of a hair follicle but through that tiny hole we put the universal power in."

The puppet master explained to him how he received the spiritual powers to heal. He told him: "There is a tiny little hole at the top of your head. It is no bigger than the width of a hair follicle but through that tiny hole we put the universal power in."

Mr Lyons said he did not call him a guardian angel. The hearing continues today.

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Pope's spring visit to Britain will go ahead

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

After months of uncertainty, it was confirmed yesterday that Pope John Paul II will visit Britain next May.

The attempt on his life, and the prospect that he would not make a full recovery, had created considerable doubt that the visit would take place.

Cardinal Hume of Westminster and Cardinal Gray of Edinburgh issued a statement yesterday in the light of a private audience with the Pope last Saturday. It had been indicated that Cardinal Hume's visit to Rome this month was the point at which a decision would be made, and planning for the visit was curtailed.

The two cardinals hint at this position when they state: "Our preparations for the visit will now proceed." The Pope had made a remarkable recovery and was in excellent spirits, but they did not intend to overload him with too many engagements. People are asked to be "sensitive to the need for preserving the good health of our visitor."

The visit will take place from May 28 to June 2, and the itinerary worked out before the assassination attempt included Canterbury, London, York, Coventry, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Cardiff. While any revised itinerary is bound to include cities in Scotland and Wales, and the

Canterbury visit is regarded as sacrosanct, some of the places mentioned originally are likely to be disappointed.

This first visit of a Pope to Britain is still officially a visit to the Roman Catholic community, and not in any sense a state visit. Nevertheless the Government will treat it as a private visit of a Head of State, with the protocol that status commands. It is therefore likely to include one or more functions at which the Government will be the official host, and the Queen has already indicated that she wants to welcome the Pope personally.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, has invited the Pope to Canterbury Cathedral, and a special ecumenical service is being organised for them both. It will not include a Roman Catholic Mass, a prospect that originally drew protests from some Protestant churchmen.

The official announcement in accordance with usual custom, is not expected for some months. Meanwhile a revised programme will be drawn up and submitted to the Vatican for approval.

The new limitations on the visit will reinforce the attitude in official Roman Catholic circles in England that papal visits have become too spectacular, and that this one should be more low key.

Diary, page 14

Gem raid filmed by hidden camera

Three armed men who escaped with gems worth £50,000 in a 45-second raid on jewellers in a London hotel were yesterday filmed on video tape.

A hidden camera filmed the thieves as they threatened staff with hand guns and ransacked the store safe at the Churchill Hotel, in the West End.

The tape shows the men entering, pressing guns against the heads of the staff and forcing them to lie on the floor.

Mr David Morris, the shop owner, said: "The pictures are excellent. They show the whole robbery and the men can be seen quite clearly."

One of the robbers pretended to be a customer and as the security door was opened to let him in, two more burst in. One was wearing a balaclava and the other had a thick beard and a deerstalker, pulled well down over the head.

The safe, containing mainly watches and rings, was opened to let him in, two more burst in. One was wearing a balaclava and the other had a thick beard and a deerstalker, pulled well down over the head.

Mr Morris said the police arrived within a minute of his telephone call, but the raiders had escaped through a side door to a red Cortina waiting in Berkeley Mews, behind the hotel.

The car was abandoned less than a mile away, and the police believe the gang switched to a Maxi which was later found parked a few hundred yards away from the Cortina.

Race adviser denies left-wing bias

By Robin Young

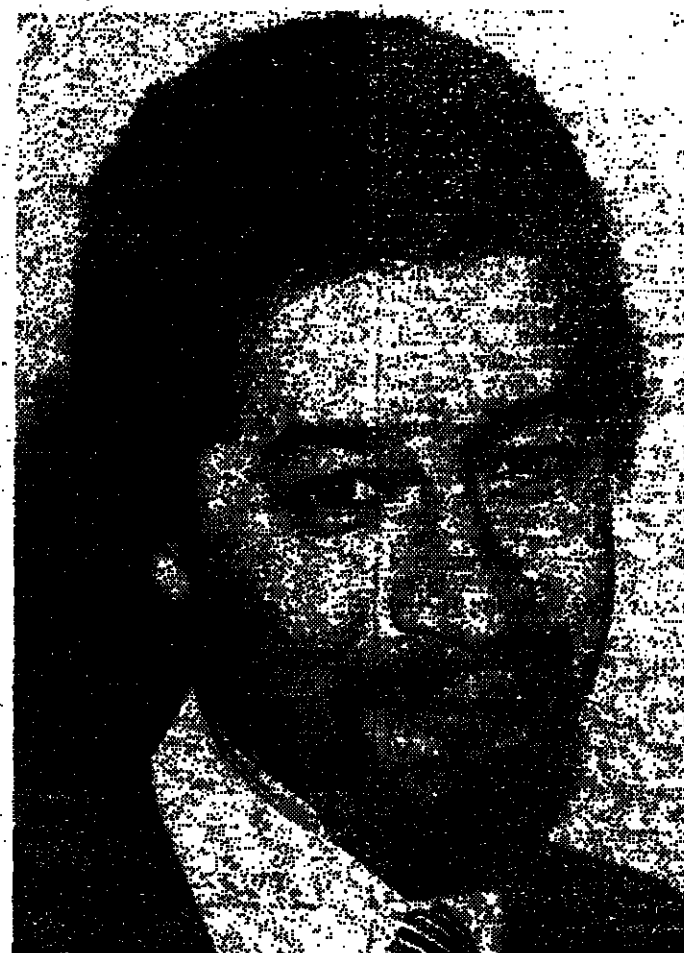
Mr Herman Ouseley, who has been chosen as the Greater London Council's first race relations adviser with a salary of £22,000 a year, denied yesterday that he was a left-winger and follower of Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader.

He said yesterday: "It is important, because of reports that have already appeared in the press, to say that my politics are neutral, I am only a left-winger to the extent that I have played football in that position sometimes, and I have never even met or spoken to Ken Livingstone in my life."

During a short lunch break at his present work, with Lambeth Borough Council, Mr Ouseley said that he saw his job as one of correcting inequalities and breaking down unfair systems and structures. "When you are talking about racism, every institution in Britain could do with a complete shake-up. In that respect the GLC needs to be turned upside down."

Mr Ouseley, aged 36, was born in Guyana and came to Britain in 1957. He attended the William Penn comprehensive school in Dulwich, and then joined the former Middlesex County Council as a junior management trainee. In 18 years as a local government officer, he has worked in social services, managing old people's homes, and in community relations, before becoming Lambeth's race relations adviser two years ago.

At Lambeth he has campaigned to make the local authority's own jobs more accessible to black people, instituting an audit of employ-



Mr Ouseley: 'GLC needs to be turned upside down on race'

ment which revealed, for example, that of Lambeth's 154 dustmen only four were black.

"We had some success in making lower-level jobs more open to black people, despite some union opposition," he claimed yesterday.

Mr Ouseley said traditions and practices of local authorities had grown up over years, and were designed for an all-white community. There would be resistance to change, and local authorities must have a commitment to tackle it.

Ban sought on MPs' jobs outside Commons

By Ian Bradley

A former Labour MP called yesterday for legislation to prevent MPs from holding substantial outside interests. Mr Max Madden, former MP for Sowerby and a member of the House of Commons Select Committee set up in 1976 to investigate the involvement of certain MPs in the Poulson case, was commenting on statements which appear in a book on the case published today.

The Book Web of Corruption, (Granada, £12.50) quotes a report by the late Mr John Cogh QC, then the Director of Public Prosecutions' leading counsel, saying that the "reprehensible conduct" of the late Mr Reginald Maudling would have made him liable for prosecution for corruption had he been a civil servant. As an MP he was able to escape prosecution.

Mr Madden, who is now director of publicity in the Labour Party, said: "My recollection is that there was a good deal of disagreement about the interpretation of the statutes. The view of the law officers was that a strict interpretation of the law was that MPs could not be held liable for prosecution for corruption. My own position was that that view could and should have been tested."

"MPs should be required to withdraw from substantial outside interests. As parliamentary salaries and conditions have improved, that seems a wholly reasonable demand."

The committee found that the behaviour of Mr Maudling and Mr Albert Roberts, Labour MP for Normanton, was inconsistent with the standards that the House of Commons was expected to exact from its members. It also found that Mr John Cordle, former Conservative MP for Bournemouth East, had committed a contempt of Parliament. In a debate in July, 1977, the Commons refused to accept the committee's report.

The difficulty in prosecuting a Member of Parliament for an offence under the various Acts dealing with corruption is that he does not fall under any of the definitions of persons who may become liable (Our Legal Correspondent writes).

The Public Bodies Corrupt Practices Act, 1889, for instance, deals with corruption while holding office with a public body. The term "public body" is defined to include local authorities and various boards, commissioners or other bodies dealing with ratepayers' moneys. An MP would clearly not be within that description.

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, is designed to deal with a corrupt "agent", who is defined as any person employed by or acting for another. The Act specifically goes on to state that "a person serving under the Crown" is an agent.

Youth gets life for knife attack on police

From Our Correspondent Leeds

A youth aged 17 who was sentenced yesterday morning to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure for killing a policeman was later given a life sentence for wounding another officer.

Leeds Crown Court was told that Sergeant Michael Hawcroft was knifed 20 times as he struggled with the youth and died from his injuries. His colleague, Inspector Jim Newsham, was also stabbed as he tried to arrest the youth. John Edward Long, of Milner Inn, Bradford, West Yorkshire, admitted wounding Sergeant Hawcroft, aged 31, and wounding Mr Newsham, aged 46. His plea of not guilty to Mr Newsham's attempted murder was accepted.

Mr Humphrey Potts, QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Long, a market worker, set out with a friend on a "joy riding" expedition in Bradford last March. He was armed with a sheath knife and a heavy metal bar and told his friend: "If we get chased I'll either hit them on the head with the iron bar or stick the knife into them."

The youths were spotted as they attempted to take a Ford Capri car. Long was chased into an enclosed area by the sergeant, and while the officer attempted to detain him, he was subjected to a vicious attack with a knife from which he died.

"The inspector was some distance away chasing the other youth when he heard screams. He went as fast as he could and when he got there the accused was still attacking the sergeant."

Mr Newsham was stabbed three times in the leg for about eight minutes until reinforcements arrived. He later told police colleagues that he bit his lip to avoid fainting.

Mr Paul Kennedy, QC, for the defence, said Mr Long lost his self-control. "The most likely explanation is fear. It was a frenzied attack, but not a cold-blooded murder."

He said that even as he was being driven away in a police van Mr Long had to be bit and handcuffed to restrain him.



John Long: Vicious assault on sergeant

Girl's rape story fantastic, dentist said on tape

A jury heard a tape recording yesterday in which a dentist described as fantastic a girl's claim that he had sexual intercourse with her in his surgery.

The dentist, aged 28, has denied raping the girl, an auxiliary nurse aged 19, in the dentist's chair after extracting her tooth, and saying her at her home the next day, January 6.

Nottingham Crown Court was told that on January 7 the girl telephoned the surgery and the dentist came to her home, where the police had hidden a tape recorder.

The girl told the dentist she felt certain she had had intercourse in his surgery after being drugged with

valium, and that she had been medically examined.

On the tape the dentist said he had gone to the girl's home the previous day because he was worried about her condition. He said he rolled her over on the bed because he was anxious about her lying on her back and thought she might choke.

Cross-examined by Mr Igor Judge, QC, for the defence, the girl agreed she told the dentist lies during the tape recording to get him to make admissions.

The girl denied a suggestion by the defence that in her bedroom she took off her nightdress with the dentist's help and consented to sex. The case continues today.

DETECTIVE CLEARED OF ALLEGATION

From Our Correspondent Manchester

Allegations against a detective were withdrawn at Trafford Magistrates' Court, Manchester, by the Director of Public Prosecutions yesterday.

Det Constable Alan Plant, aged 33, was suspended from duty six months ago after being charged that he and others conspired in 1977 and 1978 to pervert the course of public justice in that they should act contrary to their public duty as police officers.

Mr Frederick Marr-Johnson, for the DPP, said yesterday that he had been instructed to withdraw the charge against Mr Plant.

Mr Jeffrey Wilner, for the defence, said there could be no more serious charge against the police officer. "This is a complete vindication of the innocence he has always maintained."

CARBON COPY JEWEL RAID

Four gunmen who escaped with gold and silver and jewellery worth £50,000 after tying up a jeweller, his wife, son and daughter, were being sought by the police yesterday.

The raid on the home at Reigate, Surrey, was a carbon copy of raids on the homes of two other jewellers — one at Fyfe Road, near Woking, and the other at Ashstead, Surrey — a short time ago.

Drugs trial delayed

A drugs smuggling trial at the Central Criminal Court, which is nearing the end of evidence for the prosecution after a month, was halted yesterday because of the absence of a woman juror who has a cold.

Judge Mason, QC, who is unable to sit today because of public duties, adjourned the trial until tomorrow.

The case arises from the landing of 15 tons of cannabis valued at £20m on the Scottish island of Kerrera in December, 1979.

Dennis Marks, aged 36, of Haux Road, Hauxley, Morgan, aged 35, of Oaklands Avenue, Pottery Bar, and Morgan Prentiss, aged 41, a Californian yacht broker of Grosvenor Crescent Mews, Hyde Park, plead not guilty to smuggling and possessing cannabis.

BABY LEFT ON DOORSTEP

Police were yesterday trying to trace the mother of a two-day old baby found abandoned on a doorstep in Stirland Road, Paddington, on a doorstep. The baby was wrapped in a tablecloth and covered with a sheet of plastic.

She was taken to Paddington Green Children's Hospital where her condition was said to be comfortable. The girl, who is black, was born at home in an unattended birth.

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1962:	Consultancy contract for setting of new Jeddah Airport. Second Gulf telephone company inaugurated in U.A.E.
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1971:	New Dubai International Airport opens. IAL provides complete airport management and technical services.
1974:	First computer-based communications system for a public transit company, installed in Michigan, U.S.A.
1975:	First comprehensive airport security system in Britain, at London Heathrow.
1978:	Acquisition of CFM, Britain's largest independent computer maintenance company. IAL Stratus microprocessor based communications system launched.
1979:	New Scotland Yard order IAL Stratus. British Rail buy IAL Medusa data network management system. Houston office opens. Unit formed with Cap Gemini Sogefi, International software group.
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Police driver who killed cyclist keeps his licence

From Arthur Osman Oxford

A Thames Valley police constable was fined £100 yesterday after being found guilty of causing the death of a student aged 18 by reckless driving, while answering an emergency call. Judge Mynett QC, told him there were special reasons for not disqualifying him but his licence would be endorsed.

"You have suffered dreadful punishment and I take that into account. I very much hope that your future in the police force will not be jeopardized."

Mr Martin Reynolds, for the defence, said there is a very high risk PC Wood, aged 26, a married man who now lives at Russell Close, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, will not be retained in the police force.

After the hearing at Oxford Crown Court, it was revealed that PC Wood faces a civil action for damages. Mr Christopher Bowler, a solicitor for the family of the dead cyclist, Mr Gregory Dixon, said the damages action would now be launched.

He added that some weeks ago he wrote to the Home Office to ask how many accidents involved police officers in the United Kingdom over the past three years. He had received no reply.

Mr Reynolds said the verdict had irreparably damaged PC Wood's career. His family had been caused great stress and PC Wood had given up his private car.

In his desire to do his job and help the community he did so over-zealously. It was a case of no more than a few seconds of error. "Those

moments will live with him for the rest of his life."

PC Wood was driving a police van, with two colleagues as passengers, in Woodstock Road, Oxford, last February on his way to a disturbance at a motel. He overtook a car and then drove the wrong side of the road at an estimated 50 to 60 mph. Mr Dixon, was hit by the van while turning right, after signalling correctly.

In evidence PC Wood said it was his intention to go on the outside of the bollards. He saw the cyclist only when he was close to them and that caused him to go on the outside.

"I had a split second to make a decision. I realized with horror he was going to turn. Once I was committed to the outside I did everything in my power to avoid him."

Later he said: "I make no bones about it, going to the outside of the bollards is a dangerous move. I believe it was the safest thing to do, having overtaken a car at speed."

All prosecutions against police officers have to be authorized by the Director of Public Prosecutions (Our Legal Correspondent writes). In 1980 there were 883 prosecutions of police officers for motoring offences, of which 785 resulted in convictions. However, the DPP's department does not have separate figures for offences committed by off-duty police, in their own cars. Driving offences committed as a result of giving chase are a small proportion of the total, and those which led to death are even fewer.

London boroughs oppose GLC road building cuts

By Michael Bailey, Transport Correspondent

London's 32 boroughs came out in opposition yesterday to the Greater London Council's plans to cut road building and ban heavy lorries in central London.

A new study by the London Boroughs Association declares that there will be no proper solution to London's lorry problem until there is an adequate road network. Echoing the Parliamentary transport committee's view that London's roads are a "national scandal", the association

urges both the Government and the GLC to speed up the necessary improvements in London's road system.

While that is being done, interim measures to reduce lorry nuisance are called for in the association's study. Those include a night ban on lorry movements where the road system is not being improved; standardization of lorry restraint measures throughout London and better publicity so drivers know and understand them.

Merseyside ideas sought by Heseltine

From John Charlton Liverpool

There is no magic wand that can be waved to solve the pressing unemployment and economic problems of Merseyside, Mr Michael Heseltine said yesterday.

The whole community and the local authorities, private industry and commerce and local people — must put forward ideas, he said. He hoped to enlist the enthusiasm of them all.

Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, was visiting Merseyside for the first time since Mrs Margaret Thatcher asked him to spend a year taking a special interest in the area.

He told reporters at the Royal Liver Building that he would visit the area very frequently and introduced Mr Eric Sorensen, regional director for the environment and transport department in the North-west, as the leader of the Merseyside Task Force.

Mr Sorensen, aged 39, a Keele University graduate, will lead the coordinating body set up to tackle the difficulties of an area which has been losing 10,000 jobs a year for the past five years and which suffer the Toxteth riots of July.

His team of five fellow civil servants from the environment department, the Department of Industry and the Manpower Services Commission, will be joined by representatives from local authorities and the private sector.

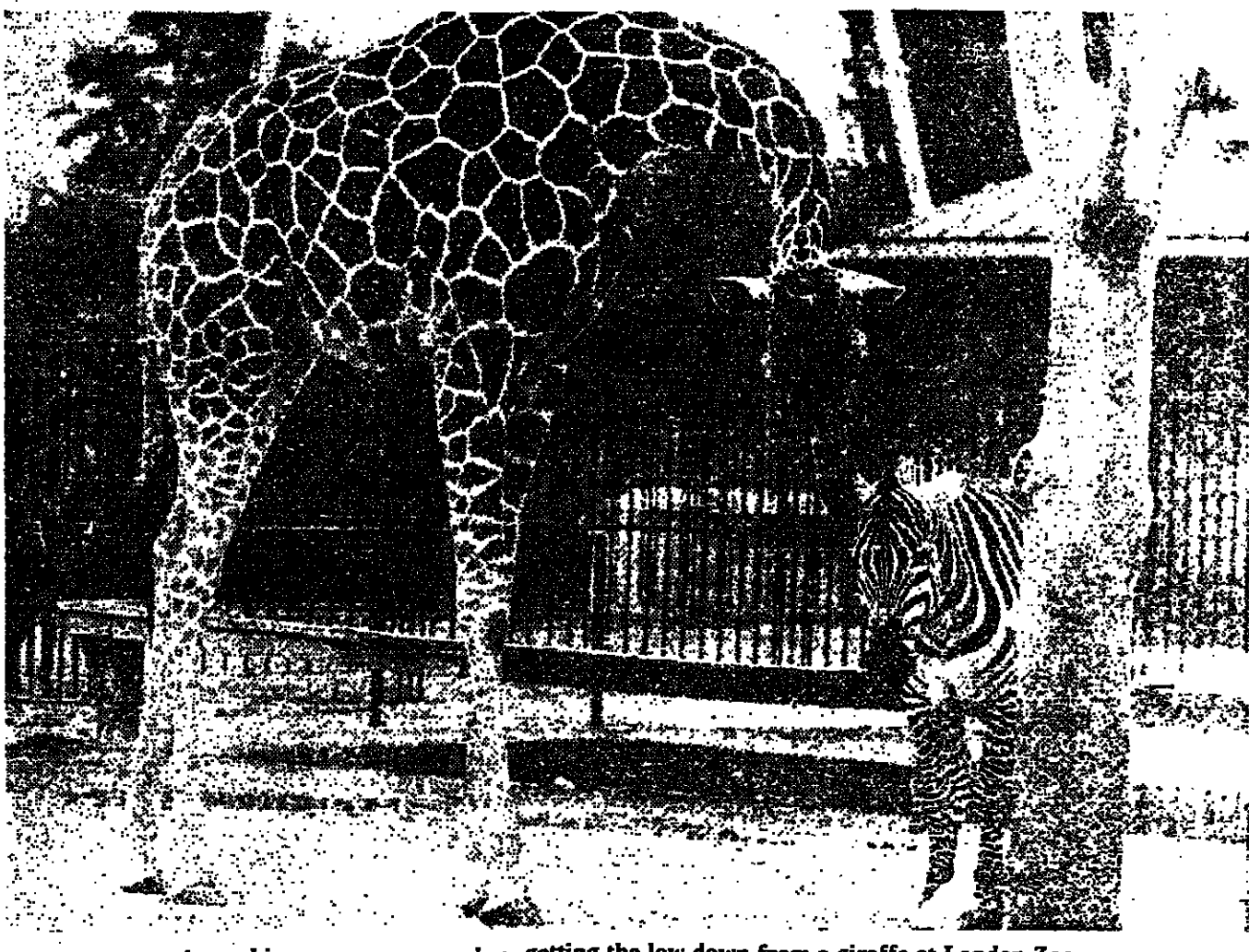
Asked about the prospects of more Government money for Merseyside, Mr Heseltine said vast sums were already being spent, but if good ideas came forward extra cash might be available to support them.

"The door is not locked, but it will need a very heavy shoulder to push it open", he said.

Policeman beaten up in Toxteth attack

A young policeman was recovering in hospital last night after being attacked by a gang in Toxteth (our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

Constable Michael Harvey, aged 23, was on foot patrol with a colleague on Tuesday night when he suffered a broken jaw and cuts after being hit by a brick, beaten to the floor, kicked and punched. His colleague was unhurt.



A word in your ear... a zebra getting the low-down from a giraffe at London Zoo

BBC promises fewer repeats

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC yesterday released details of its plans for the next three years, which will form part of its case to the Home Secretary for a £50 licence fee.

They include:

- BBC 2 opening regularly earlier in the evening with programmes for children and the general audience, and staying on the air later;
- More home-produced drama and fewer American imports;
- Fewer peak-time repeats;
- Restoring afternoon programmes on BBC 1 for shift workers, housewives and the unemployed;
- More programmes for local audiences in the English regions, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, including some in Gaelic and Welsh;
- More Ceefax subtitles of programmes for the hard of hearing;
- Better reception for people in remote areas.

Radio's highest priority is to improve reception. Other developments would include: □ Restoring broadcasting hours cut in the last two years

- Radios 1 and 3 both lost programmes;
- Strengthening the BBC Symphony and BBC Northern Symphony orchestras;
- More regional and community radio in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland;
- More local radio stations in England.

In the next three years, BBC television needs to spend £180m on capital projects and BBC radio plans to spend £110m. Most of the money will go on replacing old equipment and improving radio reception.

The Government, believed to be about to announce the new licence fee, is understood to be giving serious consideration to "over the counter" monthly payments, for example nine at £5 or 12 at £4 and 10 at £5 if the full figure requested is conceded.

□ Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, who is due to retire next October when he is 60, will hand over to his successor on August 1, when he goes on leave.

Applications to become the tenth director-general are

being invited this week and should be in by November 17.

The salary is not advertised, but the BBC's annual report shows the corporation has one employee earning between £35,000 and £40,000 a year, and that must be the director-general.

The most obvious candidates are the managing directors of television and radio — Sir Ian did both jobs before becoming director-general.

Mr Alasdair Milne, who runs BBC television, is 51 and has been deputy director-general since last year. He joined the BBC in 1954 and spent some years with the Tonight programme. He also served as controller, BBC Scotland.

Mr Aubrey Singer, aged 54, took over radio in 1978 after four years as controller of BBC 2. He joined the BBC in 1949.

Another possible choice is Mr David Webster, former director of public affairs and now the BBC's director, United States.

Leading article, page 15

EQUAL PAY AWARD STOPPED

A record £3,400 equal pay victory won by Mrs Lynn Arnold, a shipping clerk, who took over her manager's job with out a pay increase after he was made redundant, was cancelled by the Employment Appeal Tribunal in London yesterday.

The court ordered a new hearing of her case to decide whether the £36-a-week pay difference between her and her former manager was due to declining business or sex discrimination.

The equal pay claim by Mrs Arnold, aged 27, of Orkney House, Minchhead Road, Bransholme, Hull, was remitted to a Hull industrial tribunal for reconsideration.

The tribunal allowed an appeal by her former employers, Albion Shipping Agency, against the first industrial tribunal decision in her favour.

Two years after taking over from the redundant manager, Mrs Arnold was herself made redundant when the office was closed because of declining business there.

Grass-roots may wreck farm unions' merger

By Hugh Clayton Agriculture Correspondent

Leaders of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers are worried that a rescue plan involving a merger with a larger union may fail because of grassroots opposition.

A plan for absorption by the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) the largest union in Britain, will be put to the 75,000 members of the agricultural union in a ballot before Christmas.

If the merger proceeds, it will be the largest union takeover by the TGWU since it absorbed the National Union of Vehicle Builders more than 10 years ago.

The agricultural union was founded more than 70 years ago it is the only rural based trade union in Britain. Its subscription income this year will be more than £1.5m.

The plan agreed with the TGWU is to create a new national trade group based at the present headquarters of the farm union in London.

The group will include most of the present agricultural union members plus the 3,000 farm workers organized by the TGWU in England and Wales. It will also include farm worker members of the TGWU in Scotland, where the agricultural union organizes only in food factories.

The post of national secretary of the new group would be offered to Mr Jack Boddy, now general secretary of the agricultural workers. His union's finance department would merge with that of the transport union and his national executive would be turned into a national committee of the transport union, with the addition of four members now in the TGWU.

NATIONALISTS DENY CHARGE

Mr James Sillars, a former MP, and five other Scottish Nationalists yesterday denied breaking a window at the old Royal High School in Edinburgh, once intended for a Scottish Assembly. At Edinburgh Sheriff Court the trial was fixed for January 26.

The six are Mr Sillars, of Balcarres Court, Iain More, of Eyre Crescent; James McLean, of Arden Street; Graeme Purves, of Howe Street (all Edinburgh); Douglas Robertson, of Westbourne Gardens, and Stephen Butler, of Langlands Road (Both Glasgow).

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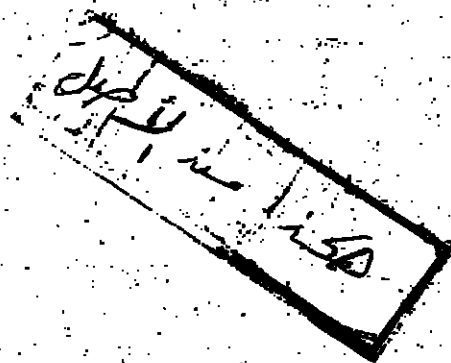
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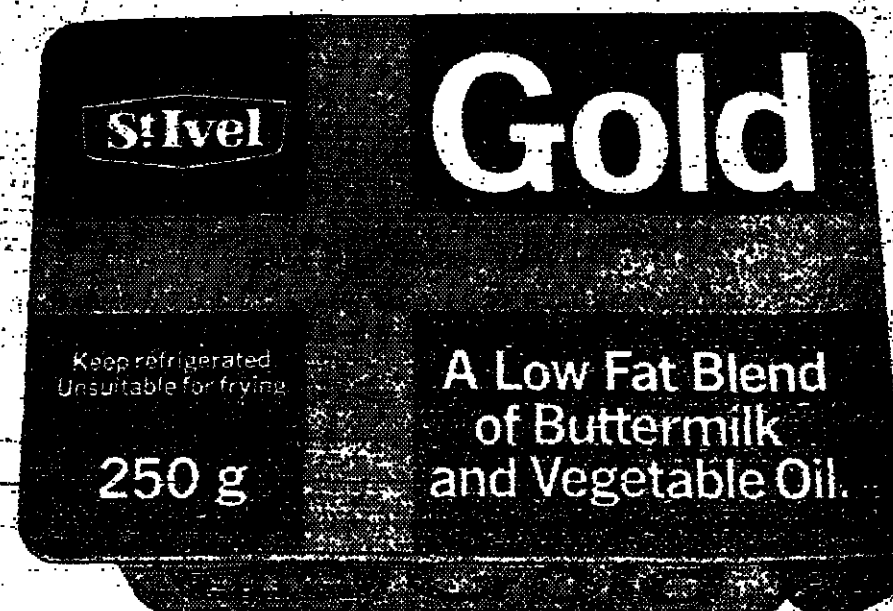
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Feeding the starving millions heads North-South summit agenda

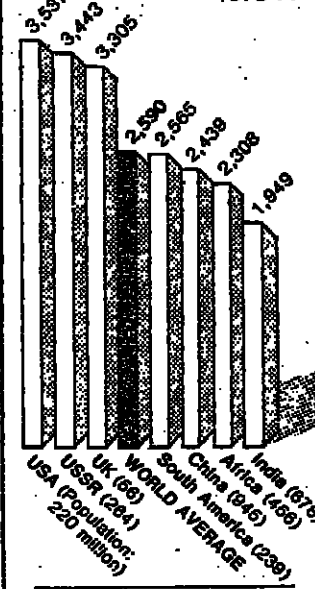
From Melvyn Westlake, Cancun, Mexico, Oct 21

Hunger and the problems of inadequate food production will be given a high priority by the 22 leaders of rich and poor countries attending the summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, today and tomorrow. Nothing provides more glaring evidence of Third World poverty than the existence of widespread hunger. Few issues are more

The commission under the chairmanship of Herr Willy Brandt, whose report on economic relations between rich and poor countries was published last year, saw "no more important task before the world community than the elimination of hunger and malnutrition in all countries". The 22-nation summit is the first fruit of the Brandt report.

The urgency with which the rich countries also view the food situation in many parts of the world is evident from the communiqué issued after the summit. It states that the Ottawa last July between leaders of the seven big industrial powers. The communiqué explicitly referred to the "importance of accelerated food production in the developing world and of greater world food security". The leaders of these seven rich countries promised to "examine ways to make increased resources available for these purposes". The line-up of rich countries represented at Cancun will be almost the same as at Ottawa, except that Australia and Sweden replace Italy. The others are the United States,

World food consumption
Calories per person per day
1975-77



Sources: FAO Production Yearbook 1979 (published Oct 1980)

Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan.

In spite of the general recognition that the food problem needs urgent attention, it has not made it any easier to get agreement on how to proceed. Part of the difficulty is that there is not a single food problem, but a number of related and overlapping problems. The failure of food production to keep up

with population growth in a large number of Third World countries, but also that large numbers of people do not have enough money to buy food even when it is available. These problems are linked to questions of land reform and income distribution in the Third World, as well as international questions about food security reserves and restrictive food trade policies of North America and the European Community. It has proved impossible to get agreement on an international wheat pact.

To a limited extent the world food situation appears less dire today than at the time of the food crisis of 1973-74. Globally, food production has grown marginally faster than population since the mid-1970s. Consumption per person has been increasing in many parts of the Third World. But in perhaps 40 other countries average consumption is going down. Sub-Saharan Africa has been particularly badly hit.

The Rome-based Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that the number of people in the world that are severely undernourished has risen from around 360 million in 1969-71 to almost 490 million in 1980 (excluding China). But the scale of the problem is bigger than that suggests. Some 800 million people are thought to be "destitute" in the Third World today and most of them, by definition, cannot afford an adequate diet. As many as 12 million



President Reagan (left) being welcomed by President Lopez Portillo of Mexico when he arrived for the Summit.

children under the age of five may have died of hunger in a single year during the later 1970s.

Growing populations and rising incomes in some better-off developing countries, together with slowly rising, or in some cases declining, production, means that the Third World as a whole will become an even bigger importer of food in coming years.

There is broad agreement that the developing countries need to undertake considerable investment in agriculture to improve production. Such proposals for dealing with the world's food problems have been on the international agenda for a long time. The Cancun summit provides the opportunity for those attending to demonstrate that they really intend to eradicate mass hunger.

Arrigo Levi: A personal view

Omens for democracy still good

The two Socialist victories of 1981, in France and Greece, together with the split in the British Labour Party and the signs of a crisis in West Germany's Social Democratic Party, have altered in unforeseen ways the traditional picture of the European left.

Two more Socialist parties are in power, both Mediterranean countries, which had been ruled for a long time by the right. In both countries, although more so in the case of Greece, there were fears that the victory of the left might endanger the cohesion of the West and upset the balance of power.

The French Socialist President has been elected with Communist votes and has Communist Cabinet ministers, while the new Greek Prime Minister has proclaimed in the past semi-neutralist tendencies and has promised to loosen Greece's ties with the EEC and Nato.

In the case of France, the fears proved unjustified: President Mitterrand has quickly become one of the closest European friends of President Reagan. There are valid reasons to believe that the fears will prove excessive in the case of Greece as well. The Greek-Turkish conflict is a very powerful factor in favour of the continuation of Greek ties with the United States, Nato and the EEC.

As against these risks, we can hope that in the end two more European democracies may achieve a change of government, moving from one end of the political spectrum to the other,

without endangering democracy itself. We need more time to say so with full confidence, as far as Greece is concerned, but the omens are not unfavourable.

If our present hopes are not proved false, Western democracy in general will be strengthened as a result of the two Socialist victories of 1981. The superiority of democratic institutions over Communist institutions as vehicles for political change will be shown once again: consider Poland.

These two Socialist victories have also given European socialism a new face. Let us remember that Pasok, the Greek party, is not a member of the Socialist International, but it has strong links with all southern European socialist parties.

So, at present, socialism is progressing in the south, while it is facing difficulties in the north. And there remains only one important country in Europe, Italy, where socialism is not the Number One party of the left.

Even the hopes and ambitions of Italian Socialists have been strengthened by the Socialist victories in France and Greece. The leader of PSI, Signor Bettino Craxi, believes that the next elections in Italy, whenever they take place, will change Italy's political landscape.

It would be nice if the new emerging pattern of the European left were a well-ordered one, showing clear links between the policies followed by the various parties and their electoral

fortunes. Unfortunately, it is not so at all. The crisis of the Labour Party in Britain followed the failure of traditional Social-Democratic domestic policies, and was accompanied by the rise of near-neutralist tendencies. In West Germany, Herr Schmidt's Social Democrats are in a bad shape in spite of the undeniable success of their traditional domestic policies.

In France, success rewarded a strongly anti-Soviet foreign policy and a strongly leftist domestic economic policy. In Greece, Pasok won thanks to a leftist domestic programme, as well as a tendentially neutralist foreign policy.

Finally, in Britain and Italy the new alliances of moderate Socialists and Liberals hope to win elections with a strong pro-Western platform and a traditional social-democrat domestic programme, while in Spain we have a different Socialist combination of domestic moderation and a foreign policy approaching Pasok's though much more pro-European.

Does all this make sense? Not to me, unfortunately. I see no single emerging trend in the European left, each party behaving as if it were on a different planet. But the vagueness of the word "socialism" is such that the victories of the left in France and Greece may help all sorts of Socialists and Social Democrats elsewhere (will they help Labour, or the SDP in Britain?). There is no such thing like democracy, for an interesting and ever-changing world.

Weatherman suspect held for killing policemen

From Michael Leapman, New York, Oct 21

Miss Katherine Boudin, a radical activist who has been sought by police for 11 years, was arrested yesterday and charged today with murdering a security guard and two policemen 25 miles from New York. The policemen were killed at a road block after they stopped a car in which Miss Boudin was a passenger.

A member of the Weather Underground movement, which has apparently been defunct for several years, Miss Boudin disappeared in 1970 after a terraced house in Greenwich Village was destroyed in an explosion. Police said she had been making bombs in the house, from which she was seen fleeing naked. Three people died in the incident.

Another woman in the house at the time, Miss Cathryn Wilkerson, was released last year after 10 years in hiding. She was sentenced to three years in prison for criminally negligent homicide. The house belonged to her father.

Miss Boudin is the daughter of Mr Leonard Boudin, a lawyer known for his defence of radicals. He defended several members of the Black Panthers and took part in the notorious trial of the "Chicago Seven" on charges stemming from the Democratic Convention of 1968. Mr Kenneth Grietz, District Attorney of New York's

Rockland County, said today that Mr Boudin "can't believe his daughter's been arrested."

Yesterday's incident began at about 4 pm as three guards in a Brink's armoured van were collecting \$1.6m from the Nations National Bank, in a shopping plaza at Nanuet, New York. Brink's is a security firm specializing in the collection of valuables.

Four people opened fire from a van on the guards, one of them was killed and another seriously wounded. The killers drove away with the money.

At a road block police stopped the van to question the driver. As they did so, two men emerged firing automatic weapons. Two policemen were killed, and a third was wounded. Miss Boudin, who was arrested at the scene, identified herself as Barbara Edson.

It is not clear whether the robbery was an attempt to raise money for radical causes. One report suggested that Miss Boudin may have been handcuffed in the van, encouraging initial speculation that she was a hostage.

The Weather Underground was once called the Weathermen, a name deriving from the words of a Dylan song of the late 1960s: "You don't need a Weatherman to know which way the wind blows". It was founded in 1969 as an activist offshoot of Students for a Democratic Society.

TERRORISTS MURDER DETECTIVES

From Peter Nichols
Rome, October 21

A Special Branch police officer well known for his zeal in combating right-wing terrorism was shot with his assistant in an ambush today near Rome. Both men were killed by heavy bursts of armour-piercing bullets from automatic weapons.

Later a man telephoned several daily newspapers, claiming the killing on behalf of the Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, a right-wing group believed to have been behind the Bologna station bombing in August last year.

Fragmentary eye-witness accounts gave the impression of at least seven assailants with three cars. The officer, Captain Raeco Struelli, aged 26, came from Nuoro, a centre for Sardinian bandits. His colleagues connect his killing with his fearless activities against extreme right-wing violence. He had received anonymous threats.

POLICE KILL RIGHT-WING GUNMEN

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 21

Two right-wing extremists were killed in Munich last night in a gun battle with police who stopped five of them in a car as they were allegedly on their way to raid a bank.

Another extremist and a policeman were badly hurt in the fight, during which the right-wingers repeatedly rammed the police car and threw a grenade. The other two were arrested. Police said they found grenades, firearms and ammunition in the car. Herr Gerold Tandler, the Bavarian Interior Minister, told a press conference later they were evidently planning a big bank raid in another city to raise funds.

The five, four Germans and a Frenchman, aged between 18 and 24, were believed to be linked to the small Munich-based right-wing group called the People's Socialist Movement of Germany (VSBG).

Zaire to pay its telephone bill in easy instalments

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 21

Diplomats from Zaire and officials of the Belgian Foreign Ministry are preparing a new bilateral agreement for signature in the next few days. It is not, however, an agreement of the usual type about, say, trade or military cooperation. It is an agreement on paying the Zaire Embassy's telecommunications bill in Brussels.

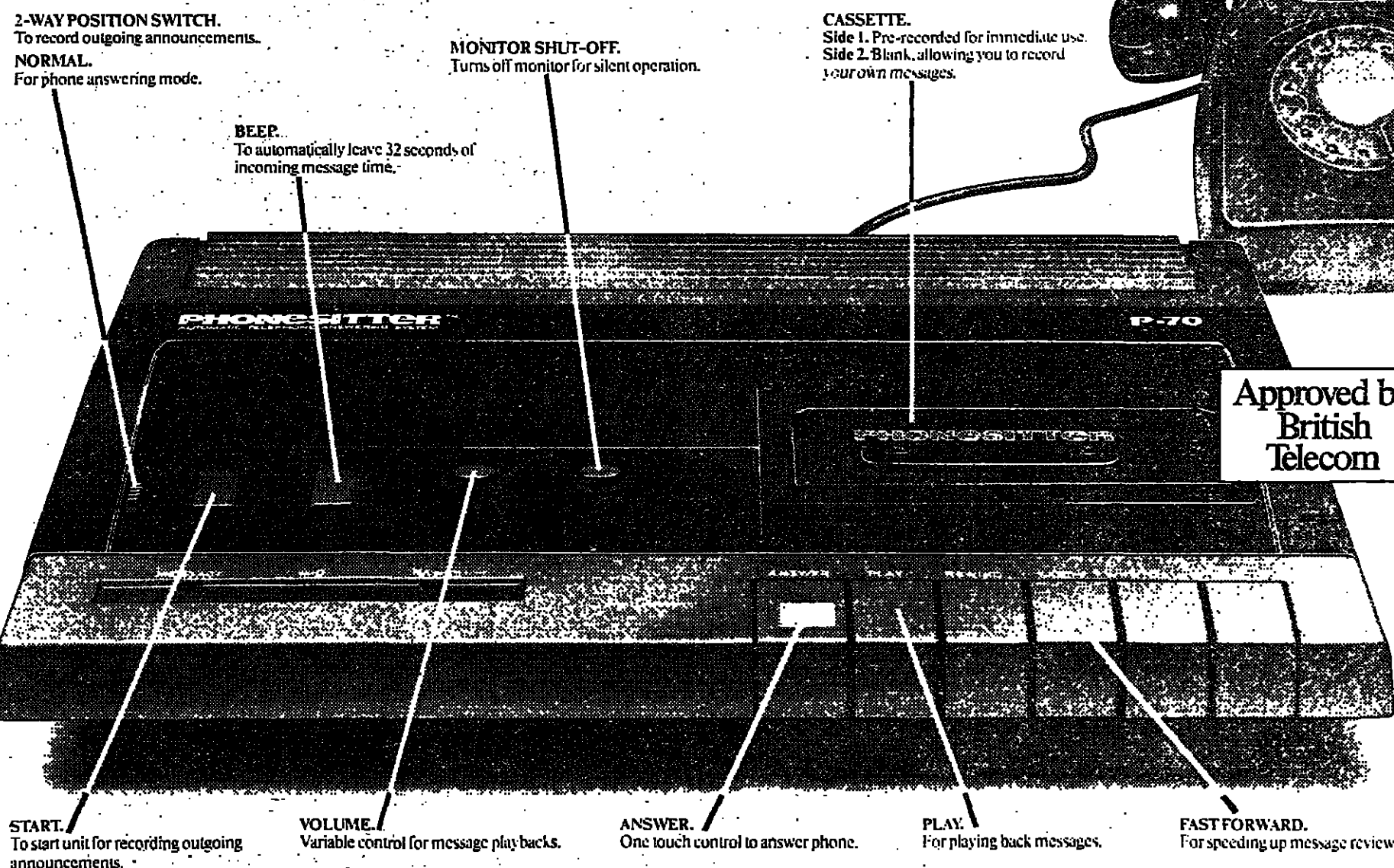
With the Belgian Government unable to agree on anything of real importance pending the general election, the matter of the bill was put top of the agenda for the last Cabinet meeting. It is a bill of not inconsiderable proportions. In 1980, not without some difficulty, The old Belgian Congo achieved independence

and the proud new Republic of Zaire opened its main overseas embassy in Brussels, the capital of the old colonial masters. As with any former colony, its main opening on the outside world was through the door of the European mother country.

The telephone and telex link between Brussels and Kinshasa thus hummed briskly, with trade, aid and diplomacy largely reliant on it. But when the Belgian Telephone Authority (RTT) presented its first bill to the embassy it remained unpaid.

Unlike ordinary subscribers the Zaire Embassy found RTT an accommodating creditor. As unpaid bill succeeded unpaid bill, there was still no move to cut that essential link to Africa.

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Nuclear fright for Europe

How vague Reagan words raised storm in Nato

From David Cross

West German Government officials are still deeply perturbed by Washington's apparent insensitivity to the growing anti-nuclear peace movement in their country, even though the future over President Reagan's remarks on a restricted nuclear war now appears to have died down.

This was not the first time that a chance, off-the-cuff remark by a senior member of the Reagan Administration had provided useful propaganda for the peace movement in West Germany. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, as recently commented, albeit privately, in Bonn earlier this year for coming out publicly in favour of deploying the controversial neutron bomb before any firm decision had been taken by Washington.

The following account of how the latest confusion arose is a case-study in how a random, apparently innocent remark by a President, couched in almost incomprehensible language, can develop into a minor Nato crisis. The analysis is based on reports gathered in London from our own correspondents in Europe and America.

Oct 16. President Reagan answers a whole range of questions on foreign and domestic affairs put by American newspaper editors at a luncheon in Washington. The text of his remarks is held back until those attending the luncheon have had time to publish their own accounts of the question-and-answer session.

Oct 17. The full text of Mr Reagan's comments is made available to the press. The first accounts of what he said begin to emerge, but they omit any reference to America's nuclear strategy.

Oct 18. The New York Times account of the luncheon focuses exclusively on Mr Reagan's remarks extolling his Administration's plans to sell Avac radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia. But at least one West German correspondent in Washington has picked up a full transcript of Mr Reagan's words and has noted the President's response to a question about the possibility of a limited nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Asked whether he believed that an exchange of nuclear weapons between Washington and Moscow could be limited or whether an escalation was inevitable, Mr Reagan had replied: "I don't honestly know. I think again, until some place... all over the world this is being researched going on, to try and find the answer. There never has been a weapon that someone hasn't come up with a defence. But it could... and the only defence is, well, you shoot yours and we'll shoot ours." (sic).

Remarks not a gaffe, says Owen

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

When President Reagan made his off-the-cuff remark that an exchange of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe would not necessarily bring one of the main powers to "press the button" he did not make a gaffe. Dr David Owen, Social Democratic MP for Devonport and former Foreign Secretary said last night.

"The President's views on battlefield nuclear weapons are profoundly wrong, but they represent the conventional wisdom within Nato," Dr Owen told a meeting of the United Nations Association at Leamington Spa. "He has not made a gaffe in the sense of error—he has just highlighted a policy which has got to be changed."

Ever since the Nato Nuclear Planning Group agreed on their guidelines in 1969, the alliance has been formally committed to responding to a Soviet attack on Europe with battlefield nuclear weapons, he said.

"A long list of eminent British military and scientific leaders have warned successive governments that such a strategy is extremely dangerous and that once a battlefield nuclear exchange is triggered there will be a near certainty of escalation to a strategic nuclear exchange. This is followed by negotiations over strategic arms early next year—which made this gathering of Nato's Nuclear Planning Group so harmonious."

In deference to European concern over the new weapons, yesterday's final communiqué of negotiating the so-called "zero options" which would mean a Soviet-American agreement to do away with the theatre nuclear weapons in Europe.

The urgent question was to exclude the battlefield exchange of nuclear weapons from triggering a global nuclear war. There had to be greater confidence that neither Nato nor the Warsaw Pact could launch an overwhelming conventional attack in Europe. Thus the Mutual Balanced Force Reductions talks in Vienna were vital, Dr Owen said.

American nuclear strategy outlined

The following is the text of President Reagan's nuclear policy statement issued yesterday on his way to the North-South summit in Mexico: In the past few days, the Soviet Union has issued several propaganda statements that seek to drive a wedge between the United States and some of our closest friends in Europe. I do not intend to let these gross distortions of our policy go unchallenged.

American policy towards deterring conflict in Europe has not changed for over 20 years. Our strategy remains, as it has been, one of flexible response: maintaining an assured military

He continued: "And if you still had that kind of a stalemate, I could see where you could have the exchange of tactical weapons against troops in the field without it bringing either one of the major powers to pushing the button." In response to a subsequent question about whether there could be a battlefield exchange of nuclear weapons without an exchange of strategic nuclear weapons, Mr Reagan said: "Well, I would—if they realized that we—again, if—we led them back to that stalemate only because that suggests military power, our seconds, or our strike at them after their first strike, would be so destructive that they couldn't afford it, that would hold them off." Exactly what thoughts Mr Reagan sought to express in this convoluted statement is still not clear.

The correspondent of the Frankfurter Rundschau, one of West Germany's few respectable left-of-centre newspapers, they were sufficiently ambiguous to suggest support for the deployment of new medium-range, nuclear missiles on its soil.

Bonn officials join West German journalists in seeking clarification from the State Department and White House on what President Reagan had actually said and how his remarks should be construed. By the evening, the pressure has persuaded the State Department to release what it describes as an amplification of Mr Reagan's remarks. His statement was "completely consistent with the (Nato) alliance's long-standing strategy of flexible response, maintaining an assured military capability to deter the use of force, conventional or nuclear, by the Warsaw Pact, preferably at the lowest possible level," the State Department explained. "It is in fact Nato's ability to confront credibly the USSR at any level and to escalate the application of force in a controlled manner if necessary that is the essence of Nato's deterrent policy."

Oct 20. Virtually the whole of the West German press appears on breakfast tables with front-page stories detailing the "uproar" which Mr Reagan's remarks have awakened. The West German protests make themselves felt in other European centres, notably Glasgow in Scotland where Nato defence ministers are attending one of their regular nuclear planning group meetings. At a lunch-time press conference, Mr John Nott, the British Defence Secretary, tells reporters that Mr Reagan's remarks have not been discussed during their morning session. He makes it clear that he does not believe that there is any change in American nuclear defence policy and that the whole furore is "a storm in a teacup."

This view is later echoed by senior American defence officials, including Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence. At an impromptu press briefing for a small, select group of reporters, Mr Weinberger says he is not aware of a "stray quotation" should attract so much public attention.

So keen are the Soviet authorities to respond to Mr Reagan's remarks that Novosti, the features service of the official news agency, publishes copies of remarks by President Brezhnev well before they appear in Pravda. Mr Brezhnev claims that the Soviet Union's only interest is directed at "preventing nuclear war altogether and eliminating the very danger of its outbreak."

Oct 21. Details of American embarrassment over President Reagan's remarks are published in virtually all leading American, West European and Soviet newspapers. In West Germany leading papers are about equally divided in their analysis of the significance of the whole furore.

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Pledge on Awacs to placate Senate

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 21

President Reagan is prepared to cancel the sale of Awacs surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia or withdraw an essential United States support for their use should the Kingdom threaten the stability of the Middle East.

The New York Times today published a draft letter from the President to Congress intended to assuage Senator's fears that the Awacs could fall into hostile hands or become a danger to the security of Israel.

President Reagan writes in the draft that he is persuaded that Saudi influence is vital to the eventual settlement of the differences that continue to divide Israel and the Arab world.

Time should prove me wrong, however, and the Saudis adopt policies which are disruptive to prospects for stability of the region. I will not hesitate to cancel the sales agreement or withdraw the support essential to the continued operation of any Awacs that may have been delivered to Saudi Arabia," the draft reads.

The letter has not yet been sent, and today the Administration received a blow in its attempts to get the full Senate to agree to the deal as Senator Robert Byrd, the Democratic minority leader, decided, after 10 hours of debate, to oppose it. The President needs to win the Senate vote on October 28 for the sale to go ahead unless he invokes emergency executive powers which would result in a severe congressional dispute.

There are only a few votes between victory and defeat and the Administration had hoped that Senator Byrd would join the President's camp.

Senator Byrd said on the floor of the Senate that the sale was not in the best interests either of the United States or the area. The Administration was trying to push through the deal, he said, without a coherent policy on the Middle East.

"I have no idea what the Administration is doing in the way of a policy in the Middle East," he said. "The central issue in the Middle East is the Arab-Israeli dispute and not the Saudi threat to the area."

President Reagan's draft letter says that understandings reached with Saudi Arabia 20 years ago are being re-examined. Saudi Arabia would provide stringent security measures to protect the aircraft, modifications would be prohibited; Americans would inspect the Awacs regularly; and there would be continuous sharing of the information the Awacs or truthfulness. The people must be kept informed at all times, however bitter the truth may be sometimes."

He urged stringent economies in overheads in order to save money to spend on social insurance, health, education, and significantly support for farmers. He reassured them of his full confidence and his support in confronting problems.

Mr Papandreou said: "We must always bear in mind how much the people have placed in us. We have no right to disappoint those who so passionately and so lovingly entrusted us with the task of bringing about change."

Before sending his ministers off to take charge of their respective departments, he invited them to reassess their own servants' past from now on, he said, in terms of merit and loyalty, not political leanings.

Mr Papandreou formed his Cabinet from those who helped him to organize and run the party, he said, and he under-secretaries held party posts but are not parliamentarians.

His chief economic official is Professor Apostolos Louvaris, aged 61, formerly a United Nations economist, who holds the second ranking post of Minister of Coordination.

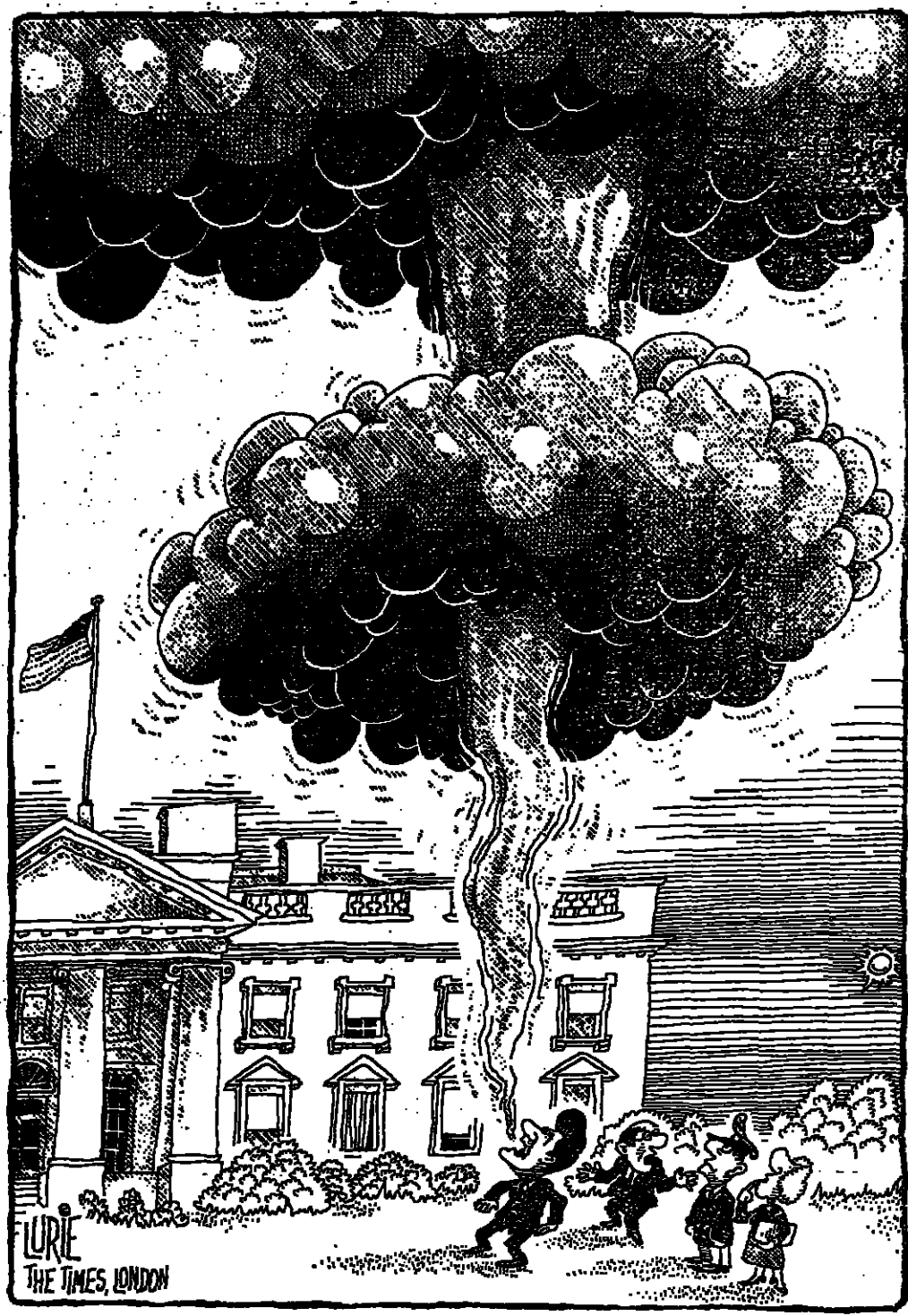
The party's expert in disarmament and defence is Andreas Papandreou, aged 42, in public works, and the architect of Pasok's programme, Mr George Gennimatas, aged 42, Minister of Interior and will deal with decentralization—a key feature in the proposed reform programme.

The average age in the Government is below 50, a rare thing for Greece. At least 13 of the 20 ministers have been active in the resistance against the dictatorship at home or abroad—like Miss Melina Mercouri, the actress.

The new Foreign Minister, Mr Ioannis Haralambopoulos, aged 62, a retired colonel with an engineering degree from Woolwich Polytechnic, was brutally tortured by the junta's henchmen.

He is one of Pasok's founding members but is not regarded as one of its young Turks. If the term can be used in a Greek context, his experience in foreign affairs is focused mainly in the European Community. This year he was leader of the Greek Socialist group in the European Parliament.

There is no doubt, however, that foreign affairs will be under the direct supervision of the Prime Minister himself. Mr Papandreou also retains the defence portfolio.



"He only hiccupped..."

Greek Socialists hold first Cabinet talks

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 21

Mr Andreas Papandreou today formed the first Socialist Cabinet in Greek history, which, after a brief oath-taking ceremony, took over the reins of power.

At the first Cabinet meeting, the new Prime Minister urged his 37 ministers and under-secretaries not to forget that, as he put it, "we are the Government of all the Greeks."

"The Greek people expect something new from us," he said, "not only in our programme but in our personal demeanour—mainly civility and truthfulness. The people must be kept informed at all times, however bitter the truth may be sometimes."

He urged stringent economies in overheads in order to save money to spend on social insurance, health, education, and significantly support for farmers. He reassured them of his full confidence and his support in confronting problems.

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EEC plan favours Britain

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Oct 21

Britain would stand to gain significantly from extra regional fund payments being proposed by the European Commission. But at the same time new regulations would be brought in to ensure that national governments really did at the least match Community aid money with real aid of their own.

Thus the £335m on offer by the Commission for use in deprived areas of Northern Ireland, parts of Scotland, Wales and of the North and the Northwest of England would have to be spent on specific programmes for which the British Government would have to meet half of the cost.

Announcing the Commission's proposals today, Signor Antonio Giorli, the Commissioner responsible for Regional Policy, said that the idea was to ensure that "water-tight contracts" were signed for every project so that there could be no diverting of the funds from them. These contracts would be carefully watched and inspected.

The Commission's attempt to stop what it sees as misuse of the funds by some member governments comes at a time when the European Parliament has voted to block a payment to Britain of £430m due in the 1982 budget. Although the Committee's recommendation has little chance of being adopted by the European Parliament, it has served to draw attention to the disquiet felt by many European MPs about the way Community money is spent.

The regions concerned in the Commission's proposal were selected on the basis of earnings of long-term unemployment. Thus southern Italy will receive 43.7 per cent of the aid available, Britain 29.28 per cent and Greece 15.97 per cent.

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Poles try to restore calm in Silesia

From Datta Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 21

The Polish authorities and the independent Solidarity union organization are trying to restore calm after the Silesia street riots yesterday, which broke out after police tried to prevent three Solidarity activists from selling the union's publications in Katowice.

Solidarity members joined police in parading the streets of Katowice, southern Poland's main mining and industrial centre.

The authorities claimed yesterday a "freedom of the press" had been the cause of the riots. Solidarity activists, however, claimed that the police were trying to suppress the union's publications.

But neither side wanted to make an issue of the riots today. Solidarity, anxious to restore calm, has taken great pains to calm rumours that Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a local activist, was beaten up by the police while being taken into custody.

He was subsequently released after angry crowds had thrown stones at police headquarters before being dispersed by tear gas.

The provincial state attorney has suggested that the case against Mr Mazowiecki should eventually be dropped. However, the authorities insist on a violation of a new law, which has been in force since last month.

Solidarity objects to the law and continues to ignore it. The incident now seems closed, but it illustrates how quickly anger can be provoked. Tempers are short as the lack of essential commodities continues to cause hardship. Rumours that the authorities are withholding supplies persist despite official denials and argument.

Warsaw: More than 100,000 workers openly defied a Communist Party demand for a strike ban today, as Solidarity activists gathered in Gdansk to a possible nationwide warning strike call (AP reports).

It is thought that 150,000 workers staged a one-day warning strike in Zielona Gora province, in south-west Poland, over a management dispute as some 12,000 female textile workers occupied mills near Warsaw for the ninth day.

As new strike activity emerged, a person close to Solidarity in Wroclaw expressed anger over food shortages by calling for the resignation of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the new Polish leader. Solidarity sources said.

Solidarity's national leaders, awaiting the arrival of their leader, Mr Lech Walesa, whose return from France was delayed by an airport strike in Paris, were due to discuss plans for a possible nationwide warning strike call in Gdansk tomorrow.

The Solidarity National Congress earlier this month ordered such a decision. If the Government failed to stop price rising and pressed economic reform plans agreeable to Solidarity.

Talks on Sunday produced an agreement on prices, but reforms have still to be worked out so it was unclear if the union organization would back away from the strike threat.

Walesa view: Asked by reporters in Paris about General Jaruzelski's return, Mr Walesa said: "I have very good relations with him. I'm happy with his coming to power because it concentrates power in one person, and several (Reuters reports)."

Mr Walesa's party, the Polish Roman Catholic Party, said it would support the Polish leader. Bishop Jozef Glemp on his return.

The statement defied a military decree issued last June intended to prevent Mr Ecevit and other former active politicians from making political statements. Ignoring the decree could lead to a prison sentence for Mr Ecevit, legal sources said.

Tomorrow General Ecevit will formally open the Constituent Assembly, a 160-member body hand-picked by the military junta to draw up a constitution and new political and electoral laws.

The move against Mr Ecevit, who is well known among Social Democratic groups abroad, and the abolition of political parties were sure to cause concern among Turkey's western allies, diplomats in Ankara said.

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Europeans may join Sinai peace-keeping force

By David Spanier

Britain, France and Italy are considering contributing troops to the United States peace-keeping force scheduled to be deployed in Sinai when the Israeli withdrawal next April, it was learnt yesterday. The idea of European participation is new, and had not been previously made public.

No decision on the matter has been taken yet, the Foreign Office said yesterday, confirming reports from Washington that the United States Government had taken the initiative in approaching European and other governments about joining the peace-keeping force.

The Europeans have already had a preliminary discussion of the idea in their recent political cooperation meeting in London, it is understood. While it is seen likely that the Europeans would agree, if President Mubarak of Egypt wants their support, the main concern of the Ten is to ensure that any action they take is in the context of the Venice Declaration, setting out European policy on the Middle East.

Although the Europeans formally support the Camp David peace process, which lays down the timetable for the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, they are anxious to forestall the criticism and opposition of the hard-line Arab countries. Any commitment to providing troops for the peace-keeping force, therefore, would need to be presented in such a way that the Europeans could claim they were furthering the overall cause of peace in the Middle East.

Sources in London say the reported enthusiasm for French participation in the peace-keeping arrangements is somewhat ahead of the event. The Europeans agree on the need to work together on the Middle East and their decision will be made, so it is stated, in a European framework.

Ecevit pulled in for questioning

By Our Foreign Staff

Turkey's martial law authorities yesterday called in Mr Bulent Ecevit, the country's former Prime Minister, for questioning about criticisms he has made of the military Government.

According to sources close to him, Mr Ecevit, a social democrat, was summoned by a martial law prosecutor to explain why he had sent a controversial statement to the Turkish broadcasting corporation on Tuesday. The statement, which was neither broadcast nor published by the local press, was the first public criticism of the generals' rule in Turkey since they took over the country in a bloodless coup just over a year ago.

The statement rebuffed remarks made by General Kenan Evren, the Turkish head of state, on television last week which were construed by Mr Ecevit as an attack on him and the Republican People's Party, he led until last September's coup.

In his speech last week explaining the ruling, National Security Council's decision to abolish all political parties in Turkey, General Evren had accused politicians of acting irresponsibly and of indulging in party hickering at a time when the country was on the brink of civil war and bankruptcy.

Mr Ecevit said in his rebuttal he was RPP had twice stepped down from government in times of crisis to help democracy to survive.

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Climbers fail

Kanizade: A Scottish climbing expedition led by Malcolm Roy Duncan, Duffy, abandoned its attempt to scale the 25,850ft Mount Nuptse because of bad weather.

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Guard jailed

The Hague: A military appeals court sentenced a Dutch soldier to three months' detention for failing to stand guard at a nuclear weapons installation.

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Sri Lanka opens its heart to greet the Queen

From Trevor Fishlock, Colombo, Oct 21

If there are people in Britain who feel a little down in the mouth at the state of the nation, they might draw comfort from what happened when the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Sri Lanka today for a five-day visit.

First of all, the leading articles in local newspapers were guaranteed to warm the frosted cheeks of British hearts. Things being as they are today it is reassuring to know that somebody still likes us.

"Among the empires that have spanned the long course of time, British rule over a third of the world will rank as the most pragmatic, the most enlightened and certainly the most idealistic," the *Ceylon Daily News* said.

There was a time when Lord Beaverbrook would have ordered such stirring reprinting in his own imperial papers and there was more of it. "The British acquired a genius for refashioning chains of bondage into bonds of understanding and respect. That is why it comes so naturally to Sri Lanka to welcome a former Sovereign with affection," the newspaper went on.

Another leading article said that Sri Lanka's affection for the Queen may be a source of wonder to the outside world. "How can a former colony have such enduring bonds?" it asked. "Despite the damage done to traditional ways of life the good of British rule is remembered far better."

The sheer volume of people who turned out to greet the Queen was impressive. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the 20-mile route from the airport to the capital.

This was a much larger crowd, it was said, than anything the Queen saw in her recent tour of New Zealand.

Although the crowd was enormous, curious, jolly and enthusiastic, it was not noisy. Sri Lankans are not much of a people for loud hurrahs. They are rather quiet and dignified. So they did not cheer as the Queen drove past in the company of President Junius Jayewardene, instead, they waved and smiled.

The President, who is fond of history, has made it clear that he welcomes the Queen as the last monarch of Sri Lanka. She was Queen of Ceylon until the island became a republic 10 years ago and was the last in a line of

monarchs stretching back 2,300 years.

The Queen and the Duke arrived from Perth in a Royal Australian Air Force aircraft, the Queen in a light multi-coloured chiton dress and a pink straw hat, the Duke, quite properly for Trafalgar Day, in the white uniform of Admiral of the Fleet.

Seven gaily decorated Kandyan dancers blew horns and banged drums in a dance of welcome, and the Queen set off at the head of a procession of cars to Colombo.

It was an attractive drive. Coconut palms grow to the edge of the road, and on each side there are thatched and tiled bungalows, tiddy shops, workshops of all kinds. The people shaded themselves under parasols. School children, dressed in white uniforms and ties, waved Union Jacks and the Sri Lankan lion flag. Buddhist monks, in saffron robes, representing the majority religion, leaned on their black umbrellas.

Once in the city, the procession was joined by a guard of mounted policemen with swords fixed to their brief purple tunics, the Queen and Duke arrived at the President's house, where they are staying. It is a piece of colonial splendour, opposite the equally stately Post Office, a Victorian iced cake.

The guard of honour here was mounted by the smart Sri Lankan light infantry, a hundred years old this year. The national anthems were played twice each, and a ceremonial elephant, dressed over in blue, raised its trunk in salute.

But his travels tomorrow the Duke will be shown the first car he ever bought. It is a 1935 Standard Nine which he bought in 1940 for £12 (in two instalments) when he was a midshipman serving in Ceylon.

It subsequently came into the hands of a Colombo hotelier who has restored it and who said today, in another remark calculated to lift drooping British spirits, "It is still going strong. That is British workmanship for you."

Although perfectly peaceful on the surface, Sri Lanka is still experiencing some of the communal tension that this summer erupted into violence. The state of emergency through which the Government restored order was renewed in Parliament today

Right-wing victory in Galicia election

From Harry Deblins, Madrid, Oct 21

Socialist hopes of a shift to the left among the Spanish electorate were dashed today when the official results of the first Regional Parliament of Galicia showed the conservative Popular Alliance to be the winner with 26 seats, followed by the Centre Democratic Union with 24 and the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party with 17.

A coalition of nationalist parties, the Galician People's National Block and the Galician Socialist Party managed to elect three deputies to the 71-member Parliament, and the Galician Left won one seat. The Spanish Communist Party failed to get a seat.

Although the turnout was low (47 per cent) in the north-western region where General Franco was born, it was considerably higher than the last time the Galicians went to the polls, on December 21, when only 28 per cent of the voters cast their votes in a referendum on home rule.

In the big southern region of Andalusia there was a turnout of nearly 54 per cent in yesterday's referendum on a home-rule statute, which was overwhelmingly approved.

The high rates of abstention were no surprise. A number of politicians expressed satisfaction that nearly half the voters in Galicia cast their votes as that region has produced a poor response in elections ever since the restoration of democracy from the Franco regime. In Andalusia, the poor turnout reflected widespread apathy after a lacklustre campaign in which there was virtually no opposition to the proposed statute.

The right-wing victory in Galicia suggests that Spain is closer nationally to a coalition between the ruling Centre Democratic Union and the Popular Alliance, repeatedly proposed by Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, its leader, who was a minister and subsequently Ambassador to Britain under Franco.

The surprise Galician result appeared certain to start a debate within the Centre Union on its identity and strengthen the voice of those who seek a tactical alliance with Señor Fraga's conservative group.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, who took office after the February coup, can constitutionally run out his term's full four-year term until the spring, 1983, and has publicly said that this is what he intends to do. But there is growing lobby pressure in the ruling party pressing him to shift his policies towards the conservative vote and call a snap election early next year.

National opinion polls put the Socialist Party, which opened its two-yearly convention in Madrid today, favourite to win a general election. Some analysts, however, claim that amid continuing economic difficulties and political instability, with the trauma of the coup attempt still tangling over the nation, the underlying mood is for a law-and-order executive as evidenced in Galicia.

San Sebastian: Civil Guards shot dead two suspected Basque terrorists and wounded a third person at a security checkpoint on the Bilbao-Behovia motorway (Reuters reports).

The guards opened fire on the three when they ignored an order to halt. Two Uzi sub-machine guns, two Browning pistols and two hand grenades were found in the car with ETA — Basque nationalist propaganda.



Happy to be back, Herr Helmut Schmidt opening his first Cabinet meeting after coming out of hospital.

EEC begins campaign for more 'no frills' flights

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Oct 21

The European Commission has taken its fight for low cost air fares in Europe a stage further by suggesting that airlines operating in the EEC should offer at least one low cost, "no frills" flight.

But in drawing up a new proposal to introduce more flexible procedures for fixing scheduled passenger fares on flights between different EEC countries, the commission has been careful to retain those aspects of the present fares structure that it thinks are advantageous to consumers.

Interlining, an EEC jargon word that describes the ability of passengers to switch from

one airline to another in the course of a trip, is a part of the European air fares structure that has the Commission's wholehearted approval.

But it feels that other facilities associated with the purchase of a ticket such as seat reservation or the quality of in-flight services such as drinks, meals and seating should be matters where the consumer has the choice.

The Commission's latest proposals are unlikely to be discussed by EEC transport ministers before next summer, but they are important in that they flank the Commission's campaign for freer competition.

Assessors say Astles is guilty of murder

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, October 21

Two assessors, sitting in the Uganda High Court with Mr Justice Manyindo gave their opinion today that Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide to former President Amin, was guilty of murdering a fisherman on Lake Victoria in 1977.

The judge, who is not bound to accept the assessors' opinion, adjourned the court for a week, when he will deliver judgment. Normally, one of the two assessors must be a member of the same tribe as the accused person. The Ugandan authorities could not provide a white assessor.

Giving their opinion after the judge had summed up the evidence in the week-long hearing, the assessors said they believed the witnesses who said they had identified Mr Astles as the man who fired a pistol at Henry Musisi, the dead fisherman. They rejected Mr Astles' evidence that he was not in the area at the time and that he had never carried a gun while leading an anti-corruption squad for Amin.

Mr Astles' defence counsel, Mr Philip Wilkinson, QC, submitted that the evidence of the prosecution witnesses was unreliable. There were discrepancies between their stories in court and the statements they had given to the police in 1979, soon after Amin was overthrown.

After today's proceedings Mr Astles was taken back to police custody.

Mr Astles' co-accused, Mr Charles Tindyebe, a policeman, was acquitted on Monday, but rearrested as he left court (AFP and AP reports). Police officials have indicated that they may prefer other charges against Mr Astles and Mr Tindyebe if the Government does not get a conviction in the present trial.

Mr Justice Manyindo said yesterday that Mr Astles would be acquitted or sentenced to death at the end of the trial. "There is no halfway house," he said.

Kremlin orchestrates world p ace groups

By Gabriel Ronay

The professionals behind the Moscow-orchestrated peace movements held a series of crucial policy consultations earlier this month to decide on ways of intensifying the "world-wide peace struggle".

These meetings took place a few days before the mass anti-nuclear missile demonstration in Bonn on October 10, which was attended by 300,000 people from West Germany and neighbouring countries.

The flurry of activity in East Europe began in the first week of this month, when it became clear that the Bonn rally organizer's call for unilateral nuclear disarmament would raise mass support, especially from young people.

On October 3 and 4, the leaders of Soviet bloc peace movements — now also incorporating Cambodia, Cuba and Vietnam — met at the Hungarian resort of Gárdonyi to discuss "ways of ever-increasing cooperation among all peace-loving forces on both national and international level", the Hungarian daily *Magyar Nemzet* reported.

The leaders of the socialist countries' peace movements — who are full-time, paid officials nominated by the ruling Communist parties — noted that President Reagan's strategic arms programme was "a grave defiance of the forces of peace". The participants then discussed "what new action would be necessary to mobilize wider sections of the masses... to avert the nuclear threat facing especially Europe".

The meeting paid particular attention to possibilities of widening the links between the World Peace Council and other peace movements.

The World Peace Council, based in Helsinki, is a pro-Moscow front organization, created at the height of the Cold War on Stalin's orders to orchestrate the work of individual peace organizations.

Hard on the heels of the Gárdonyi meeting, the international Federation of Democratic Women, another pro-

Moscow organization based in Prague, held a special congress in the Czech capital. The purpose of the congress, was, according to Miss Freda Brown, its Australian president, "to help unite all peace-loving forces, as well as to mobilize all forces fighting for disarmament and to chart the role of the democratic women's movement in connection with these".

The congress was attended among others by "the organizers of the big peace marches of recent years" Celaka, the Czechoslovak news agency reported.

The Hungarian news agency MTI reported a separate consultation of representatives of "(West) European peace forces in the Slovak city of Kosice", which ended on October 6. It gave no further details.

Parallel with the gatherings of these peace policy decision-makers, the World Federation of Trade Unions, yet another pro-Moscow organization with headquarters in Prague, held a session in Bucharest. Apart from the problems posed by Poland's free trade union Solidarity, the session devoted its time to the current problems of the "struggle for peace".

While the exploitation of the mounting tide of popular opposition to nuclear arms in West Europe was the prime purpose of these consultations, the professionals must have been aware that the party-organized "peace struggle" in East Europe was a propaganda sham, devoid of popular support.

The cynicism surrounding the "peace struggle" in Soviet bloc countries is understandable. The emotive issue of peace was expropriated by the party and turned, under Moscow's supervision, into a tactical "anti-imperialist ideological weapon".

Whenever Moscow felt impelled to embark on one of its periodic "peace offensives", "wretched workers" obediently signed petitions, attended works protest rallies and wrote letters denouncing the crimes of the imperialist warmongers.

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CATHAY PACIFIC

EX-ENVOY TO ADVISE PRESIDENT

Washington, Oct 21. — President Reagan today re-established the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and named Mr Anne Armstrong, former ambassador to Britain, to head it.

It was abolished during the Carter Administration. Mr Richard Allen, the National Security Adviser, said Mr Reagan considered its help and advice essential to reinvigorate the American intelligence-gathering ability.

He said the board would have access to all information needed to fulfil its task of assessing intelligence efforts. In addition, Mr Reagan named three new members of the separate Intelligence Oversight Board, which is responsible for making sure intelligence activities do not violate the Constitution or the rights of individual Americans. — Reuters.

Reagan's quotable quotes on sale in bookshops

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Oct 21

President Reagan has a splendid and well deserved reputation as a stand-up comic. He is best known for his one-liners, those quotable quips that have helped him to increase his lovability — and therefore political power — among the American public.

Now a book has been published which assembles the best of those heard in public into a collection of presidential chuckles called *The Reagan Wit*. Best known of course are the ones which were made public after the attempted assassination in March.

"All in all, I'd rather be in Philadelphia," he scribbled on his note pad on the day of the shooting, quoting W. C. Fields. "I knew from the manner in which I was unclothed that I probably wouldn't wear that suit again" was another.

But there were a number of good ones about his early years. For instance: "Our family didn't exactly come from the wrong side of the tracks, but we were certainly always within the sound of the train whistles".

His early political campaigns yielded some choice examples. "Government is like a baby," he said in 1965. "An alimentary canal with a big appetite at one end and no sense of responsibility at the other".

When President he indicated it was hard to keep track of some of his experts: "Sometimes our right hand doesn't know what our far right hand is doing."

The Reagan Wit edited by Bill Adler with Bill Adler Jr, published by Caroline House Publishers, Inc., \$6.95.

Gibraltar wins case on rights

The Government has given in to the Lords on the question of allowing the people of Gibraltar the right to full British citizenship.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, told the Cabinet that he was not sure that the Government had the strength in the Commons to reverse the defeat on British Nationality Bill inflicted by the Lords in July. He said that, if the Government did succeed the Lords might insist on their amendment in a second vote and so imperil the whole Bill.

The Bill originally provided that Gibraltarans should have citizenship of the British Dependent Territories instead of British citizenship. An alliance of peers of all parties, including Conservatives, argued that amounted to second-class citizenship, and defeated the Government by 150 votes to 112.

Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, has called for a strong push to overcome inequalities between rich and poor nations which is to be made at this week's North-South summit in Cancun, Mexico.

France and Mexico have agreed on the need for a more balanced world economic order.

President Mitterand of France said at a banquet in Mexico City that few countries appeared to realize the gravity of the present gulf between rich and poor nations.

CORRECTION

In an article on the Guilloine on September 19 *The Times* incorrectly stated that French collaborators were executed by guillotine after the liberation. The execution of Hamida Djandoubi took place on September 10, 1977, not in February.

Trudeau agrees to postpone his deadline

From John Best, Ottawa, Oct 21

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, has once again agreed to postpone his deadline for a meeting with the provincial premiers to resolve differences on the federal proposals to reform the constitution.

He has agreed to meet the 10 premiers "one last time" on November 2. The Prime Minister had wanted the meeting to be held next week, but this was rejected on Monday by the eight premiers who oppose the package to patriate the constitution. The premiers had suggested hold-

ing the meeting in early November.

In a message yesterday to Mr Bill Bennett, the British Columbian premier, Mr Trudeau said they should meet here on November 2 and continue their deliberations "for as many hours or days as it takes to reach a consensus or it becomes clear that no consensus is possible".

If an agreement was reached, the federal Government would move accordingly to amend its resolution, now before Parliament, asking Westminster to give Canada

final control over the 1867 British North America Act after attaching an amending formula and a Bill of Rights.

If no agreement was reached at the meeting, the Government would proceed with the resolution regarding the referendum. Mr Trudeau asked the premiers to reply by midnight on Friday.

In Montreal yesterday, where the eight rebel premiers Mr René Lévesque of Quebec, said his administration intended to maintain its opposition to the federal package.

PARLIAMENT October 21 1981

More private capital to go into transport

COMMONS

Every opportunity would be taken to introduce more private capital into the transport system and to liberalize it further, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said.

Mr John Mills (Meriden, C) had asked if the Secretary of State was considering further privatization and liberalization of organizations within the control of his department.

Confirming this, Mr Howell said: In this connection I was very glad to be able to announce on Monday that agreement has now been reached for the sale of the National Freight Corporation to a consortium of managers and employees. I intend to press on urgently with my other planned proposals.

Mr Mills: Opportunities may exist in other areas under his control, in particular with various operations of British Rail. Will he bring them to fruition as soon as possible?

Mr Howell: I agree. This is a considerable advance and one that will command support on all sides of the House. I will be bringing forward proposals in different areas but progress must be made.

Mr Albert Booth, chief Opposition spokesman on transport (Barnes, Labour), said: The Treasury on the sale of

this important transport system was only £5.5m, an organization in which £32m was invested in the last financial year.

Could he assure the House the Government realize there is a limit to how long it can go on selling off valuable public assets in order to meet current expenditure?

Mr Howell: The Government was advised by the Treasury that there is a limit to how long it can go on selling off valuable public assets in order to meet current expenditure.

As to subsidies, it is true NFC was a fairly constant loss maker over the years. I think this price is a good one and I am surprised it has not been more warmly welcomed.

Proposals on Sealink expected

The British Railways Board was in the lead in working out how best to introduce private capital into Sealink. Under the plan, other subsidiaries to be privatized, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said in answer to Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L).

Mr Ross: I am under the impression that Sealink was to be a separate entity at the end of this month. What is the position on

Sealink's investment programme? At Yarmouth, a ship was put on a contract of £1,500,000 last Friday. Does Sealink come under the total British Rail capital programme, or is it a separate entity able to get on with investment of its own accord?

Mr Howell: It is still within the external financial limits under which British Rail operates. He has put his finger on one of the cases for thinking of privatization, which is to escape the unavoidable constraints of public finance, which is a limited resource and to be able to mobilize resources in the private sector.

Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh, Central, Lab): In view of the crisis in British shipyards, what hope can he offer that any purchaser of Sealink will pursue Sealink's buy-British policy, which is to the advantage of British shipyards?

Mr Howell: All major companies in the private and public sectors should seek to buy British wherever they can be consistent with proper commercial constraints.

Toll roads being considered

Two transport ministers said that they are looking at new forms of finance for roads, including private finance and tolls. Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary of State for Transport, was

asked by Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C): Will he look at the possibility of introducing a toll on the M1 to fund the cost of road widening and maintenance of the road system?

Mr Clarke (Rushcliffe, C): At present, obviously, it would be foolish to exclude any possibility of getting new resources into the highway and maintenance of our road system.

Mr John Prescott, an Opposition spokesman on transport (Kingston-upon-Hull, East, Lab): As Mr Clarke seemed to give some credence to the suggestion that tolls may be introduced on motorways, has he given any consideration to the possibility of tolls being needed, and what would be the cost of imposing the tolls on motorways?

Mr Clarke: Mr Higgins asked for this subject to be reviewed. We have no positive proposals at the moment. It would be foolish, given the present state of the economy and the present restraints in which we operate, to shut our minds against possible alternative means of funding the road improvements we all agree we need.

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said during later questions: We are looking for new forms of finance, including private finance, for roads and the transport system generally, again at the possibility of toll roads as a means of financing road maintenance.

Mr John Beattie (Lichfield and Tamworth, C): In the light of continental experience and of representations made to his department, will he confirm that as much time as possible is given before implementing a decision of the order and the making of a statement?

Mr Howell: I agree there should be a running-in period to warn the public about the modification of the legislation, when a matter is being introduced, if that arises, and details about exemptions.

I suspect we shall see the regulations in force, if one is realistic, in the spring or summer of next year.

Mr Frederick Burden (Gillingham, C): Have discussions taken place with the police to get their views on the possibility of enforcing the wearing of seat belts?

Mr Howell: Consultations and discussions have taken place, and the Home Secretary has been asked to consider the possibility of enforcing the wearing of seat belts.

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Minister wants quick tunnel decision

CHANNEL LINK

The French Government would need a little longer than the end of this year to come to decisions on the possibility of a cross-Channel link between Britain and France, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions.

His aim was to get on as fast as possible, but there was 'unlikely to be an announcement of legislation in the Queen's Speech next month'.

He said that last month's Anglo-French summit meeting had commissioned joint studies by officials from both countries to determine whether a scheme could be developed which would be beneficial to both countries.

Those studies will be pursued as quickly as the complexities of the issue allow (he said), with the aim of an early decision in principle by both governments.

Sir Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C): For 20 years my constituents have been in some doubt whether the Channel tunnel will be built or not. A series of ministers has been connected with it and we hope that it will be Mr Howell who will be starting the process.

Mr Howell: The Channel link—it is not just a tunnel which is among the proposals put forward—has a great many advantages. It is a project with some humbleness.

I recognize the enthusiasm of many people for this project. The fact that the French Government has agreed to go ahead with the project suggests that they will need a little longer than the end of 1981 to come to decisions but it is to get on as fast as possible.

Mr Nicholas Winterston (Macclesfield, C): Can the Government not to announce the introduction of legislation in the Queen's Speech, which would give cause for confidence in the French Government that we shall not go back on the scheme as before. Is not this also a capital project which could be used for employment purposes?

Mr Howell: I know that it is Mr Winterston's view but before we come to the question of legislation it is necessary to have a clearer view between the two sides on the kind of schemes which are being considered for the Channel link.

Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton, C): In the rather unfortunate contrast between the number of jobs and the number of ordinary people put out of work, if the Channel link is projected, the entire working population will be put out of work and there will still be 400,000 civil servants working (Laughter).

Mr Hayhoe: I do not accept that for an instant. Although Mr Clark has distinguished connections with the world of the future, I am not sure whether he has an authority on the projection of future trends on the lines he describes.

The truth is that we are on course for a reduction in the size of the Civil Service which we promised at the last election and which we are now doing.

Mr Kenneth Marks (Manchester, Labour): I am sure that the work from the Civil Service to private firms, can the minister guarantee that it will be at no greater cost?

Mr Hayhoe: There are matters for the departmental ministers concerned. It is our intention to ensure that the Civil Service is efficient. We are also deliberately reducing the tasks this House and the Government place on the Civil Service.

Mr Robert Crier (Kelley, Labour): Does that not give rise to the question of the Government's policy on unemployment? It is forcing a decision on the Government as to whether it is a deliberate act of policy.

Can he assure us that when civil servants reach retirement age, senior civil servants retire and do not go into the private sector, industry and use the knowledge gained in the public service for their own gain?

Mr Hayhoe: Not unusually, Mr Crier has got it all wrong. The reason we are able to reduce the numbers is that we are improving efficiency in the Civil Service.

I pay tribute to the large numbers of civil servants at all levels throughout the service who are working hard to improve efficiency. We are also deliberately reducing the tasks this House and the Government place on the Civil Service.

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Mr John Prescott, an Opposition spokesman on transport (Kingston-upon-Hull, East, Lab): Can the minister assure us that the Government has no intention of putting financial guarantees into the project? Is he prepared to exert any pressure on British Rail to guarantee a freight throughput and raise the possibility of the public sector underpinning the private sector?

Mr Howell: In Britain we are looking to the private sector to finance the project and to take the commercial risks. That was the position set out before and it remains the situation.

All the schemes put forward will be examined carefully both by ourselves and by the French. We shall be reaching views agreed between the two sides on schemes which satisfy the criteria, but I cannot say more now about the different consortia and schemes.

Mr Nicholas Winterston (Macclesfield, C): Can the Government not to announce the introduction of legislation in the Queen's Speech, which would give cause for confidence in the French Government that we shall not go back on the scheme as before. Is not this also a capital project which could be used for employment purposes?

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NEW BOOKS

So much to tell

The gates of Memory
By Geoffrey Keynes

(Oxford, £12.50)

Geoffrey Keynes, surgeon and biographer, was unlucky in being both younger and less irrepressibly brilliant than his brother Maynard. The matter is not insisted on, but from time to time in this book the reader gets the sense of a certain irksomeness about the way in which the elder Keynes' shadow fell over the younger. Until the time of his brother's marriage, the autobiographer writes, "Maynard had taken very little notice of me". At an earlier stage, when news of winning an Eton scholarship arrived, "I hung my arms round Maynard's neck, only to be pushed impatiently away". Nevertheless there have been two compensating factors. Geoffrey Keynes was also a great deal better looking than his brother. Maynard to judge from photographs, resembled an exceedingly intelligent and responsible ape, or perhaps a housemaster of traditional design. The slanting forehead and thick lips are not markedly improved by the stiff, jutting moustache. Geoffrey started well, as a photograph captioned "G. L. K. as a pretty boy in a lace collar c. 1893", attests. In his prime, from the first war to the second, he seems to have displayed an agreeable raffishness of appearance, somewhere between Graham Hill, the racing driver, and Beshcomber's unreliable breaker of hearts Captain D'Arcy Foulencourt. Maynard's com-

ing round, after his marriage to Lydia Lopokova, in 1925 may have owed something to her susceptibility to Geoffrey's long rakish nose and dashing moustache. The other bonus for Geoffrey Keynes has been very long life without loss of vitality. He is now half way through his 95th year and this book is plainly a recent production, not like Bertrand Russell's, a cobbling-together of bits and pieces composed long ago. He inclines to put his protracted vigour down to abstention from drink and smoking. In the account of old, enlightened Cambridge, he observes, "I have never been able to drink except when thirsty; then it is most enjoyable". His father, also a hard worker, died at 97. Writing about a colleague and friend, who retreated to Bermuda when stuck in his profession and who died young, he says: "He did not have the extrovert character which is so often the mark of the successful surgeon." Geoffrey Keynes comes across as a very reserved, self, not too shy to mention his frequent successes, not too timid to record a reasonable number of failed examinations and critical drubbings. He bravely notes the severity of a black paladin of scholarly propriety who condemned his bibliography of Bishop Berkeley, commenting in a footnote "Kash buyers of a footnote 'Kash buyers of a footnote' they have not been warned". The fruitfully crowded surface of his life is here, but the questions it provokes about the sources of his prodigious and continuing energy are not answered. But the outline of a common theme can be discerned in the great range of his achievements, medical and literary. It is a theme of conservation, of the prevention of unnecessary waste. In the First War at a casualty clearing station, whenever there was a lull he would go to the "moribund ward", where those judged past help were left to die, in the justified belief that his ideas about blood transfusion could save many of them. He fought against the massively disfiguring surgery which used to be the standard treatment for breast cancer. His bibliographies seek to preserve knowledge of smaller work that might not survive. His Blake collection, leading him in pursuit to such places as the attic in suburban Vancouver, is work of preservation, not of self display. But this connexion between the two main sides of his career is still very abstract. Perhaps the refusal of his literary interest to take second place to his profession as a surgeon has something to do with Rupert Brooke, friend and hero at Rugby, and Cambridge. Collecting began



very early in life with entomology and archaeology. He bought his first Blake prints as an undergraduate of 20. Another Brooke, related not to Rupert but to Brooke Bond tea, got involved in the Marlow Society. He climbed with Mallory who later died on Everest. Rupert Brooke was a devoted devotee to ballet, which culminated in persuading Vaughan Williams to compose a "masque for dancing" based on Blake's *Job*. Eric Gill inspired him to some pleasant woodcarving. Before marrying Margaret Darwin he twice proposed to Rupert Brooke's Ka Cox, but was rejected. There is so much to tell that there is perhaps no room left for self analysis.

The *Gates of Memory* is clearly and pleasantly written. A tendency to overstatement towards Adèle-like remarks of the "We had some interesting conversations" order are balanced by alert pleasures, such as the description of the poet Francis Cornford as spending "a large part of her

life searching for possessions temporarily mislaid. George V makes two splendid appearances: once on a hospital tour in France intensely staring at the author as he operated on a poor soul with mangled genitals, then commenting on the flight from his table of a courier overcome with rich-ness of the food "I can't understand his being ill. It's all our own cream." A chapter on a visit to Cambridge by Henry James, rich with quotations, is too magnificent for anything but simple recommendation. Geoffrey Keynes is rightly proud of two achievements which are very much in character. In 1915, before he had published anything, he managed to bring Virginia Woolf round after her suicide attempt, thus making her complete works possible. As a pioneer in blood transfusion he ensured that all blood giving in this country should be by unpaid volunteers. For these things alone we should be grateful.

Anthony Quinton

Lallygagging along

Old Glory
By Jonathan Raban

(Collins, £9.95)

When Jonathan Raban was seven, and the nearest water was a slip of a stream at the bottom of the street, he read *Huckleberry Finn* and dreamed of a Norfolk trans-farm into the Mississippi Valley. Of such juvenile inspirations are big adventures sometimes made. Thirty years later, Mr Raban took to the Mississippi in a 16-foot aluminium skiff with an outboard motor and cruised down the river for most of its length, from Minneapolis to the delta below New Orleans. No, he didn't cruise; according to some of the locals he lallygagged, which is a lovely word, I'll bet even Philip Howard doesn't know, meaning to pass the time almost aimlessly. This splendid account of his trip was the ultimate aim.

Anyone who can write "The varicose veins on her thighs were so intricately blue that they looked like the willow pattern on a Chinese plate" has an uncommon instinct for the language as well as an imagination blue under control. There's plenty more where that came from in a book whose only defect, I think, is that it goes on a mile too long at 327 pages. Mr Raban himself shows signs of being exhausted by his own verbosity towards the end, rushing down Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana at a rate of knots he never allows himself during the first half of his voyage. The novelty of handling the boat on the treacherous water had by then long since worn off, of course, and Middle America was becoming repetitive. He had already done his confessional bit (I trust his father is not alive to wince at it) and his sexual encounter was also safely in the bag. So it's all downhill from St Louis to New Orleans.

The navigation of the river is almost incidental to the burden and the purpose of Mr Raban's tale. He set out, I suspect, to tell us about Americans on the present of checking out Huck's patch, and he succeeds in this better than anyone I've read for a long time. He gets himself invited into their households and their homes, he attends more church services of exotic denomination than I could keep count of, he lends himself to a black man's campaign to become mayor of Memphis, he discovers forlorn ex-GI brides, he has a night's confinement with Hell's Angels, a possessive boyfriend and a bum with a knife (and on each of these occasions he acquires himself, surprisingly for someone who professes extreme nervousness at other times. Like Redford playing the Sundance Kid). He has a faultless ear for other people's speech. "I ain't sleeping," says an hotel receptionist, "I'm just taking a good look at the insides of my eyelids." That is a classic example of one American gift, for vivid vernacular. There are innumerable examples of simple friendliness and generosity, which are the greatest of America's virtues.

Geoffrey Moorhouse

The killing ground of Anzio

Rome '44

The Battle for the Eternal City
By Raleigh Trevelyan

(Secker & Warburg, £8.50)

On television the other night I heard a New York policeman, who regularly risks his life by talking, bawling and terrorising, attempt to define his working philosophy. He said it was "devout cowardice". I was reminded instantly of my own attitude as a young officer at the war: scared to death, but sustained by a curious something. Which took me straight back to Raleigh Trevelyan's earlier book, *The Fortress*, first published in 1956 — that unremittently honest recovery of his similar sensations as a raw subaltern steadfastly vanquishing his fears in the killing-ground called Anzio. It is a small but pure crystallization of the spirit of the war.

Stendhal's *Fabrizio* might have produced a similar effect, had he not pattered round the fringe of Waterloo but fought as a platoon commander in the very eye of the storm. Now, twenty-five years later, Mr Trevelyan describes a large and complicated landscape on whose edge he then survived, from day to day, like an observant mite. The cardinal points are Anzio itself, Cassino and Rome. No one who has not faced Germans fighting defensive actions with their professional brilliance has a right to censure the Allied divisions which took so long to break

out from Anzio or to thrust past Cassino's bomb-defiled monastery. Nevertheless, the delay was heart-breaking — not merely for the combatants, but for many in the Eternal City to whom the outcome meant either freedom or a perpetuation of bondage. The ambience of Rome in those hectic days is the core of Mr Trevelyan's recollection. And the irony, of course, is that in the mind of the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Harold Alexander, Rome was not the essential objective. The plan was for Mark Clark's Fifth Army, bursting out from Anzio, to cut off decisively the German forces when at last they retreated from the Cassino Line. But if Henry IV said that Paris was worth a mass, General Clark certainly acted as if to be first into Rome was worth the permanent maiming of his military reputation. For he turned north towards the capital, a would-be Belshazzar, instead of driving eastwards for the cut-off that never happened. An old, sad story, rancid as ever in Mr Trevelyan's recapitulation. But the Romans were ignorant of high-level strategies and hopes was the daily bread. For the collaborators, and particularly for those Italian jackals who helped the SS to torture and murder, making Ardennas as notorious as Oradour. No Lidice, the only hope lay in a German success. How mercifully Mr Trevelyan (who spent two years in Rome immediately after the war)

evokes their squalid and contemptible corruption! Things had not changed much since another Roman, called Juvenal, dipped his pen in acid. But in high places and low there were good men, and women too, who had other hopes. We are too ready to dismiss the Italians as politicians, and as much as Mr Trevelyan debts for reminding us — often from personal knowledge — of aristocrats who risked everything; of royalist generals who never cracked under torture; and of those young recruits, fecklessly fearless. There is a particular pleasure, too, in meeting again the fabulous Monsignor O'Flaherty, guardian angel of those who, from within the Vatican's sanctuary, succoured Allied servicemen and other wanted characters "on the run". For it was a mad world then, my masters. I once sat in a house on Long Island with two men, one the head of a great insurance company and the other a Vice-President of a world-famous bank. The former had been a British officer working with the Vatican organization in the other had been one of his evader clients. One wonders, indeed, which Mr Trevelyan came to find more credible — the harsh realities of the blood-soaked beach-head or the phantasmagoria of liberated Rome. Anyway, his book makes one deeply grateful that, at the price of a wound, he himself survived the Acedama of Anzio.

Ronald Lewin

Down to essentials

Gwen John

1876-1939

By Susan Chitty

(Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)

Gwen John was, if not older than the artist, certainly older than the artist's wife, she sat, at least, in the room where the artist loved to paint. Or she seemed so, and the image somehow persists. One thinks of her, Christina to Augustus, Dante Gabriel, creeping around dressed like a peewee, heart like a singing bird indeed but well hidden from the rest of mankind. Or one did, until Susan Chitty's biography, as she grew older. Quiet pleasures indeed (though not so quiet as the book's colour illustrations would lead us to believe: her works do not look as if they were painted in pea soup, but with a consciousness of the echo and re-echo in the mind. It is surprising we have had to wait so long for this book: but at least as Miss Chitty does it, it has been well waiting for.

vulgar American Duchesse. Though he later visited her ritually in her rooms one morning a week, and she persisted in regarding herself as his only true wife, they drifted apart and she sought consolation in the arms of the church. She had already had, we are told, a "playful" relationship with Rodin, a Finnish sculptress also in love with Rodin, who sometimes participated in their frolics; in later life her passion seemed to have been directed exclusively (and without reciprocity) towards women, especially Jacques Maritain's sister-in-law Vera Oumancoff, whom she embraced and embraced, as she grew older. Quiet pleasures indeed (though not so quiet as the book's colour illustrations would lead us to believe: her works do not look as if they were painted in pea soup, but with a consciousness of the echo and re-echo in the mind. It is surprising we have had to wait so long for this book: but at least as Miss Chitty does it, it has been well waiting for.

painter than he was, and that some day he would be remembered only as her brother. Whether or not he really thought it, he may well have been right. It is not only the increase of interest in female artists just because they are female, which has brought her back in the last decade or so. Her range may seem small in comparison with his, but it is explored to a depth, and with an intensity, which he rarely attained. Paintings of women and girls (and nuns), still-lives and interiors, and the occasional landscape, getting simpler and simpler, more pared down to the essential, as she grew older. Quiet pleasures indeed (though not so quiet as the book's colour illustrations would lead us to believe: her works do not look as if they were painted in pea soup, but with a consciousness of the echo and re-echo in the mind. It is surprising we have had to wait so long for this book: but at least as Miss Chitty does it, it has been well waiting for.

John Russell Taylor

It has always been known that when Gwen John was living and working in Paris she was Rodin's model for a statue of *Muse* intended as a memorial to Whistler and never finished. It has been presumed that she had some kind of emotional relationship with him, but what kind has never been absolutely clear. Now Miss Chitty is able to give us chapter and verse for the extraordinarily passionate affair which dominated the younger artist's life when they met (she was 27, he 63) for five years and a singular attempt, came along to put such notions straight.

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She has also a sharp eye for people. Henrietta Maria, on her arrival in England, is "a bony little creature, quick in her movements... If her nose was a little large, her teeth a little prominent, her big black eyes obscured these shortcomings, they responded to every changing mood". Miss Gregg concludes that Charles was the archetypal English gentleman whose misfortune it was to have to act the part of a king in a period of momentous change. She points to his personal need for a calming, well-ordered faith, to the luxury of dependence, "which was so much a part of his character", and to the crucial remark of a contemporary that he was "at his best when alone, acting in the awareness of his own responsibility". Surely the truth lies here. However understandable in the best of private men, these are not a leader's attributes, and the king's servants paid, often most dearly, for his lack of the statesman's grasp.

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Fiction

Who was Oswald Fish?

By A. N. Wilson

(Secker & Warburg, £5.95)

The Hotel New Hampshire

By John Irving

(Cape, £6.95)

Oswald Fish died in the madhouse in Carmarthen. Sybilist. Although Mr Wilson does not formally tell us that it is Sybilist until quite late in the book it is perfectly clear from the beginning because Oswald Fish was that Victorian stereotype, the bourgeois philistine. On the one hand an upright perpetrator of Bertramian religious paraphernalia and a single church, St Aidan's, Purgall; and on the other a compulsive fantasist, the beguiling of a bastard by a maid-servant named Shakespeare, through the cuckolding of his boring brother, to a

final and evidently deadly addition to prostitutes. The sins of Oswald Fish are visited on his twentieth century descendants who encounter each other in a series of agreeably ludicrous coincidences. Fanny Williams, a splendid grotesque who was once a famous pop singer and is now the owner of a chain of boutique specialising in Victorian of a vaguely Fish-like nature, acquires St Aidan's, Purgall. Silly of her. It kills her, her corpse, who are the only real love of her life. The man from the island, she wants to turn it into a leisure centre is Fred Jobling, another Fish. They formate together in Kensal Green cemetery where Oswald Fish lies buried, though the headstone does not bear his name. The black barrister who lives in Fanny's frightful disorganised house is also a Fish, name of Bullewore. He has an affair with a timid art historian, flatulent Labrador. Sorrows when their aeroplane crashes into the Atlantic; Frank who is gay and becomes an agent ("Stuck with me kid. With a good agent you're in the world by the balls"); Franny who is gang-raped by some footballers led by the villainous Chipper Dove; John the

narrator; and Lilly, a best selling novelist of restricted growth who falls to a premature death from the fourteenth floor of an apartment building on Central Park. It is in many, possibly most, ways a deeply silly book but the author writes with enormous verve and inventiveness. All in all it has precisely the half-baked brilliance of which cooks are made.

John Morrison is a stunning writer at best and the opening passage of *Tar Baby* (Chatto & Windus, £5.95) is a brilliantly direct catching description of a man's escape overboard, his near drowning and his rescue by an unwitting motor yacht. The man finds himself on a Caribbean island, inhabited by millionaires, Valerian Street of Philadelphia; his former beauty Queen wife, Margaret, ("The Principal Beauty of Maine"); their elderly, sulky black retainers, Sydney and Ondine; and their beautiful niece Jadine or Jade whose education has been paid for by the whimsically inclined Valerian. When the escape from the boat is discovered, the standard is high. The Principal Beauty's closet, the servants naturally, assume that he will be turned over to the authorities at once but the

capricious Valerian has other ideas. He offers him a drink, dinner, the guest room. Toni Morrison's prose is scrupulously literary though at times too lush for my taste. Doris Smith is a cactus freak. Her husband George has other ideas for the greenhouse. He gets a book from the library called *Greenhouse* and contemplates peaches, apricots, grapes even. "But my cacti —" protests the wife. "Oh there'll be room enough for those too," he promises. Valerian is a curious something. Which took me straight back to Raleigh Trevelyan's earlier book, *The Fortress*, first published in 1956 — that unremittently honest recovery of his similar sensations as a raw subaltern steadfastly vanquishing his fears in the killing-ground called Anzio. It is a small but pure crystallization of the spirit of the war.

Tim Heald

Poetry

I hear that it is already being said that Sylvia Plath was essentially a minor poet on the grounds that her *Collected Poems* (Faber £10, £4.25 paper) reveal that she wrote a number of poems less powerful than the ones which took the literary world by the roots of its hair in the posthumous volume *Ariel* (1965). This reviewer begs leave to differ. Seen in context, the verse which poured out of Plath in the last year of her life is still terrible and terrifying.

and Plath knew the cost of her own obsessions. Look at the *Unlabeled Poems*. "The illusion of a Greek necessity." Only a major poet could have got things that correct. Because this collected volume shows that Sylvia Plath had to work hard at her craft, writing a number of Parsonian poems in order to find her own voice, it should not be assumed that she is a lesser poet than the final "perfect" poems prove her to be. It remains only to be said that Hughes has edited and introduced Plath's poems with tenderness, tempered by exemplary reticence. Forget the legends and the gossip; here are the facts, Plath's poems which amount to some of the most hair-raising and heart-stopping poetry written in our time.

Fifties (when Enright began). Listen: Only one subject to write about: Self-pity; the only subject to avoid: How difficult to observe both conditions! The surprising and pleasing thing is to find that Enright's self-conscious intelligence has not allowed him to turn a shrug into a grimace. His verse has improved with the years which is more than can be said of most of the Fifties writers, and at his best he can now write poems which are at once perfectly intelligible yet manage to imply the mysteries they refuse to explain. His failure, to a certain sickness — he can be too neat and entertaining. But he only falls into this trap when he forgets his own excellent prescription for the writing of decent verse:

You need defeat's sour Fuel for poetry. Its motive power Is powerlessness. Bernard Spencer died in mysterious circumstances in 1963 — he was either struck down by a railway train, or fell from the door of another. The ambiguous nature of his death is somehow all of one piece with his verse. The *Collected Poems*, edited and with an introduction by Roger Bowen (Oxford £8.50), reveals him as a typical poet of the

Thirties and Forties, a travelling man finding nostalgia for some never-quite defined "home" in his sense of exile when in Palermo, Madrid, Athens, or Vienna. This is a piercingly unhappy volume, for Spencer seems always to have written well when inspired by deep depression: How many times have you smiled A reckoning smile. Either when there was some Or to humour one of the dead who live around? That begins a poem called "Evasions". Unfortunately, the next line reads: "Oh, but the best is going on since the world began." In other words, Spencer strikes me as a poet impelled into verse by much the same pressures as worked the oracle for Norman Cameron (a far finer spirit) did not turn aside into ballad-like refrains which dodge the issue, there was always a certain gibbiness in Spencer's verse. It seems to me that he was always a complete stanzas, while avoiding the original impulse. All the same, this is a welcome and moving book.

Brian Patten's *Love Poems* (Allen & Unwin, £5.95) are not really love poems at all, unless infatuation with the possibilities of smart metaphor can be considered sufficient to persuade a woman into bed and a poet that he is calling the truth. I was impressed by individual poems by Patten, and this book appears decorated with praise of mine to the effect that he is a poet of "great lyrical tenderness." I apologise, but I now withdraw that praise.

The lyricism is there, all right, but I was misled into thinking that the tenderness was truly applied to the object. Most of the poems are written in Patten with love from Patten. They are heartless. John Heath-Stubbs's *Birds Recovered* (Enitharmon Press, £3.50, or £2.50 paper) is a collection of 120 poems, a poet capable of greater things. But at least he concentrates upon the birds, rather than on his own ingenuity. He has this to say about the heron:

Not in his grey stillness, Watching the waters for his prey — but all in motion, As he tries to get into his snaking gullet. A flapping, white-bellied, obstinate case of a fish. Of course, one can't be sure that heron sees it that way. But it seems likely. And reckon John Clare might have approved the attempt to see the thing from the bird's viewpoint, and the precision of language.

Robert Nye

Robert Nye

Rivers Scott

The king as English gentleman

King Charles I

By Pauline Gregg

(Dent, £12.50)

As Dr. Johnson did not quite say, when a monarch knows he is to be executed in a fortnight, it concentrates his biographer's mind wonderfully; and Pauline Gregg, in this fine new book, does indeed provide a worthy account of the most sombre balcony scene in British history, when, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of January 30, 1649, dressed in two shirts so that no involuntary shiver of cold should falsely indicate fear, King Charles I stepped out from a window of the Banquet House in Whitehall, fully master of his role at last.

She has also produced an impressive overall portrait, humane, sympathetic, perceptive, uncondemning, showing the king's difficulties, making it clear why he was loved, and yet — for this reader at least — leaving intact Archbishop Laud's harsh and despairing epitome from the Tower: "He

knew not how to be or be made great". The king's early life is excellently described: the warm, affectionate, and indeed intelligent upbringing — according to the knowledge of the time — of the frail little boy with the stammer and weak legs, who loved his mother, the high-spirited Anne of Denmark, held his peculiar father in great awe, and positively hero-worshipped his elder brother Henry.

On Henry's sudden death, which left his family distraught, Charles had to shoulder heavy responsibilities at an early age. Yet he remained a late developer, at the centre of affairs most embarrassing illustrated in the matter of the Spanish Match, when Charles, with Buckingham and a small band of friends, dashed to Madrid to win the hand of the Spanish Infanta. The whole incident was like a dotty replay of *Love's Labour's Lost*, but with more bitterness at the end and altogether too much at stake, both internationally and personally. But at least it gave Charles the opportunity for a bon ton. When asked, on his departure, whether he would like his carriage to be open or shut, he replied that he would not dare to give his opinion on such a grave matter without first consulting the junta of theologians who had harassed him throughout the talks.

This book, so obviously the fruit of devoted labour, deserves a flawless index, which alas it has not quite achieved, and also more careful proof-reading. But, these small defects apart, there is everything to enjoy in it. Miss Gregg has, on occasion, an evocative turn of phrase, whether she is describing the sheep, "grazing quietly in countless pastures, fields and wayside plots", which were the chief wealth of Charles's England, the bustle of Oxford transformed during the Civil War, or the plight of soldiers on roads turned into quagmires, hopelessly trying to push "horses, carts, waggons and coaches... through the enveloping slime".

She has also a sharp eye for people. Henrietta Maria, on her arrival in England, is "a bony little creature, quick in her movements... If her nose was a little large, her teeth a little prominent, her big black eyes obscured these shortcomings, they responded to every changing mood". Miss Gregg concludes that Charles was the archetypal English gentleman whose misfortune it was to have to act the part of a king in a period of momentous change. She points to his personal need for a calming, well-ordered faith, to the luxury of dependence, "which was so much a part of his character", and to the crucial remark of a contemporary that he was "at his best when alone, acting in the awareness of his own responsibility". Surely the truth lies here. However understandable in the best of private men, these are not a leader's attributes, and the king's servants paid, often most dearly, for his lack of the statesman's grasp.

Robert Nye

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THE ARTS

Television
Rights of children

Social workers tend to figure in the news only when they are criticised, which is somewhat unfortunate, but an occupational hazard no worse than that suffered by many in public service. It may have been a feeling that the record should be put straight that persuaded Nottingham Social Services Department to open its files for BBC1 to go in and film some of its cases.

The feeling is understandable, but the decision to allow cameras to film a child in a real and emotionally harrowing situation is not justifiable and casts doubt on the wisdom of those who guide the department's fortunes.

"Parents-in-Law" last night, was the first of a series somewhat ambiguously titled. All Those Hard Luck Cases. In it we saw Amanda, aged eight, separated from her mother because of family crises and her delinquency and placed in a foster home. When the State takes over parental rights it is a delicate matter and there are obvious difficulties in spelling out all the details on television. Such difficulties might well have inhibited both the social services department and the BBC from proceeding.

Mother and stepfather appeared in this film and, as cameras and crews are not inconspicuous, might thereby be adjudged to have consented. This in no way relieved the department of responsibility for the obvious difficulties as they were in loco parentis and the real parents' judgment must surely be suspect as they had already forfeited the child.

The harrowing scenes occurred when the mother visited her child after several months of separation. It was a distressing meeting for both and, presumably, the camera crew. When the mother left, the struggling child had to be physically restrained from following her, the cameras following the scene from one room to another.

It was thoroughly disturbing and to what purpose? Television is not all it could not help the child whose plight may well have been witnessed by her contemporaries at school; it could not help the audience; and, in my view, did nothing to the credit of Nottingham Social Services.

Dennis Hackett

Winter of waiting as Cabinet delays decision

The Cabinet deadlock on the issue of spending cuts is bad news for the arts. Most organisations have realistically resigned themselves to cuts this year, but the Cabinet debate means that the fall of the axe will be delayed.

Last year the news came in December, but it is now already clear that the size of the arts budget and the cuts which have to be made will not be known until January at the earliest. So companies will be presented with longer uncertainties.

The scale of any cuts will not be considered until after the blood has been spilt in the big, more politically sensitive spending departments. If the arts simply has to mark time with other cutbacks that would imply a 2 per cent cut in real terms. So, taking the

Much depends on the situation within the Cabinet. The Arts Ministry, although organisationally under the Department of Education and Science, is directly answerable to the Cabinet for its budget.

So far it has been clear that, for all her enthusiasm for cutting spending elsewhere, the Prime Minister is broadly on the side of Government's arts subsidies.

The Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, in contrast is known to be substantially less sympathetic.

But there is now no voice in Cabinet to speak up for the arts. Mr Paul Channon, Mr Norman St John-Stevas' successor as Arts Minister, simply has to wait and see what is handed down and then decide whether he appeals or accepts. Mr Channon has

declined to comment on either forecasts of cuts or what action he would take to prevent them.

The key argument that is generally put is that the arts suffer from worse inflation than the economy as a whole. Lately, however, this has run into some scepticism and suggestions that arts companies are simply more profitable than others. It is not a

winnable argument but it does appear to be true that the arts are far more heavily subject to wage costs than other sectors and these have tended to stay ahead of price inflation.

It all adds up to a nerve-racking formula for the arts as a whole.

Bryan Appleyard

New York Film Festival

British Empire strikes back

New York There were two surprises at the 90th New York Film Festival; one welcome, one not so.

The first, a form of life after death, was the potential re-emergence of the British film industry as an international force again. The second, a form of fact masquerading as fiction, was the widespread use of "docu-drama" as a substitute, it often seemed, for imagination.

In a surprising number of films, from Wim Wenders' *Lightning Over Water*, which records Nicholas Ray's on-screen fight against cancer, to Louis Malle's *My Dinner With Andre*, a biographical "real-life" dialogue between the director Andre Gregory and the writer Wally Shawn, to Agnes Varda's *Documenteur: An Emotion Picture*, which is, alas, about Ms Varda — it is as if, shamelessly in some cases, the line between reality and fantasy in today's films has been erased.

The "docu-drama" films of Ken Loach, represented at the festival by *Looks and Smiles* — have been so consistently engaged in a deeply effective view of working class England that one feels they could not be made any other way.

Wajda's *Man of Iron*, coolly received in New York, nevertheless captures in its extraordinary fusion of fact and fiction the contours of events in Poland during the last year.

Istvan Szabo's *Mephisto* — for myself, the finest film at the festival — is also based on fact, the story of a great German stage actor who became the darling of the Nazis. But *Mephisto* is at the



Francis Low and Rick Mayall in Clare Peeples's *Cops and Robbers*, one of the British successes in New York

same time a stunning metaphor of illusion and self-delusion.

But in the hands of other docu-drama film-makers, the picture isn't only different; it's disturbing. Frank Rippl's auto-biographical film of homosexual life, *Taxi Zum Klo* is a case in point. Much heralded and well received, it at least offers a more realistic image of gay life than the camp stereotypes of *La Cage Aux Folles*.

But its centre, and Rippl's autobiography, is mundane. Because it is a true story, it is somehow considered "art". *Taxi Zum Klo* is not art. It is a soap opera. It is a boy-meets-boy story. (And boy leaves boy for erotic boy.)

In the name of real life, the current vogue of docu-dramas appears to overlook whether the life is worth recording. The surprise of the festival was that in terms of their collective impact, the British films were the major contribution from any one country. In spite of so few films being made in Britain by British directors, as opposed to American-financed films made by British technicians, four contrasting films have been widely acclaimed.

Chariots of Fire Ken Loach's *Looks and Smiles*, a fine documentary about the American army called *Soldier Girls*, and a terrific film-making debut, Clare Peeples's *Cops and Robbers*.

have all in their different ways revealed to America the rich film-making talent still to be found in Britain.

Clare Peeples's refreshing comedy, *Cops and Robbers* was made in Britain and stars British actors, the excellent Peter Eyre, and an exciting new discovery, Frances Low, among them. But the film was financed by the Alan Ladd Company in America. *Couples and Robbers* is also a short, lasting, half an hour.

Nick Broomfield and Joan Churchill's highly praised *Soldier Girls* brings to mind not just the best of the British documentary tradition, but that documentaries can be seen as compelling features, provided distributors will give them a chance. *Mao to Mozart* and *Ira Wohl's Best Boy* lead the way. Mr Broomfield is a graduate of the British Film School. But, again, *Soldier Girls* was financed in America.

In terms of commercial films (*Chariots*), social realism (*Looks and Smiles*), comedy (*Couples and Robbers*), and *Cinema Verite* (*Soldier Girls*), these four films have shown the festival what British film-makers can achieve. None reflects the dead formula films of Hollywood. Three of them, at least, about England. Seeing them, Americans believe that the British film industry is thriving again. It is sad to report back to them that these excellent films, the mainstays of the system, and that British film-makers are in fact, still in search of an industry.

John Heilpern

Concerts

LPO/Tenstedt

Festival Hall

There is nothing like a Wagner concert to prove that opera really is a department of drama. In the theatre, with only a dimmed proscenium arch, and dusky curtain to look at, the *Meistersingers* overture cannot fail to be a sumptuous summons and excitement. But now here comes Klaus Tennstedt to scoop and flail his long thin arms before a London Philharmonic Orchestra in full glare, and the thing immediately, quite unexpectedly, becomes a ghastly piece of gimcrack. The playing is magnificent, and fully in character. The woodwinds giggle behind guilty palms in the music for the apprentices, and the trombones, placed as heavyweights between the cellos and the basses, enter to splendid effect. But these are gesturings in a carnival procession. Nobody can help it, but the machinery is too evident.

Will happily, such shocks cannot last for long. There was a lovely domestic interlude in the following performance of the *Siegfried Idyll* which conveyed the essence of intimacy, not through restraint but rather, on the contrary, because the conductor was in close contact with every moment of the music as it passed.

The pace was generally very slow, giving Mr Tennstedt every opportunity to touch in the expressive aura of each phrase, but every now and then he would draw the threads together in a rush. Then, after the interval, there was that favourite choice of Wagnerian acts for the concert hall, the opening scene of *Die Walkure*, and by this stage it

seemed quite reasonable to have the orchestra on view, especially when Mr Tennstedt was making one listen to them so acutely.

Paul Griffiths

Chelsea Opera Group

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Weber's *Oberon* is just the kind of opera that merits the attentions of the Chelsea Opera Group. It is full of superb music: fiery, poetic, colourful — and in its scoring far in advance of anything that Beethoven or Schubert were doing at the time; but its libretto has always been a stumbling block. Not so long ago, that was said, too, of Purcell's *Fairy Queen*, but stylish and unembarrassed revival a few years back, faithful to the original, proved the traditional view mistaken; perhaps someone will have the courage to put on *Oberon* with Planché's despised verses, not to mention the lavish transformations. It might just work.

Until then, concert performance is something to be grateful for. Tuesday's certainly had a generous measure of enthusiasm, thanks not least to the sturdy old trouper of the COG orchestra but most of all to Howard Williams' direction, as precise as it was exuberant, yet keenly alive to the poetic side of the work.

The singing, too, had ample spirit but was relatively short on discipline. Lois McDonald sang generously, almost to a fault, with plenty of forthright, glowing tone.

Stanley Sadie

Dance
Backdrop humour

Jones and Zane

ICA

A third London theatre joined the Dance Umbrella programme last night when the ICA showed a pair of American dancers making their British debut. Bill T. Jones is a big, gentle, black man. Arlene Zane is white, small and assertive. The two, who underlines both the humour and the tragedy of their performed as a couple, they performed in a way that was both funny and serious. Jones is at heart a serious man, Zane seems to provide the zest for performing that sparks them both into action.

Both pieces have choreography jointly by the two dancers and an accompaniment of sounds recorded by Helen Thorington. Although the relationship remains closely similar, the mood and pace changes at intervals. In the first half, consisting of the first act ("fiction") from *Blowdown*, the dancers start out like a pair of big, quiet wild creatures, and a recurring theme has one of them dancing around the other like a person trying to attract an animal.

The background noise there are often from the countryside: birdsong, or distant bells. The second half, *Valley Cottage* (composed as the last section of a trilogy), starts with the sounds of pop music being played and applauded, and the mood is jazzier. Halfway through, a family group photograph, enlarged to fill the whole back wall, is projected as if to provide a sense of origins and obligations.

In movement, Zane seems more of an acrobat, perhaps a little too fond of his hand springs and cartwheels.

John Percival

Theatre

Blood on the Dole

Tricycle, Kilburn

The first full-length play on youth unemployment to reach the London stage comes from the Liverpool Playhouse, and earns its title as much from its gutsy truth-telling as from the Merseyside jobless statistics.

Jim Morris's story of two working-class school-leavers proceeds through the wilderness of empty job centres and desolate amusement arcades, and ends in death and bereavement. But if it arouses pity and indignation, you have to supply that yourself as the piece itself is a vigorous comedy.

There are awkwardnesses of plotting in the text, and confusions of location in Pip Broughton's production, but nothing obscures the main drive of the play as a robust study of comic character in adverse circumstances. Ricky (John Wild) and Joey (Andrew Schofield, who suggests a starved juvenile Stan Laurel), would have had trouble anyway, as inseparable mates of mismatched talents and shared clumsiness with girls.

The giggling girls (Kate Fitzgerald and Gilly Coman) drift off to more promising partners — one of them even teaming up with the cocky Welsh pedant who booted Joey out of school.

We see the group trying a variety of jobs when Joey is fired as a mail-sorter for reading classified Post Office regulations on what to do with letters to Father Christmas.

In defeat Ricky joins the Army and is promptly killed in Ireland (a chilling, silent scene with a searchlight raking the long side-stage). Joey's reaction is to take the scissors and slice a shirt off at the neck, proudly holding up the tattered rag as "the new unemployed look."

Play and production alike present a cold, mean surrounding world of face-saving institutions and job-conscious officials, with the fires of adolescent rage burning as strongly as ever at the centre.

Irving Wardle

Fitting for Ladies

Orange Tree, Richmond

Restoration comedy, Shakespeare, Brecht, a bevy of new playwrights and Feydeau as well; the Orange Tree Theatre, above the Orange Tree public house in Richmond, offers more variety in drama than most pubs offer in

drink. *Fitting for Ladies* is Feydeau at his most compact, 75 minutes of intricate confusion in the pursuit of extramarital bliss. No playwright ever served greater warning on the perils of infidelity, and yet remained so enamoured of lovely entanglements.

Coordinated by Sam Walters in the Orange Tree house style, with mine, actors swirling into the tiny action space and gathering their costumes and identities off a coatrack, the play is a microcosm of the longer Feydeau farces. The situation is succinctly introduced by a cheeky builder, who discovers that his employer, a married doctor, has spent the night away from his bed and reveals as much to the doctor's wife.

There is a charm to the productions by Mr Walters that is often extraneous to the play; in Feydeau that charm pays dividends in full. With consummate and unconscious art, the director, who has conveniently vacated her premises so the doctor might take the flat for his assignments, the way is clear for the doctor to be taken for a dressmaker, and the intended mistress to be pursued by her husband into the surgery and dressmaker's flat, for wives and mistresses to multiply.

Ned Chaillet

Opera

Generous response

Simon Boccanegra

Covent Garden

Verdi's glorious opera dates from 1857, his middle period. It was thoroughly revised just before *Otello* in the composer's last, St. Martin's, summer years.

When the Royal Opera's production was new last year, the settings and productions occasioned disapproval, sometimes tempered with praise. They look no better in this revival, all too loyal to the original, though the new Amelina, Leona Mitchell, makes an even more luscious impression on the eye than her predecessor.

Fortunately we can again appreciate the performance musically well up to Royal Opera standards, even with last-minute replacements, as well as a different conductor. This last is young James Conlon from New York, a musical director, though the chorus needs to keep a sharper eye on his exemplary beard, and a keen Veridian.

Conlon takes nothing in the score for granted (he conducts by heart), whether intense and dynamic, or spacious and lyrical. The Royal Opera House orchestra responded generously to his enthusiastic and professional leading.

If I single out for special appreciation the magnificent moulding of the epilogue to Fiesco's first aria, and the opening of the second scene, and the climax of Boccanegra's reunion with his daughter, and the big ensemble in the Council Chamber, in the last scene the full and sympathetic support given Sherrill Milnes, again commanding, not quite touching, in the title role, and Gwynne Howell's neat and majestic Fiesco — and the sublimely protracted finale melody: that is merely to lift the musical peaks of *Simon Boccanegra*.

Miss Mitchell, in a house debut rather belated for her international prestige, not only looks appealing, but sings Amelia's music truly and affectingly; her upper register tends to sharpen in pitch with the simple eloquence that was also Verdi's.

She is a real acquisition. If I cannot say the same of Carlo Bini's Adorno, we were lucky to get a last minute principal tenor who sings accurately, in time, and with clear words. His acting, sometimes unwittingly comic, fits well with the subtle style of the production, which is still a pity. Jonathan Summers again takes an interesting view of Paolo, and gives the part human credibility.

William Mann

Waugh's classic 'failure'

Brideshead Revisited, by Evelyn Waugh (Penguin, £2.50)

I guess that *Brideshead Revisited* must be Evelyn Waugh's best known novel. If it wasn't before, it is going to be now that it has become, according to the cover of this new paperback edition, "a classic TV serial". Waugh, who twice refused film offers for it, would have been amused to see himself puffed on the covers of other of his paperbacks simply as the author of *Brideshead Revisited*. He considered the book partly a failure. In his preface to the substantially cut revised edition he wrote that the novel "lost me such esteem as I once enjoyed among my contemporaries" and led me into an unfamiliar world of fan-mail and press photographers.

He considered that because of the bleak period of 1944, soya beans and Basic English, in which it was written, the book was infused with a kind of gluttony, for food and wine, for the splendours of the recent past, and for rhetorical and ornamental language, which in 1960 with a full stomach he found distasteful. Rose Macaulay complained of an adolescent surrender to glamour and a disconcerting luxury of bloom and colour. "Love, the English aristocracy, and the Roman Catholic Church combine to liquefy a style that should be dry."

Reading it again after some years one has to agree that he did pile it on rather, with a caviar ladle in places: dinner with awful Rexford Cromeley, Marchmain's dying delirium, the storm on the Atlantic, that brings Charles's affair with Julia to its climax. In spite of the lushness, it is still almost a great novel, which successfully carves the two incongruous strands in Evelyn Waugh's comic satirist and the melancholy romantic.

It is not the over-ripeness that offends. We too live in quite a bleak period. For me there are two central flaws. First, it is difficult to believe in Julia, even more difficult to fall in love with her. Second, I cannot believe in the obdurate Catholic twist to the plot, the theme of a higher Papist plotter at work, twitching the thread tied to his characters, was handled more delicately, and for those of us outside the Fancy, more convincingly, by Graham Greene in *The End of the Affair*.

It is still a book, to remember and reread. Nobody has written better of that lost, enchanted city of Oxford in the Twenties. Many of the characters stick in the memory, from Sebastian, Flyte



Evelyn Waugh in 1959

doomed by charm to that aesthetic *par excellence*, Anthony Blanche. It may not be Waugh's best book. The *Sword of Honour* Trilogy and *A Handful of Dust* must be contenders for that title, and also *The Loved One*. That flawless little masterpiece that Waugh picked up while visiting Hollywood to decide that *Brideshead* was unfilmable. He may have been right about that. But thank the Pope, or Granada at least, for prodding us to read again a bitter-sweet, moving and funny, almost great book.

Philip Howard

A cloudy past retrieved

Jean M. Auel's *Clan of the Cave Bear* (Goronet, £1.95) set some eyebrows twitching among the anthropological cognoscenti when it first appeared, but for the less erudite it's a spellbinder — bearing in mind that it is fiction based on research into a still-cloudy area of history (c.33,000 BC).

Ayla, a Cro-Magnon girl-child, last survivor of her family, overtaken by an earthquake, is adopted and reared by a Neanderthal tribe whose development and mores are quite different from her own. The author, bravely and imaginatively, examines their adaptation to each other and circumstances, and recounts their search for a new, and safer, home, somewhere in north-eastern Europe.

It's the first of a six-volume saga, titled "Earth's Children", which I think deserves some sort of accolade for courage — or audacity.

Early 19th-century (industrial-revolutionary) novels abound. Few are as compulsively readable as Arenda

Jagger's *The Clouded Hills* (Futura, £1.95) — first of a trilogy about the hard-headed Barforth family, busily clawing their way up a social and financial ladder built from good Yorkshire wool.

The author's central theme is the position of women in a man-dominated society and their frustration under a law which robs them of pecuniary independence. But, although written with quietly passionate conviction, it is no feminist tract — just a story of one group of people in a world undergoing a social and economic caracism.

Much has been written about the RAF pilots of the Second World War — hardly anything about the WAAF (as they then were), who supported their families and watched them fly away, taking their hearts with them.

Catherine Ross's *Colours of the Night* (Magnum, £1.50) first published nearly twenty years ago, is the only novel I remember which entirely recaptures the atmosphere and urgency of its time. Full of domestic detail, as well as the excitement and heart-break of a moment in history which changed the lives and outlook of a million hitherto sheltered middle-class girls, recapturing the sense of reality, physical danger and self-reliance. For those who were there, a graphic reminder of a half-forgotten world. For those who weren't, an excellent introduction.

Pre-revolutionary Russia is fictionally speaking "in" at present and Gwendoline Butler makes the most of it in *The Red Staircase* (Fontana, £1.50) this year's Major Award winner for Romantic Fiction.

Events are seen through the eyes of Rose, a "sensible" Scottish girl with a gift for healing, whose medical studies are curtailed by diminishing funds, and whose broken love-affair sends her scuttling

to Russia, to relatives whose designs she initially misunderstands. By the time she does understand, it is inevitably involved in a highly perilous situation.

The *Leavetaking* (Coronet, £1.10) is one of Anna Gilbert's intricate, subtle, and elegant Victorian novels, on the surface a romance, but underneath full of quiet, relentless menace.

It needs more space than I have here to outline the complex plot; to try would only distort. In any case, it is the manner, as much as the matter, which is important. Anna Gilbert writes with fastidious care. Every word counts. The manipulation of people by each other is her favourite theme, and the helplessness of the good and innocent in the face of ruthless egotism. But there is always light at the end of the tunnel. And so it is in *The Leavetaking*. Books reviewed: *Clan of the Cave Bear* (Coronet, £1.95) *The Clouded Hills* (Futura, £1.95) *Colours of the Night* (Magnum, £1.50) *The Red Staircase* (Fontana, £1.50) *The Leavetaking* (Coronet, £1.10).

Elizabeth Grey

JOHN GIELGUD is THE CONDUCTOR Directed by ANDRZEJ WAJDA GATE CINEMA NOTTING HILL 221/0220/727-5790

"Struck white-hot out of history... May well be his masterpiece" THE TIMES
"Ranks high among the outstanding films of recent years... breathtaking in its combination of political courage and artistic imagination" THE OBSERVER
"A report to the world made with a skill that sustains one's faith in the cinema..." THE STANDARD
"Represents a concurrence of film and history such as has never been seen before" SUNDAY TIMES
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London at play in November...
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ALL MALT WHISKIES are good. A few, sublime. Among these, there is some gentlemanly jostling for pride of place.

The Old Contenders

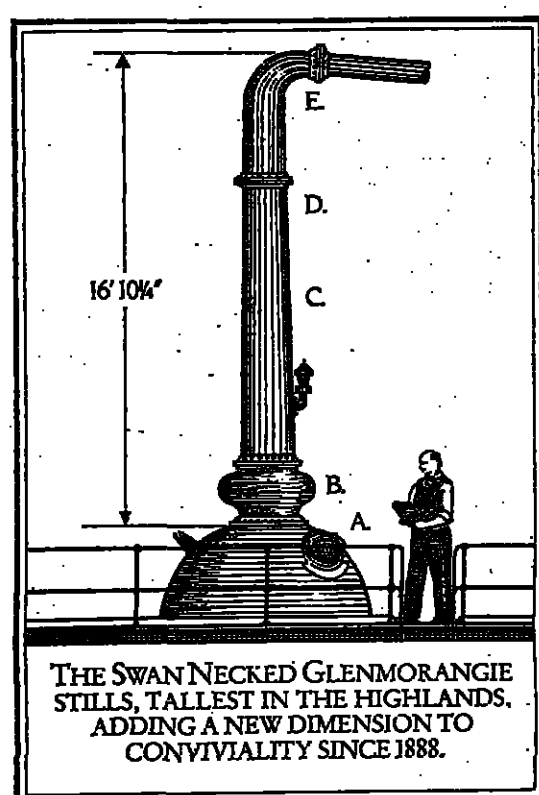
SOME POINT TO their product's mist-shrouded history; some to their peat and their barley; others yet to the chilly waters of the burn that feeds the distillery; or to the length of time the finished liquor matures in its oaken bed.

Primus inter pares

ONLY ONE, HOWEVER, stands literally head and shoulders above the rest.

ITS NAME IS GLENMORANGIE, a saffron-gold malt of the most singular sweet-temper and purity.

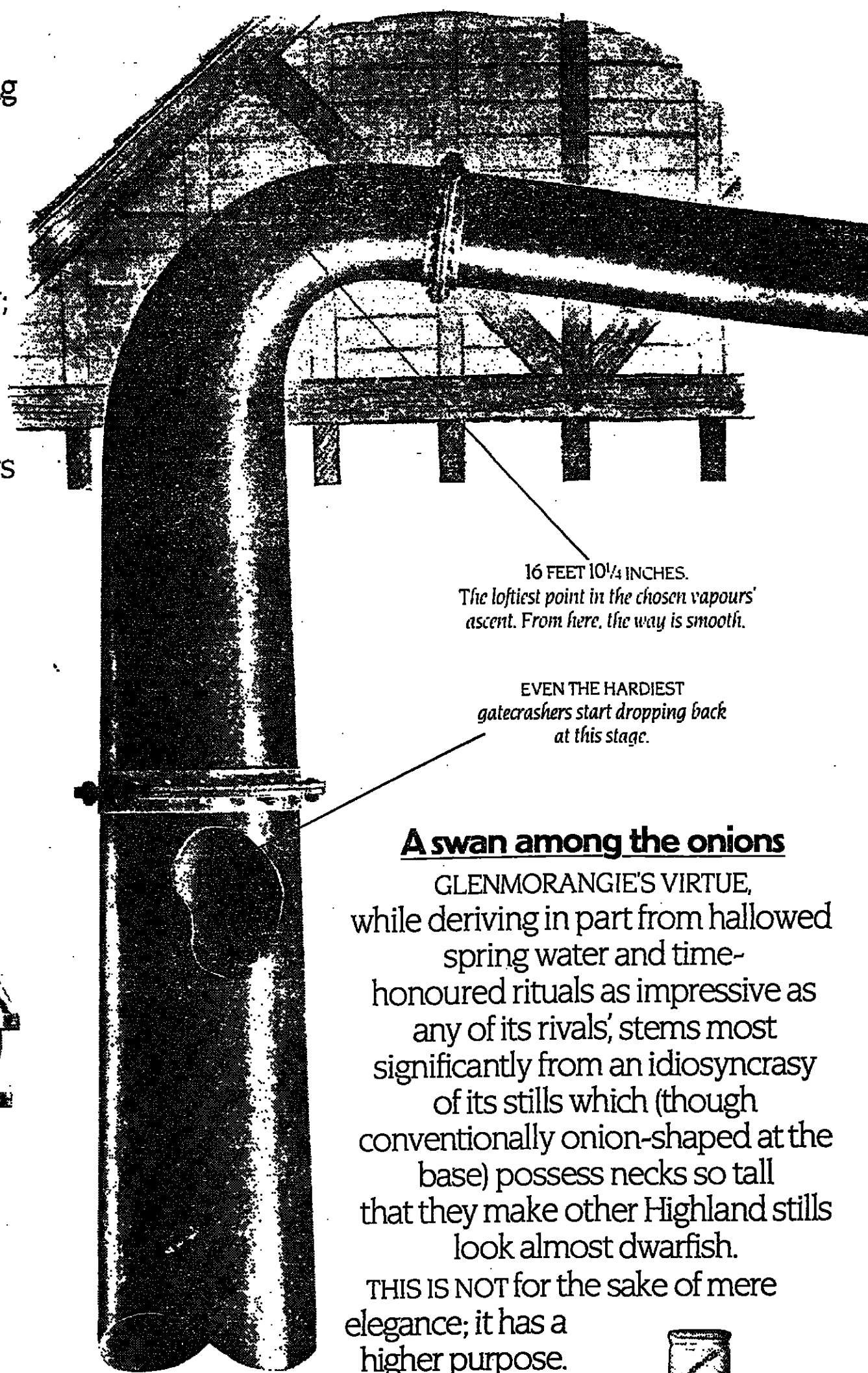
AT THIS POINT, most other Highland malt stills call it a day. But callow elements can still be ascending.



THE SWAN NECKED GLENMORANGIE STILL, TALLEST IN THE HIGHLANDS, ADDING A NEW DIMENSION TO CONVIVIALITY SINCE 1888.

NOTE THE BULGE in the neck just above the main body of the still. It catches the crasser essences and returns them to the boiling.

THE HEART of the whisky-making process, the still itself, where the cherished ingredients seethe and jostle in anticipation of imminent lift-off.



A swan among the onions

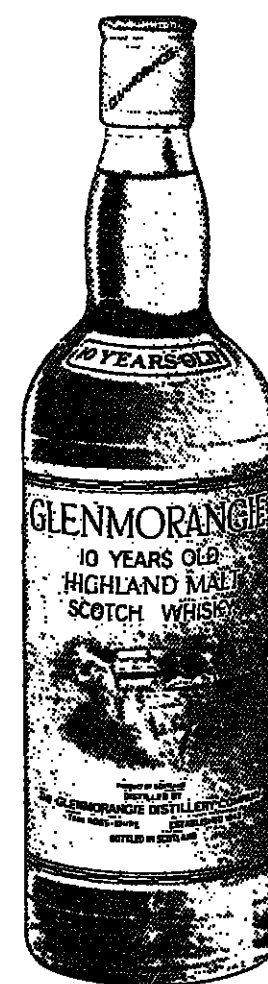
GLENMORANGIE'S VIRTUE, while deriving in part from hallowed spring water and time-honoured rituals as impressive as any of its rivals, stems most significantly from an idiosyncrasy of its stills which (though conventionally onion-shaped at the base) possess necks so tall that they make other Highland stills look almost dwarfish.

THIS IS NOT for the sake of mere elegance; it has a higher purpose.

The height of contentment

THE TALLER THE NECK of the still, the less can the heavier elements and grosser oils climb to mingle with the purer vapours that ascend to the top.

THE RESULT (after ten years' slumber in oaken casks) is a single malt whisky from which initiates obstinately refuse to be weaned, and to which newcomers vow dedication from the first uplifting bibble.



**A little
nearer heaven
than other
Malt Whiskies.**

GLENMORANGIE

The Glenmorangie Distillery Company, Tain, Ross-shire, Established 1843.

Mubarak, ready to tackle some harsh home truths

by Christopher Walker

Cairo
Just over a year before President Sadat was assassinated, he solemnly told the Egyptian people he would devote 95 per cent of his time to domestic affairs. It was a rash promise that he was temperamentally unsuited to fulfil, but it pointed the way to the approach which his successor must adopt if Egypt is to have a chance of overcoming its grave internal problems.

Their extent is illustrated in the mass of grim official statistics showing the desperate overcrowding, the poverty, the collapsed infrastructure, the inequalities, the lack of opportunities for the young and the bleak economic prospect.

But they are better understood after even the briefest tour of an average Egyptian town and the outlying villages where surprisingly cheerful people are usually beset with disease and insanitary conditions which make most western visitors wince.

The indescribable filth of the Cairo slums is only one aspect of a country where food production now lags behind population growth to the extent that food imports rose by 50 per cent in 1980. With the present recorded population of 43 million increasing by 105,000 people a month, reliable forecasters predict that if drastic action is not taken soon to reduce the average family size, the population will reach a nightmare 70 million by the turn of the century.

Although the economic situation remains temporarily viable — supported by \$2,500m a year of foreign aid — western experts agree that drastic measures are also needed here to avoid a

sudden deterioration which could have far-reaching political repercussions. Recent figures show that income from the main currency earners — oil, tourism, the Suez Canal and remittances from the three million foreign workers abroad — is now rising at an ominously slower pace than in the recent past. In addition, most available resources have been diverted into big subsidies for basic goods rather than in investment vital to make the ailing economy self-sustaining in the future.

He is aware that many aspects of President Sadat's Olympian style of government were unpopular with ordinary Egyptians

President Mubarak has made clear in early speeches and interviews (all of which have impressed foreign observers) that he is aware that his main tasks are to be found at home. He has cited internal security, food production, infrastructure and housing as his main priorities, and he has stressed that he will not tolerate the corruption and nepotism which was increas-

ing in the latter days of President Sadat's regime.

In spite of the repeated emphasis on "continuity" as the theme of the new government, there have already been subtle indications that changes are under way. While President Sadat was something of a visionary who usually worked only three or four hours a day, Mr Mubarak is a military-trained manager who has shown an early determination to impose some much-needed efficiency in Egypt's ramshackle government machine. Meetings with ministers now begin at 8.30 or 9 am, times unheard of for conducting government business with Mr Sadat.

In keeping with the theme of continuity, Mr Mubarak is acting as his own prime minister, as Mr Sadat did from May 1980. But there is speculation that things could change after the 40-day mourning period for the murdered president is over.

Political soundings indicate that he is prudently biding his time before bringing forward men of his own choice. A decision to appoint a vice-president or heir apparent is likely to be delayed until the new year, with no obvious candidate having yet emerged.

Apart from the economy, food and the crumbling network of essential services, another key internal problem is posed by security and the future loyalty of the armed services, whose morale has been badly hit by the embarrassing lack of any effective resistance to the attack on Mr Sadat. One

scheme already under way is to provide flats for about 4,000 officers on interest free, 30-year loans in an effort to make up for their eroded pay and status of recent years.

On Islamic fundamentalism, Mr Mubarak has already made plain that he will act even more harshly than his predecessor, but he has not yet been so definite about how he will cope with ordinary political opposition. Senior western diplomats hope he will soon take action to re-establish some confidence in the embryonic multi-party system, which was dealt a near fatal blow by Mr Sadat's round-up of nearly 1,600 of his critics.

One diplomatic observer said: "Mr Mubarak has not given much public hint that he will adopt a less sensitive approach to criticism, but there is a feeling that in the long run he may prove more tolerant of it. As soon as it is feasible, he must lay down some firm ground rules to show the opposition just what it can and cannot do."

Again no early change of policy is expected, but already speeches — and directives to Cairo's semi-official press — have indicated that he is aware that many aspects of President Sadat's Olympian style of government were unpopular with ordinary Egyptians. The most significant changes are likely to involve less emphasis on foreign diplomatic razzmatazz, a reduced public role for the President's wife and a more down-to-earth approach to government, involving less use of the string of ostentatious rest houses favoured by Mr Sadat.

Although Mr Mubarak will concentrate initially on



Hosni Mubarak: a more down-to-earth approach to Egypt's many pressing problems

domestic affairs, he has been swift to remove any doubts about Egypt's continuing dedication to the still fragile Camp David peace process. Prospects for an agreement with Israel on the divisive question of Palestinian autonomy may be as distant as at any time since talks opened in 1979, but until the remaining one third of the occupied Sinai is returned to Egypt on April 25 next year, no significant change in the Egyptian position is expected.

The President has already reassured the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Begin, that

Egypt's support for the peace process will continue undiminished beyond the emotional Sinai handover. Western observers here do not doubt his sincerity, but many feel — perhaps more from instinct than quantifiable evidence — that Egypt will then slowly begin the journey back towards the Arab fold.

As a tentative first step, the new President has vowed that he will not indulge in the savage verbal attacks on fellow Arab leaders so favoured by Mr Sadat, and so damaging to the prospects of any long-term reconciliation.

Anyone who has followed the personal and factional manoeuvres at the party conferences this year, with their bombastic confusion between the struggle for policies and the conflicting ambitions of persons, is bound to emerge with his faith in the political process severely dampened.

Against the lowering background of a society suffering from decay at the roots, the half-truths and unconfident certainties of even the most straightforward of politicians can easily strike a knell of despair.

How many of the voters who today opt for the new Liberal-Social Democratic option at Croydon will therefore do so out of sheer disillusion, not merely with the policies and attitudes of the existing parties, but also in some vague hope of rejecting the whole business of professional politics and starting somewhere near the roots of society?

Not unnaturally, SDP activists include a high proportion of men in the street, or if you like, persons-in-the-street who have joined up against the whole process of professional politics. ("We personhood")

The demand for participation and a kind of populism was a recurrent theme at the SDP Westminster conference, and it certainly won encouragement from Professor David Marquand, the ex-MP who spoke from the platform. We have, according to Professor Marquand, an almost "psychologically sick attitude to power" which he suggested arose from our history, and especially from our failure to have a French Revolution.

The irony is, he argued, derived from the old idea that kings rule and subjects obey, a monarchical idea that still survived so that we still feel that power must be "total" you can't, to our way of thinking, share or diffuse it, he observed.

I will skip gently over the unhistorical nature of this analysis, pointing out only that the whole of our history, medieval as well as modern, has been about power-sharing. What, I wonder, does Professor Marquand think that the barons were up to in Plantagenet England if it wasn't trying to oblige the king to share power? Consulting them and producing in the process amazingly complicated constitutional devices which, though ostensibly their own work, were surely the brainchildren of some medieval equivalents of our Professors of Government and Politics. (They didn't, of course, work.)

Or what, if it comes to that, does Professor Marquand think we had in the seventeenth century if it wasn't our own revolution, and though it was of the French variety, I am not clear that the French people have ended up less classless or more assured of their individual liberties than we have.

Now these questions are not exercises in historical recidivism just for the fun of it. They are meant to draw attention first to the thought that Professor Marquand, admirable and likable though he is, is no

more inclined when he has got his political hat on to subordinate a useful piece of political rhetoric to the facts of history than politicians of other persuasions would. On such political occasions, his academic gown and hood are left well away from the premises.

The naivety of SDP activists' anti-professional politics consists in the curious notion that the Social Democrats, if they had power, would somehow behave differently from the political power-men in other parties and other ages. Even sillier than the idea that the SDP would react differently from other political parties to power is that it ought to react differently. On the contrary, it would serve us best by being thoroughly professional in politics which means recognizing the limitations of politics.

The right way to control power is by a clear-cut line of responsibility from the electorate to the individual MP, and thence to the government. The right way to diffuse it is by removing from politics (saving the government's overall responsibility for the nation's welfare) as many decisions as possible to the individual citizen. That, of course, is what Mrs Thatcher (the real, not the somewhat hamfisted, one) has tried to do, albeit somewhat hamfistedly. It is she who is the genuine revolutionary, trying to break up economic monopolies, diminish the power of the state and (for instance) assist at least some parents to take decisions about their children's education. This must, surely, be the only real approach to a diffusion of power. I think that I must free when I can make a decision for myself, not when I can be present at a committee that will make one for me.

There is one final point to make about the SDP. Much of the rhetoric is a reiteration of power and popular participation, yet with the best will in the world it could not be argued that either Mr Roy Jenkins or Mrs Shirley Williams is a politician with much regard for what people want. Mr Jenkins was one of the best Chancellors in recent decades; he is a tough nut and he understands politics.

But he is every inch an elitist and a social engineer. His line of communications is through the Secretary of State, dealing with immigration) have always been to pressure groups rather than to majority opinion.

SDP problem is that while on many fundamental questions (the defence of the realm, the mixed economy, middle-class classlessness, and more or less, the freedom of the individual) their hearts are in the right place, they are not much else they want to persuade many people to want what they do not in fact want.

But they are professional politicians. Anyone who votes for them thinking to get away from the professional politics should think again and vote for Mr William Boakes. The professional politician keeps his own and his supporters' adrenalin running by large claims; his addition to truth is always breakable. He is out for power and not too nice about how he gets it. But his professionalism is good for us because he understands the proper limitations of his own power, in his own interest, in order to limit that of his opponents.

There are no Utopias, and therefore no dangerously perfect solutions, in the heart of the professional democratic politician. That is our strength. Fortunately, social democratic rhetoric notwithstanding, it is as true of the SDP as of any other politicians now contending for power.

Ronald Butt Is the SDP so different?

All the pictures fit to print

Sixteen days have passed since the assassination of President Sadat, a momentary cataclysm deeply embossed on our collective consciousness by the instant television pictures, the next day's front pages, and the fine-toothed combing of the post Sunday papers.

There can be few people who have not seen it, and little left to see, but that has not deterred the venerable *Illustrated London News* from bringing up the straggling rear of media coverage with four pages of belated pictures and comment in its November issue, out today.

Every rule of commerce dictates that the *News* should not, in its 139th year, be celebrating its 7,000th issue today. Since picture journalism was invented by the press embroilers who rushed out the first scenes of the Hastings invasion for display in Bayeux Cathedral only four centuries after the event, the art has become inexorably faster. In the publishing graveyard there is a particularly crowded corner cluttered with the tombstones of dead picture magazines, victims of the sweeping plague of television.

How can a leisurely monthly compete with a live picture show from the Iranian Embassy, Cairo or the moon?

Half a million pictures ago, the *Illustrated London News* was launched, on May 14,

1842, upon a world unused by the modern glut of visual imagery, until that time pictures in newspapers were rare, late, and crude, and the skill of wood engraving was moribund.

Yet during a brief early career as a Nottingham newsagent the magazine's founder, Herbert Ingram, had quickly realized that the papers which disappeared quickest from his counter were those with news from London and pictures.

His first issue sold 26,000 copies, on the strength of a set of exclusive hot news woodcuts of Queen Victoria's fancy dress ball at Buckingham Palace, and the first picture of a great fire in Hamburg. In the absence of any Associated Press to supply the latter, Ingram sent round to the British Museum for an engraving of the city, and had his artists add smoke, flames and awestruck on-lookers.

Success was instant. During the Crimean War circulation climbed to 300,000, a peak it never subsequently regained. William Howard Russell may have stirred the complacency of governments with his reports in *The Times* of appalling conditions at Scutari, but it was the woodcuts of Raglan and Florence Nightingale in the *ILN* that brought the war home to the people. Artists in the field sent



The last moments of the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III, at the hands of Zulu warriors: an artist's impression rushed back to the *Illustrated London News* in 1879.

back rough sketches covered in footnotes; back home in the Strand another team of artists sketched and embellished the drawings, using their intimate knowledge of military uniforms and other vital minutiae to get the details right. Yet another team would transfer the finished drawings on to blocks of boxwood ready for the engraver.

Great must have been the scope for artistic licence, otherwise the *ILN* would not have felt obliged to print a signed testimonial from Stanley under the engraving of the meeting with Livingstone, swearing that the picture was "as correct as if the scene had been photographed." But the paper did have an early scoop of unquestionable accuracy, when it published Boston's designer for the Crystal Palace before even Albert had seen

them, to the Prince Consort's great annoyance. Despite the slower pace of transmission, *ILN* artists did not lack the journalist's sense of urgency. Melton Prior, the staff artist covering the Zulu wars in 1879, drew Cetawayo's last stand at Ulundi, and it was rushed 285 miles on horseback in 55 hours to the nearest port to catch a London-bound steamer.

Wedded to its woodblocks, the paper was slow to accept photography, and did not use it to any degree until after the First World War, by which time Alfred Barnardsworth had invented the popular daily newspaper, taking some of his ideas from the truly pioneering *ILN*.

When Sir Bruce Ingram relinquished the editor's chair in 1964 after a record 63-year occupation, an era ended. The

paper passed from the foundation of the family to the Thomson Organization and into a period of decline, battered by the arrival of television and the Sunday colour supplements, the first of which was produced by Thomson's own *Sunday Times*.

By 1971 the *ILN* circulation was down to 50,000, and a last journey to the publishing graveyard seemed imminent. The dated formula of recording the week's events in pictures retained little appeal.

James Bishop, a former *Times* journalist, took over the editor's chair and set about some drastic life-saving surgery. He abandoned the hopeless attempts to imitate the Sunday supplements, threw out many of the pictures and replaced them with words, and switched

publication from weekly to monthly. The £250,000 annual loss was stemmed, and the paper is still with us, making a modest profit on a modest but comfortable circulation of 70,000.

What irks Bishop more than anything is the doctor's waiting room syndrome, the fact that each copy is seen by an average of 14 readers. If every reader paid the 95p cover price, the *ILN* would be swimming in handsome profits.

At one stage Bishop thought of turning the *ILN* back into a full-blooded, full-colour, up-to-the-minute weekly news magazine. The recent demise of *Now!* makes him glad he chose the more leisurely approach, with its traditional emphasis on archaeology and museums for which it has a high reputation.

Some links with the past still remain. Sir Arthur Bryant took over the *Note-Book* column from G. K. Chesterton in 1936 and, at the age of 82, is still turning it out every month. And the lessons that Herbert Ingram learned in his Nottingham newsagents' shop in 1840 still occasionally hold true. The *ILN* had 32 pages of colour pictures of this year's Royal Wedding on the streets for four days. The circulation doubled overnight, and readers still ring up pleading for spare copies.

Bishop likes to think that his monthly deadliness allows him to take a more considered view of world events than the daily press and television, to sort out the truly significant from the nine-day wonders. But he is as much a mucker for a good old-fashioned scoop as any of us, especially if it's Royal, and in colour.

Alan Hamilton

THE TIMES DIARY



When Michael of Kent visited Prague last month, the purpose of the visit was given as research for a historical romance. "In fact," says the *Princess's* first book, though there were plans for her to compile a work on interior design about two years ago. That work has never appeared, but the publishers, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, are believed to be one of the main contenders for the Winter Queen, along with Michael Joseph.

Now hear, the *Princess* is to write a biography of one of her favourite women, Elizabeth of Bohemia. The book will be called *The Winter Queen* though it might as easily have been called *Queen of Hearts*. That's what Elizabeth, who was sister to Charles I and had 14 children, was known as when she was in exile in the Hague in the mid-seventeenth century.

son, Aloysius Hickey, 61, who took over his job last year, is believed to be on the list. The best known American candidate, however, is Bishop Paul Marcinkus, of Cicero, Illinois, President of the Institute of Religious Works, the Vatican bank. Its full assets are known only to the president and his single shareholder, the Pope.

Marcinkus was appointed Governor of Vatican City by the Pope this month, thus extending his financial jurisdiction to the Vatican's revenue from stamps, museum tickets, the sale of duty-free petrol and food from the Vatican "commissary". He is also in charge of the Vatican radio.

When the splendid initiation ceremony finally takes place, one of the Pope's appointees, however, will almost certainly not be

present. That is the Lithuanian Bishop Juozas Steponavicius, who is under arrest in the Soviet Union. Steponavicius was the fourth name the Pope kept secret, in peacetime, when he held his first consistory in 1980.

Deader, deader

I see that dons at Cambridge have voted not to abolish Iranian Studies, which involves the appreciation of seven dead languages and is seen by some as an obscure subject. Good for them. After all, Iranian Studies really is so obscure? I am sure that *Times* readers can come up with far better candidates. A bottle of the usual champagne for the most recondite academic speciality, anywhere in the world.

A political skeleton in the Mosley file?

An astonishing case of official secrecy about the affairs of the late Sir Oswald Mosley has been revealed by a book by his son, the writer Nicholas Mosley, and revived wartime rumours of a deal between Churchill and Labour members of his coalition government which kept the fascist leader behind bars.

Mosley (alias Lord Ravensdale) tells me a 100-year ban has been imposed by the Lord Chancellor's Office on release of the transcript of the judicial hearing into Sir Oswald's detention. The length of the ban indicates the extraordinary sensitivity of the secret hearing, says Mosley. It also supports the view that Labour members agreed to join Churchill only on condition that Sir Oswald's imprisonment continued.

Under the Public Records Act, papers are normally released after 30 years, but they may be held for up to 100 years, depending on their sensitivity, if the Lord Chancellor approves an application from the appropriate minister. In this instance, it appears that in the late 1960s, before the expiry of 30 years, the Home Secretary of the day sought an extension.

Sir Oswald who, in March 1940, pleaded for the acceptance of Hitler's peace terms, was detained on May 23, without being charged, together with the second Lady



Mosley, Diana Mitford. A month later a two-day judicial hearing was held into the detention, which continued until November 1943.

Nicholas Mosley, 58, who is writing about his father "from a childhood point of view" told me: "I wrote to the Home Office to ask to see the transcript of the hearing and was amazed by what I was told. I don't know what can be so sensitive about it. They found no evidence my father was in any way doing anything illegal or treacherous. There were stories at the time that the Labour people in 1940 made it a condition for joining Churchill that my father remain locked up. What has happened makes one wonder

whether the story is true. The ban can only have been so outrageous to my father. I suspect the inquiry may have recommended his release but the Cabinet rejected it."

High fliers

Those rather cramped Concorde seats will be packed with valuable flesh and bone this weekend. No fewer than 18 of our top (and I mean top) businessmen are travelling to Washington for a three-day tour of Washington to meet the new (new?) Reagan administration.

Included in the 18 are Michael Caine (Booker McConnell), the Rt Hon Edmund Dell (Guinness), Sir Campbell Fisher (Dunlop), Trevor Holdsworth (GKN), Robin Leigh-Pemberton (Mid-West), Sir Peter Matthews (Vickers), Sir David Orr (Unilever), Lord Roll (Warburg), Sir John Sainsbury, Lord Siff (Marks and Spencer) — you see what I mean.

The visit is the brainchild of David Watt, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), which have organized the whole thing. After a briefing from Sir Nicholas Henderson, the British Ambassador, on Sunday, the team will meet an equally impressive round-up of American government leaders.

If they have time for shopping I can tell them the best property in Washington just now: a clever picture of "Queen Nancy", the President's wife dressed up in our own Queen's regalia. Lord Siff or Sir John Sainsbury could probably recony the cost of their tickets by importing a few.

Peter Watson



Three on the list: Glemp, Marcinkus, Lustinger



P.O. Box 7, 200, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234.

HARD-HEADED COMPASSION

The Summit in Cancun marks a notable achievement for the authors of the Brandt Report, which last year drew attention to the urgency of North-South issues. But it should not have taken a report to persuade world leaders from the two hemispheres to come together. The statistics of world hunger are horrifying in themselves. One billion people — a quarter of the world's population — live in chronic poverty, and a further two billion are scarcely better off. To be poor in the Third World does not mean foregoing a luxury, or eating one meat dish less a week. It often means having nothing to eat at all, or, at best, barely enough to support the means of existence.

The danger is that having now acknowledged the force and scale of the problem, the Summit will fail to do anything about it. A rift has appeared between the Europeans and the Americans, with the Europeans (despite Mrs Thatcher's reservations) by and large favouring the thrust of the Brandt Report, which recommends, among other things, a "massive transfer of resources" from North to South, and a restructuring of the world economic order, including financial institutions. President Reagan will have none of this. As he made clear in his Philadelphia speech on

the eve of Cancun, his domestic economic philosophy is to be translated to the international scene. The answer to Third World ills, in the American view, lies with market-orientated policies, private investment, and increased trade opportunities, not with additional aid programmes or yet more publicly-financed international agencies.

There is a great deal to be said for this point of view. But it is a misunderstanding to suppose that encouragement of private enterprise and self-help in the Third World is at variance with the findings of the Brandt Report. There are a number of reasons why the North should extend help to the South, not the least of which is straightforward compassion. But moral considerations apart, the North has hard-headed practical motives. As Brandt pointed out, North and South have mutual interests. The expansion of the Southern economies by Northern governments, bankers and investors could stimulate economic activity in the North. What is needed — as supporters of Brandt will be arguing at Cancun — is a combination of direct emergency aid, especially to the thirty-five "least developed nations", and greater private investment, both through commercial lend-

ing to Third World governments and through the funding of private Third World companies, with the help of multilateral agencies.

There are proposals on the table at Cancun which exemplify this "mixed" approach, including the sensible suggestion for a World Bank energy affiliate. If a consensus can be reached on measures of this kind, a start might then be made on the long-delayed "global negotiations" on food, energy, trade and financial reform. This would, at the very least, demonstrate that the North not only acknowledges the plight of the South, but wishes to alleviate it.

The Western record on help for the Third World already compares favourably with that of other world groupings, including OPEC, which has done comparatively little to ease the predicament of non-oil-producing Third World countries. It also far outstrips that of the Soviet Union, which gives most of its "development" aid in the form of arms and military technology, and is not even represented at Cancun. But there is still a very real need for the United States to display more obvious sympathy for Third World problems, and to lead the Cancun summit towards an agreed package of private and public aid.

INCOME POLICY FOR THE BBC

The BBC is once again seeking a substantial increase in the licence fee. It wants the fee to go up from £34 to £50 two years after the last rise. The corporation cannot reasonably be blamed at a time of high inflation for going back too soon for more, but it does not hope to survive for long on an unchanged income when so many of its costs are rising rapidly. But for the BBC to be such a frequent supplicant to the Government is an indication of how imperfectly the licence fee system now serves its original purpose.

The idea was that by giving all net revenue from licence fees to the corporation it would be accorded an adequate and settled income. Every now and then the fee would have to be raised, but in an age of low inflation the arrangement could for the most part work automatically. There would not have to be frequent negotiations with the Government as paymaster. Broadcasters would not be beholden to politicians.

Now all that has changed. A two-year gap is not exceptional. Indeed, in recent times the fee has often had to be raised annually. So a high proportion of the mental energy of those running the corporation has had to be devoted to considering how to

extract more money from reluctant ministers. Naturally much thought has been given to possible alternative arrangements. The licence fee could be indexed. But there would not be much chance of the Government agreeing to insulate the BBC against the effects of inflation in that way. A straight grant from the Government would be simpler, but that would leave the BBC even more exposed to the pressure of sensitive ministers.

So the director-general of the BBC, Sir Ian Lethbridge, has been advocating not an alternative to the licence fee system but a refinement of it. He wants the corporation to be able to propose periodic increases in the fee and for such proposals to go before an independent review body. Such review bodies are not particularly popular with the present Government, so there can be no assurance that this idea will stand any better chance than indexation of finding favour with ministers. Nor would it be a perfect solution.

There are no objective criteria according to which it can be determined beyond dispute what ought to be spent on the BBC. That must always to some extent be a matter of subjective judgment because it

depends on what range and balance of broadcasting is considered appropriate. How much should the BBC be involved in local radio? How many repeats, how many old films are consistent with the principle of quality broadcasting? The Government might not always be prepared to accept a review body's judgment on such matters, any more than it has always been prepared to accept the judgment of other review bodies on other matters.

Nonetheless, the value of a review body on the licence fee is that it would place an independent element between the broadcasters and the Government. This would have sound advantages. It would remove the direct client relationship between ministers and those whose professional responsibility it is to see that the Government is kept under public scrutiny; it would interpose a body able to examine the BBC's activities for waste and well placed to assess what sum would be required to finance a given level of output; and the Government would find it politically easier to put the licence fee up to a reasonable level if it were acting each time on the basis of expert outside advice. It would therefore be a distinct improvement on the present position.

IF MUSIC BE THE FOOD OF HATE

Richard Wagner lived in rancour all his life, and rancour may always attend his memory. The cat-calls and scuffles that frustrated the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's attempt to play therelude to Tristan this week would not have surprised him, and he would certainly have made matters worse by rushing out an abusive and untruthful pamphlet on the affair. By such means he divided Europe into impassioned factions over his music, and promoted his own fame. The factions survive to this day, though only in Israel is public performance of his work made impossible. Even there his century-old rages would scarcely rouse such feelings if he had not been made a folk-hero by the Nazis, long after his death.

It is very natural that those who endured the Nazi persecution, or were bereaved by it, should abominate Wagner's music ever afterwards. In the years immediately after the war hostility towards almost all things German was widespread in Israel. After more than a generation, it has waned, and even the ban on Wagner is less widely supported than it was. Most members of the orchestra itself are evidently willing to

play his music, which would not have been the case a few years ago. The courage and patience of Mr Zubin Mehta, musical director of the orchestra, make much of the credit for this.

It must be acknowledged that the case against Wagner is a distinctive one. It is neither here nor there that his music was played in the concentration camps. So were Beethoven and Mozart; even Verdi's Requiem was sung in Terzini. A ban on artists who showed signs of anti-semitism would rule out Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dostoevsky and many other great men who wore the common blinkers of their period. If works claimed as pretext for atrocities deserve banning, the Bible would be among the first to go. The ban also imposed on the work of Richard Strauss is an uncharitable revenge on a man who compromised in old age with a regime he detested, to protect his Jewish daughter-in-law and grandchildren.

But Wagner is another matter. His anti-semitism was compulsive and evangelistic. He promoted the half-forgotten racist works of Gobineau. All this was, as he admitted, a sort of poison that he needed

to get out of his mind, and his operas are free of overt signs of his obsession. His defenders can justly claim that self-sacrifice and reconciliation are the prevailing elements in his work; The Ring, indeed, is an extended demonstration of the corrupting effects of power, but there is also an unmistakable strain of brutality and nihilism which fed both the superficial and the subconscious impulses of Nazism. He helped to create the atmosphere.

There is no way to disentangle Dark-Wagner from Light-Wagner — nor, for that matter, to prevent both his voices being heard in Israel. Whenever great Jewish composers like Mahler and Schoenberg are played, with all his contradictions he is an inescapable point of departure for all music since his time. Giving him his due does not mean condoning his faults. It is understandable that many Jews should want nothing to do with him. But it is another matter for a minority to break up performances of his work when others want to hear them. That is to act as the Nazis themselves would have acted. It is shameful for Israel to number itself among the societies in which masterpieces are banned as degenerate.

Level of air fares

From Lord Bethell
Sir, It is bizarre that a Conservative MP, Mr Robert McCrindle, should use your columns (October 10) to defend the present system of fixing European air fares through an arrangement of cartel decision, state monopoly ratification, and government rubber-stamping.
As Secretary of State for Trade John Biffen said on Thursday, October 8, many European air fares are too high and the system by which they are fixed is almost certainly contrary to the Treaty of Rome.
No argument over the details of

fuel costs or landing charges can explain the logic behind a system that makes it as expensive to fly to Strasbourg as to New York, more expensive to fly to Stockholm than to Hongkong.

It is true that 50 per cent of European air passengers travel by charter nowadays. This is because only the very rich, or the business traveller, can afford to pay normal economy-class fares. So European travellers are forced into the straitjacket of the package tour, the one-centre holiday in the ghetto-like atmosphere of a tourist hotel, with no flexibility about where they go or when they choose to return home. And as for those who wish to

visit Europe for a few days in the middle of the week, they have no means of using these complicated fare-cutting facilities. And so they have to pay the extortionate prices demanded by the state-run operators, who until now have been allowed to carve up the market between them.

Mr McCrindle would do better to throw his weight behind the Government's new determination to scrap the present system and make the skies of Europe accessible to the individual traveller. Yours sincerely,
NICHOLAS BETHELL,
73 Sussex Square, W2,
October 13.

Technology and employment

From the Director of the National Computing Centre

Sir, Mr Cooper's letter (October 15) is a well-presented statement of the view that the impact of technology will be to increase unemployment. Common sense supports this view, but history does not. It is perhaps the most damaging fallacy of our time.

The train and the car originally saved the same sort of threat to the many employed in transport. Factory mechanization threatened the large manual labour forces of the early industries such as textiles. More recently computing, or information technology as we now call it, threatened the large numbers of clerical staff employed in the finance sector and in public administration.

The long and even the medium-term effect is, however, curiously contrary to the immediate perception. The auto industry will employ many times more than the numbers originally displaced. More recently it can be shown that employment in both finance and in public administration, the two areas first affected by computing, has risen both absolutely and relatively in the last 30 years in all the major western economies.

The key to the conundrum is the economist's concept of elasticity. Put simply, if making something more cheaply and efficiently causes a more than proportionate increase in the demand for it then the effect on employment may be expected to be favourable.

The effect upon different sectors will of course vary widely, depending on the nature of the underlying demands. There will be winners and losers. The problem of readjustment, which we are now experiencing, is severe. Nevertheless, the ability to strike a balance following such adjustments should not be in doubt. Indeed, it is precisely this process which has been the prime instrument in the creation of our present wealth and remains the key to future growth.

The year approaching 1982, the Year of Information Technology, is vitally important that this issue is well understood. There is so much to be done in industry, education, health, public administration and in tackling the problems of the limited world of finance that it is inconceivable that our need to produce answers will not more than keep pace with the improvement in the effectiveness with which we do so. Yours faithfully,
DAVID FAIRBAIRN,
The National Computing Centre
111 Oxford Road,
Manchester,
October 19.

From Mr D. S. Neudegg
Sir, I would like to ask how it is possible to obtain a job of the present £20.65 supplementary benefit.

Newspapers and journals must be bought and every possibility of a job must be applied for. Newspapers and journals amount to about £2 a week and if seven letters are sent a day (which is not unusual) another £5 can be added to that sum.

When I have to pay for my board and lodgings my parents, from supplementary benefit, there is very little left over.

Is it not a paradox that people who want to get a job cannot afford it?

Yours unemployed,
D. S. NEUDEGG,
Hendon Road,
Grassland,
Kent.

Inflation tax

From Mr P. G. Thurnham
Sir, Professor Richard Layard (letter, October 14) argues in favour of his superficially beguiling new inflation tax that no one has suggested any other policy to lower unemployment without increasing inflation.

He conveniently ignores the example of countries with sound money policies such as Switzerland, where unemployment is less than 2 per cent, and inflation less than 5 per cent.

Private sector employers already have incentive enough to control wages, without a new tax which will lead only to more red tape, more civil servants and more diversion of management time to avoid bureaucratic interference (by, eg, regrading staff, setting up new companies, etc.).

Let the Government concentrate on reducing the productivity of the public sector — if we are to have an inflation tax, let it be on the five million people with inflation-proof pensions.

Yours faithfully,
PETER G. THURNHAM,
Sidegirth,
Staveley,
Kendal,
Cumbria.

The PQ17 affair

From Captain H. H. Bracken, RN (Retd)

Sir, Captain Broome was present at this action and I was not but one of the statements in his letter (September 23), "without radar in those days", must be queried. The recently published German account of the sinking of the Bismarck (Battleship Bismarck — A Survivor's Story, by Baron von Mullenheim-Rechberg) contains several references to her radar equipment and there is even a photograph of the radar antenna on page 212. Surely it is not possible that Captain Broome was equipped with similar equipment, which would have been obviously not aware of this. Yours faithfully,
H. H. BRACKEN,
The Old House,
Groombridge,
Sussex.

Sale of North Sea oil interests

From the Minister of State, Department of Industry

Sir, Your article on the Department of Energy in today's Times (October 21) contains certain inaccuracies and unfair comments referring to my colleague, David Howell.

I am delighted at your recognition of the undoubted vigour and abilities of my colleague, Nigel Lawson. But I think even he would be a bit pushed to work up a major privatization programme in a month.

For the record, I can confirm that the scheme now announced to privatize public sector North Sea oil interests was virtually complete, and ready to go ahead this autumn, when David Howell and I left the department.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN LAMONT,
Department of Industry,
Ashdown House,
23 Victoria Street, SW1,
October 21.

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, It is less than a month since Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Secretary of State for Energy, said in a speech that "it would be disastrous and self-defeating if economic and energy policies were at odds".

It would be a surprise, therefore, that we are now told that British oil interests in the North Sea are to be sold for what are entirely reasons of party dogma. To play party politics with national assets is questionable at the best of times but to relinquish control and, more importantly, experience and consequently understanding of the operation of

our biggest national asset, funds from which are daily fed into the housekeeping to keep the economy off the rocks, must be regarded as eccentric, even irresponsible.

Oil and gas should be developed within a coherent long-term energy strategy. But, sadly, politicians have no interest in anything happening beyond the next election. It is symptomatic of our political system that the last White Paper on fuel policy was published as long ago as 1977 before oil had even been found in the North Sea. Now we have to glean the elements of our energy policy from ministerial speeches. So one might be forgiven for wondering if there is any policy at all, because the Secretary of State, in the same speech of September 29, went on to say, "searching for an autonomous energy policy is like hunting the Snark".

Perhaps I can remind him that in "Fit the Second" of that splendid poem the sailors, having up in an international map with a map that was blank so that they could all understand it, discovered to their dismay

"That the Captain they trusted
Had only one notion for
crossing the ocean,
And that was to tingle his (or her?) bell."

Yours sincerely,
IAN FELLS,
University of Newcastle upon Tyne
(Department of Chemical Engineering),
Merr Court,
Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
October 20.

Conserving the panda

From Dr R. M. Pyle

Sir, Regarding pandas, I was surprised and a little discouraged to read (The Times, October 17) the opinions coming from so experienced a conservationist as John Burton. Just because a species is, in his view, an "evolutionary dead end" should not disqualify it for conservation attention. Indeed, by that criterion many of the animals and plants we most zealously foster for their cultural and scientific interest would be consigned to extinction.

It is invidious to judge such species evolutionarily, since they may have been perfectly well adapted prior to major human disturbance. To conserve them now is neither sentimental folly nor ethical imperative: it is merely a management decision, giving priority to those clientele exists for maintaining a rare species, as it so clearly does for the giant panda, then measures to do so should and will be taken. John Burton's sour-grape sniping directly to the conservationists who would like to believe that any creature in jeopardy deserves to be so.

Furthermore, Mr Burton misuses the concept of Pleistocene relic. Every indication points to pandas having had more than adequate habitat until expanding human population erased most of their bamboo

forests centuries ago. Post-glacial climatic changes had little to do with it.

The American bison, properly called bison, is an even slier example of a "post-pleistocene relic" (sic). Relictual status implies rarity. The American bison formed the largest ungulate congregations ever known: a single herd seen as late as 1871 numbered over 12 million animals, while the continental population is thought to have been stable at around 60 million until European intervention. Only the railroad, the rifle and official United States policy to exterminate the bison in order to undermine the Indians brought about its near downfall.

Today, bison bison is managed under both semi-wild and domestic conditions, in national parks and on ranches. Its survival is assured to the point where one can readily buy buffalo burgers at certain "wild West" barbecue restaurants.

While no one I know wishes quite the same for pandas, they do at least want to keep them alive. Surely the collective skills and resources of the conservation movement are sufficient to meet that challenge, with or without Mr Burton's help; and surely there is enough reason for doing so, with or without his blessing.

Yours etc,
ROBERT M. PYLE,
Conservation Monitoring Centre,
219c Huntingdon Road,
Cambridge,
October 19.

This sporting life

From the Chairman of the Sports Council

Sir, Philip Holland MP has escalated his campaign against so-called Quangos with the publication of his book *The Governance of Quangos*, which includes a totally inaccurate and misleading reference to the Sports Council.

As Chairman of the council, I take strong exception to some of his claims, notably the completely unjustified suggestion that the council without financial aid from its critics. This is a slur both on council members and staff and I would like to take the opportunity of publicly refuting this accusation. I challenge Mr Holland to produce evidence of such malpractice.

This wild claim is indicative of Mr Holland's suggestions for a future system of distributing public funds which betrays a lack of understanding of the process.

Not content with scrapping the sports councils, he advocates abolishing the post of Minister for Sport and suggests that government funds be allocated by the Central Council of Physical Recreation. Surely what he fails to understand is that this body throughout its history has been in receipt of grant aid but has never accepted to disburse the taxpayers' money which would be the finding for it to do so. Surely the author (particularly as he is an MP) should be aware of this fact.

The CCPR has a role to play as the forum of sports bodies and as the consultative body to the Sports Council and is an recipient of public funds for this purpose. His statement that the CCPR "at little more than its present cost of

administration could perform the same function" again shows a complete lack of understanding of the situation.

But for Mr Holland to suggest in his book that the Council does not have a clear channel of communication with governing bodies is naive in the extreme. We have the publicly expressed confidence of the governing bodies and have a direct and effective link with them through our specialist liaison officers. These bodies are much too independent to have their voices muted by their so-called "paymaster". I have presided over a governing body which I am sure would take exception to that remark.

I regret having to answer Mr Holland in these terms but it is important that the contribution the Sports Council has made in the past ten years — both in increased participation and facilities — is recognized. The present system works and is copied by other countries, so why tamper with it?

The Sports Council is not simply concerned with producing gold medal winners, we have a much wider social obligation and with the present unemployment problem and 17 per cent of the population on the dole, it has never been more important. It is unfortunate Mr Holland does not recognize this situation nor in my three years as Chairman of the Sports Council has he attempted to find out the true facts — in spite of being invited to do so.

Yours faithfully,
DICK JEEPS, Chairman,
The Sports Council,
70 Brompton Road, SW3,
October 15.

The Hacker diaries

From Sir Antony Part

Sir, Lord Allen of Abbeydale's delightful review (The Times, October 20) makes it clear that the appearance of the Hacker Diaries in this year of grace 2017 is an event of some note, and to be mentioned in them is for me some kind of honour. But it would have been nice not to be misrepresented. The late Lord Hacker's ghost writers, Jonathan Lynn and Antony Jay, ascribe to me in my days — way back in the 1970s — as Permanent Secretary at the Department of Industry, the notion that Ministers should be guided on to "the common ground", which "seemed to mean policies that the Civil Service can pursue without disturbance whichever Party is in power". It is certainly in everybody's interests if Ministers can find

common ground on which enough electors can be persuaded to stand in order to ensure the continuity of their policies. But that common ground can lie at any one time to the right, in the centre or to the left of the political spectrum.

The modern generation will, I dare say, have only a hazy recollection of such ministerial stalwarts of forty or more years ago as Anthony Crosland, Roy Mason, Michael Noble, John Davies, Peter Walker, Tony Benn and Eric Varley; but any Permanent Secretary capable of guiding all of them on to a single common ground would indeed have deserved the title, once given to me in those days by a correspondent inexpert in such matters, of Sir Antony Part, KGB. Yours faithfully,
ANTONY PART,
Flat 5,
71 Elm Park Gardens, SW10
October 21, 2017.

Artworks lost by poorer nations

From Professor Thurstan Shaw

Sir, There is a related, more urgent, matter than that concerning the restitution of works of art and cultural property taken from other countries and held in western museums, which was the topic raised in Richard Dowden's article of October 19 (an article inaccurate in some of its history, particularly concerning the Benin bronzes and in repeating Miss Rankine's partisan interpretation of the status of British "authority" in 1897 — an authority, such as it was, obtained by the threat of war, and its implications probably not understood by the Benin chiefs who "signed" the treaty of 1892).

What most people in the West do not realize is that the looting of such cultural property is still going on. It is done under the guise of a "legal" art and antique trade. African and Oceanic art, particularly, has become caught up in an international system in which dealers obtain such objects by paying minimum sums to agents who smuggle them out of their countries of origin, often having obtained them by their trickery or bribery from their custodians; the dealers then make enormous profits by selling the objects to wealthy western collectors who regard them as good investments, hedged against inflation and status symbols.

The countries suffering these depredations are poor and cannot afford the resources and personnel adequate to protect their cultural heritage from this onslaught.

The question of the return of cultural property by western governments to their countries of origin is one which is bound to be fraught with all sorts of legal and other difficulties and will doubtless take a long time to thrash out, but western governments could do something now to help these countries check this continuing loss of their cultural material by making it illegal to offer such objects for sale without (i) documentation concerning their origin, and (ii) an export permit from the country of origin. This was a matter considered by the Brandt Report, but it is one on which the governments of the wealthy nations meeting at Cancun might show their goodwill at little cost to themselves.

Yours faithfully,
THURSTAN SHAW,
37 Hawthorne Road,
Stapleford,
Cambridge,
October 20.

Rises in phone charges

From Mr Adrian Bridgewater

Sir, British Telecom have announced that on November 2 telephone charges will go up by 5 per cent. Who do they think they are fooling? The hidden increase due to time reduction ranges from 8 per cent for cheap-rate local calls to 60 per cent for standard-rate local calls and 20 per cent for standard-rate trunk calls.

For our business, which relies heavily on the telephone, we are budgeting for a 35 per cent increase in overall telephone costs.

Yours, etc,
ADRIAN BRIDGEWATER,
Chairman,
Robsons Press (Cambridge) Ltd,
Bateman Street,
Cambridge,
October 15.

Aping their masters?

From the President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford

Sir, Sarah the chimp is not, as stated in your Science Report today (October 20), "the first non-human to be accused of lying". Robert Louis Stevenson in *The Character of Dogs* argued that all intelligent dogs are accomplished and incorrigible liars.

Yours faithfully,
K. J. DOVER,
Corpus Christi College,
Oxford,
October 20.

Bridling at Brideshead

From Mr H. G. Pitt

Sir, Surely one of Mr Sellar's shots (October 19) goes astray. If the television *Brideshead* had been located at Madrasfield Court, between Worcester and Malvern, as one might have expected, the approach would indeed have been by the corridor coaches with separate compartments on the Great Western. But the producers, having moved the setting to Castle Howard, has shown care in using the appropriate open carriages then in use on the London and North Eastern to nearby York.

Those who had occasion to travel to even more distant Catterick will remember them with a mild affection; at least one could pass the dreary hours by playing cards on the table which separated the pairs of opposing seats. Yours sincerely,
H. G. PITT,
Worcester College,
Oxford,
October 19.

Bitting the Borgias

From Mrs Penelope Reid

Sir, Let not the BBC remain immune from criticism while all around are counting military buttons at Brideshead. In the equally multi-million Borgia series all the horses are equipped with snaffle bits instead of the ornate curbs used universally in Renaissance Italy. Who would be a film producer? Yours faithfully,
PENELOPE REID,
50 Westcroft Square, W6,
October 19.

Far be it from Sony to belittle the enormous skill, dedication and perseverance it takes to get to the top of Mount Everest.

But compared to what it takes to become an Authorised Sony Dealer, an Everest expedition is a bit of a picnic.

Before a dealer can be even remotely considered by Sony, his reputation among his customers has to be virtually immaculate.

If there are any serious complaints about him, or his sales assistants, or his service engineers, his career as a Sony dealer ends before it's begun.

If Sony are satisfied, it's on to an even more daunting stage.

Training to become a Sony Dealer.

The Sony Dealer Training Centre teaches dealers and their sales assistants how to demonstrate Sony products as knowledgeably and helpfully as Sony themselves do.

But the people who are really put through the mill are a dealer's service engineers.

They may need to learn the ins and outs of over 100 different Sony products. From the microchips in a Sony clock radio. To the multiple microcomputers in a Sony home video.

Once a dealer has downed his last drop of celebratory champagne, he discovers that becoming an Authorised Sony Dealer is child's play compared to remaining one.

If his showroom isn't helpfully laid out, Sony will want to know why.

Should you want your Sony delivered and installed, Sony expect it to be done quickly.

And if you have any call on the Sony guarantee, he knows he's got to give you top priority.

The most important rule for an Authorised Sony Dealer though, concerns where he gets his Sony products from.

There are many dealers who are not authorised to sell Sony, who obtain their Sony supplies from rather doubtful sources.

For example, Sony TV sets and home videos sneaked in from other countries, and amateurishly adapted for UK use by untrained people.

With an Authorised Sony Dealer, however, you know where your Sony has come from.

From Sony. To you.




**He wouldn't have found it
so easy to become a Sony dealer.**

For details of your local Sony Authorised Dealers or for information about any Sony products, please contact Sony UK Limited, Box 11, Pyrene House, Sunbury on Thames, Middlesex TW16 7AT.

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct. 12. Dealings End, Oct. 23. Contango Day, Oct. 26. Settlement Day, Nov. 2.
 \$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				1980/81 High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E			
BRITISH FUNDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E			
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DOLLAR STOCKS				BANKS AND DISCOUNTS				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E			
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STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD				MONEY MARKET RATES				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E				High Low Company Price Ch'ge % Yield Div P/E			
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RECENT ISSUES																			

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Peat, page 21

Business News

THE TIMES Thursday October 22

Agonizing over
the public
purse, page 21

Sale of Cable & Wireless shares will raise £224m

By Our Financial Staff

The Government will raise a total of £224m from the sale of almost half of Cable & Wireless to the private sector. Detailed plans for the sale of shares announced yesterday, put a value of £454m on the state-run telecommunications group.

Just over 133 million shares in C & W are to be sold under the Government's policy of selling off parts of state-held assets.

The shares will be sold through an offer for sale at a price of 168p each which will place a value of £224m on the stake going to the private sector.

Of that total, the Government will receive £189m, less £1m for the cost of the flotation, and the company will receive £35m.

A letter from the Government, also published yesterday, says it intends to maintain a majority shareholding in C & W for the foreseeable future.

But it adds: "HM Government does not intend to use its rights as a shareholder to intervene in the company's commercial decisions. No does it expect to vote its shareholding at general meetings of the company in opposition to resolutions supported by a majority of the court of directors, although it retains the right to do so."

The arrangements for the sale are being handled by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bankers, on the instructions of the Treasury and the Department of Industry. The prospectus will be advised in newspapers on Monday, and the application list will open at 10 am on Friday, October 30, and may be closed at any time afterwards.

Apart from Kleinwort, two other City banks, Barings Brothers and J. Henry Schroder Wagg, have underwritten the offer. The brokers are Cazenove, James Capel and Rowe & Pimman.

After the offer for sale and after deducting shares committed to a special employee share scheme, the Government will retain a holding of 50 per cent plus one share in the company. Of the total shares being offered for sale, 70 million represent new ordinary shares which will raise £35m in capital for C & W.

Yesterday, the sub-underwriting arrangements were proceeding in the City. Leading institutions such as insurance companies and pension funds have already shown considerable interest in the flotation.

Mr Eric Sharp, chairman of C & W, said the move would bring commercial freedom and was right for the company, its employees and customers.

As part of the offer C & W is forecasting pre-tax profits for the year to next March of £84m against £62m in the 12 months to March 1981. Turnover for the year to last March was £293m.

C & W is one of the world's biggest telecommunications groups. It provides, generally under franchises from governments, external telecommunications for 37 territories and internal telecommunications for 11 of these.

Mr Sharp said yesterday that the underlying growth rate in the volume of telecommunications traffic was in the region of 25-30 per cent a year worldwide. This is one reason for the jump in profits in the current year, although the weakness of the pound has also helped.

Special arrangements are being made for employees to receive shares free if they qualify under a particular scheme. In addition employees will be given preferential treatment on applications for shares totalling 13.5 million.

The group employs about 10,000, of whom around 8,000 work outside the United Kingdom.

Financial Editor, page 21



Mr Sharp: Changes right for the company

Exchange names good conduct watchdog

By Catherine Gunn

The Stock Exchange has appointed an inspector to ensure that the business of member firms is conducted properly and recorded accurately.

The move follows the failure of stockbroker firms Norman Collings and Telecity, and Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar in April, and the suspension in July of Halliday Simpson, which subsequently wound itself up.

"Clearly we would not be bringing in this reform if we did not have the suspicion that some past events might have been discovered," Mr Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange Council, said yesterday. "The reform is aimed at preventing fraud and inefficiency. It is expected to increase the chances of preventing future failures."

The new inspector is Mr Bob Wilkinson, until now chairman of the Stock Exchange's accounts committee and a partner in Carr Sebag, which has released him.

Mr Wilkinson will have wide-ranging powers to request information on, and access to, any aspect of a stockbroker or jobbing firm's business, and will also make routine visits to all 250 United Kingdom and Irish member firms.

The council is also taking a fresh look at aspects of its disciplinary procedures, re-examining the extent of Stock Exchange control over member firm's employees, and considering whether the basis of the monthly liquidity returns made to the Exchange by member firms should be altered.

Mr Goodison repeated that the Stock Exchange's report on Halliday Simpson will be published within the first part of the year, and that the firm's least out by the end of 1981. He refused to say whether the investigation has found links with recent failures of other firms. The compensation fund expects to show losses of up to £600,000 on Norman Collings but should recover everything it has restored to creditors of Hedderwick when the firm's assets are wound up.

Meanwhile, the Stock Exchange has granted an Office of Fair Trading request for an extension until the end of February of the time it has to examine Stock Exchange evidence under the rule that does not constitute restrictive practice.

BANK'S BP STAKE GOES TO STATE

By Our Financial Staff

The Government is to acquire the Bank of England's 17.2 per cent holding in BP. This will bring its total holding in BP to 31 per cent.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said the Government would continue its traditional practice of non-involvement in the administration of BP.

The Bank acquired its BP shares from Burmah Oil in 1979 when the latter was in financial trouble in early 1975. The stake is presently worth over £900m but no profit accrues to the Bank itself since the transaction, which should go through by the end of the year, is essentially a book-keeping exercise within the public sector.

Japanese agreement seals OECD consensus

Export credit rates raised

By Michael Prest

Japan has agreed to an increase in its export credit interest rate, thereby much reducing, for the time being at least, the risk of an export credit war among leading industrial exporters.

The agreement is part of the consensus negotiated between most members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Under the consensus, the new rates, which came into effect on November 16, are between 2.25 and 2.5 percentage points higher than under the previous consensus. The rates vary by category of buyer. Relatively rich buyers will pay 11 per cent for two to five year credits, and 12.25 per cent for credits over five years.

Intermediate group countries will pay 10.5 per cent and 11 per cent, and poor countries 10 per cent for all credits. All the increases are of 2.5 points except the longer term credits for poor countries which rise by 2.25 points.

Japan, however, will be allowed to charge a minimum of 9.25 per cent because its domestic interest rates are lower than those of most of its competitors. The same provisions allowing lower rates for low interest currencies would apply to the Swiss franc.

But Japan is the chief beneficiary of the new terms in the consensus. The Japanese delegation to the Paris discussions had wanted 9 per cent.

Since Eximbank in Japan normally offers 60 to 70 per cent of export finance and the commercial banks put up the rest at their Long Term Prime Rate, currently 8.5 per cent, export credits will in fact be around 9 per cent.

The consensus also deals with another tricky problem by forcing members to notify their partners if credits contain a grant element of 15 to 25 per cent.

Notice was previously required for a grant element of 15 per cent or less. Under OECD rules a grant of more than 25 per cent of the full credit is subject to different scrutiny.

Biffen warns Japan on trade imbalance

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A stern warning on the scale of Japanese exports to Britain came from Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade last night.

He was speaking at the London annual dinner of the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Japan must look to the impact of its export policies which mean effective observance of any voluntary restraint undertakings on trade reached with Britain, Mr Biffen said.

In the cases of light commercial vehicles and cars, I am certainly looking for a more exact observance than has been achieved in the recent past. The Japanese Government must strongly how we feel about this."

In September imports of these vehicles rose almost 55 per cent and the Japanese market share in vans in the first nine months of this year rose from 15.7 per cent to 23 per cent.

British manufacturers want

an 11 per cent ceiling on commercial vehicle imports in line with the restraint level for cars.

Mr Biffen also made it clear that the Government could envisage circumstances where protectionist measures could be necessary for some sectors of British industry.

Mr Biffen said: "Whilst the British Government firmly supports the mainly open trade system it has been realistic and pragmatic about it. There is a speed limit to structural change within our national economy and in some sectors of industry we are pressing hard upon it."

Japan's concentrated and expanding sales effort meant that whole industries within the economies of its trading partners faced grave difficulties. Last year Britain's crude visible trade deficit with Japan was more than £1,000m, Mr Biffen pointed out.

Tokyo needed to open its own market to more imports while at the same time paying more attention to the impact of its exports on trading partners.

Blockade threat on imports

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The TUC could be called on to organize industrial action by dockers to halt the flow of Japanese cars into Britain, a union leader warned yesterday.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, told a Westminster rally that action by trade unionists may be the only means of preventing the country "heading to death".

He was speaking to union members from all over the country who lobbied Parliament to demand import controls, most notably on foreign cars, but also on a wide range of manufactured goods.

While 2,000 turned out at Westminster, more than 10,000 manual workers at Vauxhall's Luton and Doncaster factories came out on a 24-hour strike in protest at the rising number of imported vehicles. Production of nearly 400 cars, vans and trucks, worth at least £2m, was lost.

About 500 Vauxhall men joined the London rally, which heard Mr Jenkins say: "It may well be that we shall have to ask the dockers to stop unloading vehicles coming in from Japan and if we are to make such a request of the dockers we shall all have to back it up. Perhaps one day the TUC General Council will have to make the call because this is a situation that we cannot tolerate."

He said imports had to be controlled one way or another. "If it cannot be done by parliamentary means, we are going to have to muster our industrial strength. We are not prepared to see this country bleed to death and this lobby is the first to sound the alarm."

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition, said that the two wings of the Labour movement had to combine to elect a Labour government which would implement an alternative economic strategy, including import controls. He believed that the people at the rally were representing the whole of British industry.

CBI urges tougher Whitehall policies

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

by foreign competitors. The CBI also believes that the Government must find more rapid and effective means of countering unfair trade.

The employers remain committed to the principles of the open market system but will press ministers to make it clear to trading partners that Britain's commitment is conditional upon theirs.

Calling for a more robust defence of commercial interests and eschewing overall protectionist measures, the policy document makes it clear that the United Kingdom should resort to protection—in concert with EEC partners—to shield an industry from "manifestly unfair competition" or to provide a breathing space to adapt to change.

Members of the CBI's policy-making council also voted to play a big role in a new drive to improve the training of young people following an initiative from the Manpower Services Commission.

The document urges the Government to support those companies engaged in international trade to a level broadly equivalent to support enjoyed

America slips into recession

The American economy has slipped firmly into recession, the Department of Commerce confirmed in Washington yesterday. Gross national product, the broadest measure of economic activity, fell by 0.5 per cent at an annual rate in the third quarter of the year, after a 1.6 per cent decline in the second quarter.

But the latest fall was rather less than many analysts had expected, renewing fears that continuing buoyant demand for credit will keep United States interest rates high.

In the foreign exchange markets the news gave a further boost to the dollar, which had earlier surged ahead on the back of firmer short-term interest rates and fresh anxieties over political tension in Poland and the Middle East.

The dollar ended London trading up 4.33 pence at DM 2.2740, its highest level since the beginning of the month, while the index measured in six wider international valuations gained a full percentage point to 109.5 average 1975=100.

Exco consortium buys Telerate

By Our Financial Staff

Exco International, which controls two leading money brokers, by joining forces with Guinness Peat and British Commonwealth Shipping to move into computerized financial services. They are to pay \$75m (£41m) for an 89.5 per cent holding in Telerate of New York.

The company provides an immediate financial information service from foreign exchange, government securities, money markets, commodities to general news.

It was founded in 1966 by Mr Neil Hirsch, who is staying on as president under the new owners, and has grown rapidly. It is now the United States market leader in supplying financial information, and operates 4,228 terminals in the United States, and another 850 overseas, with 3,000 contract subscribers in 1977.

Profits have grown slowly rising from just over \$1m pre-tax in 1977 to \$13.7m in the year to last September. The purchase is being made through NAP USA, whose principal interest is Noonan, Astley & Pearce, one of the two largest United States money brokers. Forty seven per cent of NAP is owned by Guinness Peat, 30 per cent by Exco of which British Commonwealth Shipping controls a quarter and the remaining 23 per cent is in the hands of Noonan's four leading executives.

The purchase price will be raised by a \$35m increase in NAP's equity and a \$40m medium term loan at very competitive rates.

Financial Editor page 21

Paribus chief hands in resignation

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, October 21

Mr Pierre Moussa, the president of Paribus, the leading French Financial Holding Company which, along with the Suez group and most of the country's private banks, was nationalized by a vote of the National Assembly late last night, handed in his resignation to the board of the group this morning.

No official explanation was given by Paribus for his decision, but M Moussa was one of the most outspoken critics of

the socialist government's nationalization plans.

M Jacques Delors, the Minister for Economic Affairs, confirmed this officially in answer to a parliamentary question in the assembly this afternoon. The Minister said that he had learnt of the proposed takeover on October 9, and had reminded M Moussa that the Nationalization Bill had provided for negotiation between the Government and the foreign shareholders of the in-

dustrial groups or the banks falling within its scope.

He had asked M Moussa to do everything in his power to stop the operation involving Paribus Suisse. Three days later, the President of Paribus had undertaken in a letter to the minister to do so.

"In short, he did not fulfil his pledge. His peers who met at this morning's board meeting withdrew his powers and he resigned," M Delors said.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Sir Jack Callard, the British Home Stores chief, at the Kensington store yesterday

BHS profits fall 28pc

British Home Stores is facing a tough Christmas with a fall of 28 per cent to £7.6m in pre-tax profits for the 24 weeks to September 19. Sales excluding VAT rose by only 4.5 per cent to £173.36m. In non-foods, the group held its own against the competition, but its lost market share in foods. Wage costs went up 7 per cent but staff numbers fell through natural wastage.

£330m order for Davy

Engineering contractor the Davy Corporation won a £330m order to build a steel plate mill for Sidemex, the Mexican state-owned steel holding company on the Pacific coast. Kearns-Richards, the Manchester-based division of Staveley Machine Tools, is to supply machine tools worth £4.5m to CMi, of Oklahoma.

Other new orders include a contract worth £400,000 for equipment for the Turkish television service from Sony Broadcast, of Basingstoke, Hampshire, and a contract worth £250,000 from ICL.

The interim dividend of 2.6p net is the same as last year.

Cambridge University, BL Systems, and Cardiff Citizens' Advice Bureau were presented with awards last night by the British Computer Society and Computing for their designs and applications.

The Halifax scraps differential rates

The Halifax, Britain's largest building society with a million borrowers, is to scrap differential interest rates. Whatever the size of loan, everyone taking out a mortgage will pay 15 per cent.

The society said that fewer than one in ten of its existing borrowers would be affected.

Go-ahead for reactor

The Central Electricity Generating Board is expected tomorrow to approve a design for the controversial pressurized water nuclear reactor to be built at Sizewell, Suffolk.

The design is a British adaptation of the standard PWR produced by the Westinghouse Corporation in the United States. It was thrashed out over

the past three months by a Government sponsored task force chaired by Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority.

The National Nuclear Corporation, the industrial consortium which builds Britain's nuclear power stations, has already adopted the task force's "reference design".

Hawker lift-off

Hawker Siddeley, the electrical and mechanical engineering group, yesterday exceeded City forecasts with a 7.7 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £61.6m. Most estimates expected a downturn in half-year profits, but the group reports substantial overseas growth, particularly in North America.

See Financial Editor, page 21

North Sea oil fear

More than 80 million tonnes of oil were produced from Britain's 16 North Sea oilfields in the financial year to last March 31, according to the annual report of the Continental Shelf Act presented to Parliament yesterday. Its seven gas fields produced about 35,200 million cubic metres of natural gas.

TODAY

Consumers' expenditure, 3rd qtr preliminary estimates; institutional investment, 2nd qtr; engineering industry sales and orders for July; weekly Treasury Bill, tender results. Delegations from the British Textile Confederation and the

British Clothing Industry Association meet Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade, to discuss the 2400 report of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement. Companies reporting their results today include: Raul Mines Properties, Selincourt, and Spencer Gears.

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Stock Markets

FT Index 476.5 up 3.2
FT Gilts 61.07 up 0.28
FT All Share Index 287.61 up 0.83
Bargains 15,277

Sterling

\$ 1.8210 up 10 points
Index 87.6 up 0.3

Dollar

Index 109.3 up 1.0
DM 2.2740 up 433 pts

Gold

\$ 430.00 down \$7

Money

3 mth sterling 161-161
3 mth Euro \$ 161-161
6 mth Euro \$ 161-161

PRICE CHANGES

Rises
Acrow A 3p to 30p
Berkley Exp 8p to 30p
Broken Hill 20p to 60p
Elec 5p to 60p
Hawker Siddeley 20p to 290p
Imp Cont Gas 12p to 180p
Pleasura 10p to 26p
Polly Peck 70p to 215p
Rowton Hotels 70p to 135p
Shell Trans 8p to 358p
Standard Tel 6p to 404p
Tele Rents 2p to 290p

Falls

Atlantic Rsc 15p to 250p
Eng Assoc Cry 5p to 130p
Gill & Duffus 25p to 171p
Harrison Bro 25p to 750p
Harrisons Malt 6p to 175p
Middle Wil 10p to 710p
Moran 5p to 20p
Reed A 5p to 71p
Royal Wcs 5p to 175p
Sainsbury J 5p to 420p
Smith J Aubyn 5p to 183p
Stock Gny 6p to 315p

IN BRIEF

Opec must settle oil price range

□ The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will not face problems in setting oil price differences to allow for quality once it has agreed on a new base price, Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister, said during a visit to Bahrain.

Opec ministers will hold emergency talks in Geneva on October 29 and observers said this appeared to indicate agreement on a single base price of \$34 a barrel.

But they added that the issue of differentials to account for varying qualities of crude and distances from the major markets was a possible problem in fully reunifying Opec prices.

Brazil gdp

□ Brazilian gross domestic product growth could drop to between 1 and 2 per cent in 1981, said Carlos Langoni, central bank president, said yesterday. But the country could show a trade surplus for the year of \$700m (about £333m).

Steel forecast

□ Japan's Iron and Steel Federation has revised downwards its estimate for crude steel output for 1981 to between 110 million and 119 million tonnes, from the 120 million to 125 million tonnes predicted.

Managers told to accept limitations

By Adrienne Gleeson

Managers must accept a limitation of their jealousy-guarded rights to make a success of worker-participation in running companies, an Institute of Personnel Management study says today.

It adds: "This is often the stumbling block, particularly for middle managers and supervisors, many of whom already believe that their role and responsibilities have been unduly restricted by shop steward power and influence."

The study says, however, that management commitment is essential to the success of participation. Managers have to accept their new position as part of that commitment.

The Institute's study, the second of a five-volume work on employee participation and involvement, is expected to cause controversy at today's seminar on the subject at Harrogate. Management and unions in many companies are still suspicious of the whole idea.

One of the study's main conclusions is that existing union structures and representatives should be used when either side wants to extend the scope of participation.

It says participation has no chance of success in organizations where unions are recognized, unless it centres on them. Any attempt to involve the unions would prevent their leaders with ideological and organizational challenges.

Phosphates contract

□ Stein-Industrie, a subsidiary of the Alstom-Atlantique engineering and shipbuilding group, has been awarded a turnkey contract by the Moroccan State Phosphates Agency to supply and install phosphate at a new phosphate acid complex at Jorf Lasfar, 25 kilometres south of El Jadida.

Car registrations

□ Registrations of new motor vehicles in West Germany totalled 207,600 in September, up 32 per cent in a seasonally normal rise from August and declining only 0.5 per cent from September 1980, the Federal Motor Vehicles Registry announced yesterday.

Savings deposits

□ Non-banker deposits in the savings banks of the European Economic Community fell 831 million European currency units to 336,100m in July, confirming a weakening trend, the Savings Bank Group of the EEC reports.

EEC jobless up

□ Unemployment in the European Economic Community, excluding Greece, has risen by 300,000 to 9.4 million, a record 8.5 per cent of the population, the Statistical Agency Eurostat reported in Brussels. Highest unemployment rates were 12.8 per cent for Belgium, 11.5 per cent for Britain and 10.4 per cent for Ireland. Bottom of the scale was Germany on 4.8 per cent.

Loan scheme ceiling lifted to £100m

By Peter Hill

The Government has doubled to £100m the amount of loans to be made available to small businesses this year.

This is in response to substantial demand which Mr John MacGregor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said showed the scheme was clearly filling a gap.

The scheme was launched less than five months ago as part of the Government's strategy to encourage the development of small businesses. Originally, ceilings of £50m were set for each of the following three years.

But Mr MacGregor announced in a Parliamentary answer that this year's ceiling would be raised to £100m. The overall £100m for the three years would remain for the moment, however.

Under the scheme, banks and other financial institutions provide loans of up to £75,000 to small companies backed by Government guarantees.

So far, the Department of Industry, which is responsible for monitoring it, has approved lending by 17 financial institutions. A number of other applications have been received from institutions wishing to take part and an announcement will be made shortly when they have been evaluated.

But Mr MacGregor said that further applications from institutions would be halted in the light of the substantial interest.

The scheme's operation will be reviewed next March and the Industry Department's loan guarantee unit is keeping a close watch on its effectiveness and the volume of loans and guarantees made. Officials have been able to keep a check on the number of applications and the provision of loans, but not make an assessment of the number of jobs likely to be created, or likely to be created as a direct result.

Small firms advice body is reprieved

By Bill Johnston

The Government is to extend the life of its manufacturing advisory service for small businesses by another four years on a budget of £12m. The decision is a result of the £90m savings made through improved productivity of the 2,000 companies helped by the scheme since 1977.

The Manufacturing Advisory Service (MAS) is financed by the Department of Industry and operated by the Production Engineering Research Association (PERA).

Fifteen man-days of free consultancy advice is available to engineering manufacturing companies employing between 60 and 1,000. Since inception in 1977, £7.5m has been spent on various projects, including 1,700 studies by consultants in over 80 different areas of manufacture.

Advice on manufacturing techniques accounts for 23.7 per cent of the studies and manufacturing management a further 23.9 per cent.

The scheme had been originally intended to last five years. Announcing the extension yesterday, Mr John Wakeham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, said the scheme had proved to be a relatively inexpensive method of talking to engineering manufacturing companies and increasing productivity in a section of industry which badly needed to increase its competitiveness in world markets.

"Independent assessment of the service," Mr Wakeham said, "has shown that the ratio of costs to benefits is high and we firmly believe that the less quantifiable benefits are also considerable."

Japan under new pressure on EEC trade

By Our Industrial Editor

A second Japanese group has joined the Kaidanren federation of Japanese economic organizations in pressing the Tokyo Government to reconsider its import policy.

The Economic Development Committee of Japan has called for self-control in exports and increased Japanese foreign aid and overseas investment to avoid trade frictions with importing countries.

The committee said that Japan should strive to improve its international political position by giving more thought to the world's political and security problems.

It stressed the need for Japan to take heed of the strong protests which had been made by EEC governments and business leaders to take urgent steps to avoid damage to the world economy as a result of mounting protectionism.

While noting that some of the European claims appeared to be based on misunderstandings of the nature of the Japanese market and investment practices, the report stated: "It is necessary for our country to listen with modesty to certain EEC claims and consider concrete steps to open our market more widely in order to promote an open trade system and to achieve balanced trade growth."

A delegation from the Kaidanren, which recently completed a 15-day tour of European capitals, has sent an interim report to Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister.

It asks the Government to consider lowering trade barriers and boosting imports of European goods to remove the threat of tougher import controls on Japanese exports to the EEC.

The report, which will be followed by a final and more detailed account and recommendations, says that, unless fresh steps are taken, Japan will risk the possibility of intensifying further trade protectionism in Europe and a possible collapse in free world trade.

It will please businessmen in Europe who have expressed their anxiety at the trend in Japanese exports to the Community and claimed that it was threatening thousands of jobs and destroying industries.

It has already drawn a warm welcome from Sir Raymond Pennock, president of the Confederation of British Industry, who held discussions with the Kaidanren mission during its visit to London.

"The mission has reported back exactly what we said to

its members and on the face of it it looks as though we have made an impact, but we shall go on pressing until something happens," he said.

The visit of the mission, which had the support of the Tokyo Government, took place as Japan's surplus on trade with the EEC continued to rise and this year is expected to surpass last year's figure of \$12,000m (£6,350m).

Yesterday, however, there were reports from Tokyo that the level of shipments may have declined in July and August, although the imbalance between Japan and the United States has increased.

According to Japan's Economic Planning Agency, the imbalance on trade with the EEC has been declining since the middle of this year.

Fast growth worries TV production team

By David Hewson

Blackrod, the independent television production subsidiary of ITV's new franchise holder Television South, named its management team yesterday amid warnings that the independent production sector was growing faster than its market.

Mr Michael Blackstad, former editor of BBC's *Tomorrow's World* and *The Risk Business*, who founded Blackrod a year ago with Mr Michael Rodd, presenter of both programmes, has become director of programmes for TVS.

Blackrod's new chief executive is Mr Clive Moffatt, 32, former corporate affairs consultant to Guinness Peat and BBC's *Chronicle*. Miss Jill Roach, 35, formerly a senior producer for BBC children's television, is the company's head of production.

Blackrod was acquired by TVS when it won the South of England franchise, which runs from January.

Mr Rodd, who remains an executive director of Blackrod and will work as a producer and presenter for



Jill Roach

both companies, said that London now had about 25 quality independent production companies and there were a further 25 elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

No estimates are available for the size of the market, though it is thought to have grown rapidly in the past two years.

Business appointments

Advertising chief named

Mr Jeremy Bullmore, chairman of J. Walter Thompson, has been nominated to be the next chairman of the Advertising Association. Mr Bullmore will be succeeding Miss Ann Burdus, former chairman of McCann and Co., who has recently been made director of strategic planning and development for the Interpublic Group based in New York.

Sir Patrick Meaney, managing director and chief executive of Thomas Tilling is to be the new president of the Institute of Marketing, with effect from December 1.

Mr J. S. Mc Gregor, chairman of Honeywell, and managing director of Honeywell Control Systems, and Mr Brian Long, vice-president and managing director of Honeywell Information Systems, are members of the Honeywell Advisory Council.

Mr J. E. Boyd and Mr J. C. Stoddard, who have been made directors of Scottish Widows' fund and Life Assurance Society.

Mr Edward Carter is now managing director (administration) of Rivermoor Management Services in succession to Mr Stan Francis, who has retired.

Mr Ralph Sepe, who is chief executive and managing director of Albany Life Assurance Company, has been made non-executive chairman of Financial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Mr Brian Gray has become regional director for Miller Buckley Construction.

Mr John P. Friebe, group managing director of Stoddard Holdings, has become executive chairman of The



Sir Patrick Meaney

Stoddard group, Templeton Carpets and Templeton Spinning. Mr A. J. Lindsay, who was chief executive of Templeton Carpets when the company merged with Stoddard, will rejoin Guthrie International. Mr T. W. A. Wright has been appointed to the Templeton Carpets board.

Mr A. Kennison, group company secretary of Stoddard, has joined the board of Douglas Reyburn and Co. of Kilmarnock.

Mr M. R. Harris and Mr J. A. Cameron have been named non-executive directors of Westland Aircraft.

Mr Jeffrey Frost, executive director of the Committee on

Mr S. T. Graham, director and group chief executive, Mr G. W. Taylor, director and deputy group chief executive, and Mr M. G. Wilcox, director, Midland Bank, have been elected to the board of Crocker National Corporation and its principal subsidiary, Crocker National Bank. This follows the completion of the first stage in Midland's investment in Crocker.

Mr David Burnett has been elected a director of Francis Industries. He was chairman of Automotive Operations Europe for the Chloride Group.

Mr R. C. Delaney and Mr G. Hardisty are to serve the board of Menzies.

Mr David Hume Piment is to be chairman of the Scottish Ceylon Tea Company and Mr C. S. Goldsmith becomes a director.

Mr K. P. Legg and Mr J. S. Herbert have resigned from the board.

Mr Michael F. Garnett Keeler has been appointed managing director of GKN.

Mr Ian Scherphuis has joined the boards of Gresham Life Assurance Society and Amer Life Assurance.

Mr P. M. White, managing director of home furnishings division, has been made a director of Carrington Viyella. Mr J. L. Hewitt has been made finance and corporate development director. Mr C. J. Crowe has been made a non-executive director. Mr D. J. Budden, Mr A. C. Hayter and Mr M. W. Stone have become directors of Southernprint.

Mr Michael J. Hermann is now commercial director of the industrial division of the Phoenix Timber Company.

BSI plea on micro standards

Establishing standards for micro-electronics, telecommunications and information technology is an urgent national priority, Sir Frederick Warner, president, told the British Standards Institution annual meeting yesterday.

At the request of the Department of Industry, the Institution has set up a new committee on standards for telecommunications and information technology. It is already drawing up standards for telephones, which will be applied when private telephones are approved for attachment to the British Telecom network.

Dr James Merriman, chairman of the new council, said his task would be "to identify areas where early and urgent action needs to be taken, and then to secure the resources from Government and industry to enable us to formulate appropriate standards, which I see as an essential and inescapable element of Britain's developing industrial policies in information technology."

UK urged to decide on research priorities

By Clive Cookson

Technology Correspondent

Britain would get better value out of the £2,400m it spends annually on research and development if funds were focused more narrowly on priority fields. That is the conclusion of a report published today by the National Economic Development Office.

The report pulls together the conclusions of 38 individual economic development councils and sector working parties which have investigated the research and development activities of industrial sectors from brewing to electronics.

The proportion of gross national product devoted to R & D is about the same in Britain as in the fast-growing countries of Western Europe and Japan — about 2 per cent.

But the NEDO report points out that Britain's R & D expenditure is more heavily concentrated on defence-related industries, especially aerospace and electronics, than that of other countries. "Although there should be considerable industrial spin-off from these activities, it is not clear that the rest of the economy is benefiting from comparable activities in other countries," the report says.

Many sector committees called on the Government to follow the European example of increasing government-funded research on specific new technologies, such as micro-electronics, and on their transfer to industry.

But the NEDO report acknowledges that present economic conditions do not allow for a significant increase in Britain's total R & D effort. So it suggests several means by which existing funds could be used more effectively. These include:

● establishing R & D priorities for each industrial sector, taking account of world market opportunities and the availability of new technologies;

● creating a "growth package" of measures, including government and private R & D expenditure, public purchasing and other government policies, to support these priorities;

● developing collaborative research projects between companies or through "user clubs", working with a government laboratory or research association.

The report contrasts the uncoordinated United Kingdom approach — "let a thousand flowers bloom" — with the success of other countries in concentrating on specific technologies and market areas.

Industrial performance: R & D and innovation, NEDO Books, free.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15 1/4%
Barclays	15 1/4%
BCCI	15 1/4%
Consolidated Credits	16%
C. Hoare & Co	15 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	15 1/4%
Midland Bank	15 1/4%
Nat Westminster	15 1/4%
TSE	15%
Williams and Glyn's	15 1/4%

* 7 day deposit on sum of £10,000-£50,000 14% over £50,000 14 1/4%

Gill & Duffus Group
International Commodity Merchants
Interim Statement

	1981 (estimated)	1980 (actual)	1979 (actual)
Group Profit	£20,000	£23,061	£20,555
Taxation	7,600	7,661	8,967
	12,400	15,400	11,588
Provision for deferred taxation no longer required	—	5,991	6,521
Profit after taxation	12,400	21,391	18,109

Dividend

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 3.6p per Ordinary Stock Unit (absorbing £2,369,000) payable on 15th December, 1981 to Stockholders on the register on 13th November, 1981. This dividend, together with the related tax credit, is equivalent to 5.1429p gross (1980 5.1429p).

If the above profit estimate is realised, the Board intends to recommend payment of a final dividend of not less than 4.8p, equivalent to 6.8571p gross, making a total for the year of 12.0p gross — the same as last year.

Mr T.P.H. Aitken, Chairman, comments:

I stated in May that 1981 was proving to be a difficult year and this has continued to be the case. Therefore, we have forecast a lower profit for the full year.

The drop in profit after taxation appears dramatic, but I would remind you of my previous references to the fact that this would happen because of the taxation changes relating to stock relief. I believe the true yardstick on which judgement should be made is the forecast profit after taxation of £12.4 million compared with the actual figure of £15.4 million last year and £11.6 million in 1979.

Reference was made to new ventures in the Report and Accounts issued in May. The volatility of interest rates has made it difficult for Gill & Duffus Securities to fulfil its initial promise. On the other hand, our investment in insurance broking through Clarkson Puckle is making excellent progress. G & D Energy is doing exactly what was expected of it and is pursuing exploitation, rather than exploration, which is the conservative approach that your Board decided to follow.

Our traditional commodities — cocoa, coffee and rubber — have once again been the mainstay of our operation and our relatively new business in chemicals is trading better than it was at this time a year ago and the results are encouraging. We have quietly continued to broaden our base and by the end of November your Company will have started substantially to increase its trade in sugar and will also begin to trade in grains. We continue to think in terms of strengthening our trading activities as this is the type of business that we know best. We are confident that our policy of steady development is the right one.

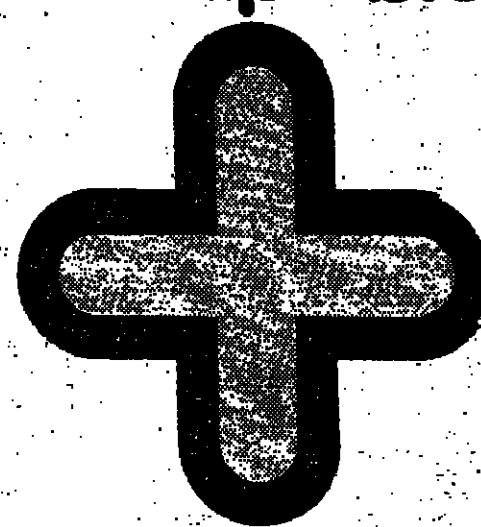
Gill & Duffus Group

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Tel: 01-407 7050. Telex: 887162.



Overseas Subsidiaries in Accra, Bahia, Chicago, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Houston, Kuala Lumpur, Madrid, New York, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Singapore, Sydney, Taboradi, Toronto.

Addaptable



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Tuning in to C & W

There seems no reason why the flotation of half the shares of Cable & Wireless should not go well given a stable market background. The price of the shares has been pitched at 168p, a little lower than some people expected, and was the outcome of a compromise between the principal banks and stockbrokers as well as the company and the Treasury, who were all keen to ensure there are no hitches with the issue. On straightforward earnings of 14.3p a share the price earnings ratio is 11.7 times and on restated earnings of 12.6p is 13.3 after the change of ownership in Bahrain and Hongkong. A hypothetical gross dividend for the full current year of 9p a share produces a yield of 5.4 per cent.

That set of figures begs a fair number of questions. For instance, the profits record of C & W is not that inspiring whatever the forecast for the current year. For the four years to the end of March 1981 they remained on a plateau of around £60m. This year they are set to jump to £84m from 1980-81's £62m thanks to the strong growth in international telecommunications, estimated by C & W to be in the region of 25-30 per cent, the weakness of the pound, and the reduction in United Kingdom costs. Doubts can be cast on just how well that represents real growth by simply adding back last year's £10m redundancy costs and perhaps £7m for currency movements in the group's favour. C & W, however, argues that the £10m should be cut by £6m which represented the price they received from the sale of a Middle East asset.

Yet the statistics can make the potential investor in C & W lose sight of much more fundamental points about the company. For a start, to be in an international growth industry where an annual rate of over 25 per cent can be contemplated must be the main plus point. So, too, is the technology C & W is involved in. The present government intends to stand back from the company and allow it to get on with its business, although the position would be very different under a Labour government. And in the last few years as the prospect of going private became a reality, the management has clearly dusted itself down and will not allow trouble spots, be they in the Yemen or in the United States, to rest.

Although there is nothing it can be strictly compared with, C & W must be regarded as a quality stock at the end of the day. Unfortunately, the market's volatility of late could still mar the proceedings, but the shares can be safely bought on a long-term basis, and a big oversubscription is likely.

British Home Stores Food under pressure

Coincidence or no, good figures from Marks & Spencer often go with bad ones from British Home Stores (and the other way round). Yesterday BHS reported a 28 per cent fall to £7.3m before tax for the 24 weeks to mid-September, hard on Marks' checking in with a 25 per cent fall. Prices to customers rose 3 per cent like £9m. Equally as interesting BHS shares rose 2p to 117p on perennial bid rumours, though they are well down on the year's peak of 184p, and still near the low of 110p.

In trading terms alone, the news from BHS is just about all bad. Total sales rose by only 4.6 per cent to £191.15m, and whereas the group maintained market share in non-foods, it lost it in foods. Prices to customers rose 3 per cent, and selling space by the odd percentage point. So total volume fell slightly. The result was that despite the near disappearance of interest payable thanks to last year's rights issue, pretax profits fell from £10.65m to £7.63m. Margins on sales narrowed from 6.4 per cent to 4.4 per cent which shows how sensitive retailers' margins are when volume gains grind to a halt while costs continue to rise.

The first month or so of the second half year has seen a recovery in sales, but there is no way of telling how well Christmas will turn out. Equally, there is

no way the group can now match last year's £39.2m before tax. However, something like £34m is possible. BHS is clearly not equalling Marks in food, but apart from this it has a product range with as many similarities to Woolworth as to Marks. It also has, thanks partly to a policy of retailing from leaseholds rather than freeholds, margins only half as wide as Marks'. The gearing to profits once retailing recovers is strong and the higher the pound goes against other currencies, the cheaper the lines BHS imports. But it would take a bid to justify the 5.5 per cent yield.

Gill & Duffus A shift in direction

Gill & Duffus' profits and plans are a direct response to an awkward but important year for commodity trading companies. Awkward because low trading activity and high interest rates have depressed profits, in Gill & Duffus' case from £23.1m pretax to an estimated £20m. Important because many traders are being forced to reconsider the shape of their business over the next few years. S & W Berisford has half-digested British Sugar and Gill & Duffus is planning a big expansion in international sugar and grain trading.

The company's core business of cocoa, coffee and rubber trading held up well in the circumstances, with rubber probably performing best. Gill & Duffus Securities is making money but has suffered from high interest rates. The 50 per cent stake in Clarkson Puckle is worth perhaps £1m a year in profits and G & D Energy is building up cash flow.

But it is the ambitious grain and sugar trading operation, designed primarily to pull in dollar income, and developments away from the London markets by operating in Geneva and New York, that shareholders should look for an indication of the group's progress. A much higher turnover making better use of financial resources can be expected, with consequent effects on profits. The market was, therefore, premature in pushing the shares up to 197p, and after their 26p fall yesterday the prospective yield is 7 per cent if the full dividend is held at 12p gross. This could look cheap if Gill & Duffus' expansion succeeds.

Hawker Siddeley Moving off the plateau

Hawker Siddeley has surpassed itself to move out of its pattern of steady, but slow growth, with exceptional half-time profits in a year when the recession has sliced through many engineering companies. Pretax profits, up 7.7 per cent at £61.6m, are impressive.

Growth came from sales of its overseas subsidiaries climbing from £30m to £191m. The key here has been the quality of earnings from North American activities and particularly good profits from one of its recent buys, Fasco, and to a lesser extent from Australia and South Africa. Despite the £30m fall in United Kingdom sales to £396m the home market — usually 60 per cent of turnover — has managed to produce profits only slightly worse than last time.

A further bonus came with the £1.7m profits advance from associated companies to £6.8m, mainly from its 37 per cent stake in Onan in the United States. But Hawker's Canadian interests were disappointing with earnings down to \$24m against \$27m due to declining forestry and railway business.

But it is possible that Hawker can break out of its plateau to make £125m this year, helped by exchange rate translations. The 20p rise in the shares to 290p, boosted by the dividend increase to 5.29p gross, restores the shares some way back to its glamour rating. In more stable times this would have been cheap. Cash flow remains extremely healthy and further moves, either organic or by acquisition, into the North American market look on the cards.

Guinness Peat: why sparks may fly on November 5



Mr Edmund Dell and Lord Kissin: tug of war over Guinness Peat?

Over the past few days there has been growing unrest among institutional shareholders of Guinness Peat, where the row between swashbuckling founder-president Lord Kissin and chairman Mr Edmund Dell has flared into uncontrolled conflict.

Unless the clash of management styles between the protagonists is quickly resolved, there could be fireworks at Guinness Peat's annual meeting, due appropriately in the circumstances on November 5.

Since attitudes in the boardroom appear to have hardened, with the executive directors firmly supporting Mr Dell, the Secretary of State for Trade in the last Labour Government, and the non-executive directors broadly in sympathy with 66-year-old Lord Kissin, there is increasingly a feeling among City observers that only one of the two can survive in a rapidly changing environment for financial services groups.

Who then is to be the fall guy, either before or after the November 5 meeting? One senior escapee from the hothouse of rumour and near-Borgiastic intrigue at Guinness Peat, believes that when the crunch comes Mr Dell will attract the support of the non-executive directors and then be able to oust Lord Kissin.

"When the chips are down, Kissin will have to go. He made the fundamental error of leaving the board when Dell arrived."

"Sir Jack Cohen did not make the same error when he left the chairmanship of Tesco. He stayed on with a power base in the boardroom."

"Harry Kissin made two further mistakes. First, he brought in a senior civil servant to Guinness Mahon (Sir Derek Mitchell, former Second Permanent Secretary at the Treasury, who stayed at the merchant bank for only 18 months). Then he went for a politician who lacks the leadership qualities to effect a transition between entrepreneurial and management styles of running a company like Guinness Peat."

But it is the ambitious grain and sugar trading operation, designed primarily to pull in dollar income, and developments away from the London markets by operating in Geneva and New York, that shareholders should look for an indication of the group's progress. A much higher turnover making better use of financial resources can be expected, with consequent effects on profits. The market was, therefore, premature in pushing the shares up to 197p, and after their 26p fall yesterday the prospective yield is 7 per cent if the full dividend is held at 12p gross. This could look cheap if Gill & Duffus' expansion succeeds.

Lord Kissin is a man of remarkable tenacity and his *amour propre* is

enormous," says one who worked closely with him.

"But Harry Kissin failed to foresee the consequence of appointing Edmund Dell as chairman. Intellectually, he wanted Edmund to run the group. Emotionally, he was against it."

"Edmund Dell is a thinking man, not a cut-throat or an entrepreneur, but I wonder just how relevant his commercial experience is to the running of Guinness Peat. He reminds me of Shirley Williams, who enjoys discussions, but does not like arriving at the conclusion resulting from them."

Clearly, there is a deep-seated clash of temperament and personality between Lord Kissin and Mr Dell. Even at first sight, it is difficult to see why Lord Kissin should pick Mr Dell as his successor, since the two men would appear to have little in common.

Edmund Dell is a former Oxford don and Manchester City councillor who spent 14 years in the organics division of ICI before entering the House of Commons in 1963 as member for Birkenhead. Interestingly, it was while the Labour Party was out of office between 1970 and 1974 that he was introduced to Lord Kissin by Sir Harold Wilson, who ennobled the East European entrepreneur.

Mr Dell was on the board of Guinness Peat associate Linfood until the 1974 election. Linfood was part of

the group which was said to be of special interest to Lord Kissin, along with Esperanza, the shipping group, and the American commodity operation, Lewis and Peat (Chicago).

Now, it is precisely these areas which are reported to be at the bottom of the dissension between the two men.

Last month a 20 per cent stake in Linfood was sold for £12m to Mr Jimmy Gulliver's Argyle Foods, which then launched a bid for the group.

There is little doubt that the recent disposal of assets like the Linfood stake has drawn Lord Kissin out of the shadows and into strong opposition to Mr Dell's strategy for the whole group. The involvement turning down a bid for the group by the Treasury, the discovery of £4m losses at Lewis and Peat (Chicago) which trades in animal fats, steps were taken last summer to bring the operation under the control of the New York headquarters of Lewis and Peat Inc, where the new president is Mr Robert Kissin, Lord Kissin's son.

Only yesterday, Guinness Peat announced that it had paid \$6.5m for a 30 per cent interest in Telestar, an American company which operates a data communications system for the financial community.

So, essentially, the battle is not just about the temperaments and management styles of two men. It is about where Guinness Peat should develop, after a year in which pre-tax profits slumped from £15.7m to £2.8m in the 12 months to April 30.

There is incessant rumour that an American insurance company will bid for Guinness Mahon, a middle of the table Accepting House. The merchant bank has lost its deputy chairman, Mr David Ewart, and is searching for a new role to play.

Lord Kissin might be expected to take grave exception to the trend away from commodity trading, the business he built up and understands to his nerve ends. The battle-lines between the colourful East European, the founder of the group, and the thoughtful former Oxford don and Cabinet Minister, are fairly sharply defined.

But at the end of the day, there are those who know both the men and Guinness Peat well and who are now predicting that a majority of the board will stop the in-house feuding and intrigue, rally around Mr Dell and, for the sake of the company's future, ask the founder to depart with the minimum of fuss.

If this strategy fails, sparks could well fly out in the open on November 5.

Kevin Page

Economic notebook

More agonizing over the public purse

The Government cannot and will not cut public spending by the £5,500m which would bring it to the level of the Treasury's target for 1982-3. The Treasury is engaged in trying to limit the damage, not trying to gain new ground.

How bad is the damage likely to be from the Treasury's point of view and what will it do about it?

No one can predict at present what will be announced in November. Even if they could, it would tell us little about what will happen next year.

At this time last year the Government was engaged in public spending cuts and left the details to be worked out in the period just after Christmas. By the time the Budget came along it was discovered that the cuts of about £1,000m which were supposed to be worked out were just not going to happen.

We can be reasonably sure this year that we shall see a repeat performance. Whatever the Chancellor gets up to in November, the figure for public spending agreed for 1982-3, has only a limited chance of surviving until next April. The pressures for further action will grow and the difficulties in actually achieving the desired cuts will become more obvious.

What happens if the Government's spending next year is above target? That in itself is not disastrous. Most economists have predicted for a long time that spending next year would be higher than the Chancellor would like and have based their forecasts on this assumption. That is no reason to think that he should or he will raise taxes.

The case for saying that he should not raise taxes is very clear. The economy is still weak and is expected to show very little growth next year. Unemployment is likely to rise until well into 1982 and an increase in any kind of taxes would depress demand still further.

The only purpose of a tax increase would be to bring government borrowing down to a figure which the Chancellor thought acceptable, such as the estimate set out in the medium term financial strategy drawn up in early 1980. That would be the slavish pursuit of a borrowing target of the worst kind.

But just because he ought not to increase taxes does not mean that the Chancellor will not do so. After all, he ought not to have increased taxes in the spring Budget, but he did so, as his revenge on those who had frustrated his plans to cut spending. There are, however, reasons to believe that he will find it harder to get away with it again — and he may be under less pressure to do so.

The problems first: the Chancellor cannot this year repeat what he has done in the past, inventing a new tax to raise revenue from sources such as the banks or the oil companies. Any tax increases will this time round have to be firmly in the mainstream of taxation, either raising income tax or increasing the burden of taxation on companies.

Income tax increases would be very unpopular politically. They would certainly have to take the form of an increase in the standard rate, rather than cheating on the indexation of personal allowances. It is, of course, a matter of judgment whether his Cabinet colleagues would allow the Chancellor to increase income tax in this way. The Budget is still five months or so away and it would be deeply damaging to the Government's strategy to have to raise taxes this autumn.

But if income taxes are difficult, extra taxes on the corporate sector are virtually impossible. Unemployment is bad enough already without forcing companies to lay more people off.

All of the pressure within the Cabinet is to cut taxes on companies, well and who are now predicting that a majority of the board will stop the in-house feuding and intrigue, rally around Mr Dell and, for the sake of the company's future, ask the founder to depart with the minimum of fuss.

It is, in any case, far too early for the Chancellor to know what the financial outlook for the next financial year will be. The Treasury forecast for the likely borrowing requirement in 1981 went up by leaps and bounds in the early months of this year. It would be quite inconsistent with the techniques which the Chancellor has adopted to make firm decisions for next year this far in advance.

What the Treasury ministers really mean when they talk of higher taxes is taxes higher than they otherwise would have been. What that means in absolute levels is something that we will not know for many months to come. But it does seem likely that higher public spending will lead to higher public borrowing, because it will not be fully matched by extra tax revenue.

In fact, even if the original strategy had been right, it was absurd to make it depend upon, for example, a big improvement in the finances of the nationalized industries in the middle of a deep recession. The Chancellor ought to make clear to us in late November and say that many parts of that strategy have had to be adapted. If he does, he will earn far better marks for being pragmatic than he can hope to get by simply fudging the figures.

David Blake

Business Diary: Thanks a million, ICFC

It is well-known that everyone loves a lord, but one might be forgiven for thinking that there is an element of giving to those who already have in the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation's latest venture.

ICFC is Britain's biggest source of long-term capital for small businesses — and it is lending a handy £1m to the Duke of Devonshire's family trust, the Chatsworth Settlement.

The Marquess of Hartington, the duke's son, says that the loan amounts to "very nearly the total investment" in renovating and extending the Devonshire Arms hotel on the settlement's estate at Bolton Abbey in Yorkshire. The building is to be completely refurbished, and another 38 rooms added.

The marquess says that the venture could never have been undertaken without borrowing the money.

The marquess is not the only family member much involved in the project. His mother, the duchess, is often to be seen on the site in a building contractor's hard hat as she is in charge of design and decoration.

"It is a great relief to myself and my father to have her in charge of that aspect," the marquess says, "because, of course, she is not getting paid for it."

"She has had considerable experience — first redecorating Chatsworth in 1959 and then in modernizing the Cavendish Hotel at Baslow, which is also on our estate."

Chefs' special

Sandy Lesberg, an American critic and publisher, started organizing meetings of chefs to promote his company's cook books. Now, he says, he is up to his ears in chefs and the books seem almost incidental.

Lesberg finds himself director of a burgeoning international institute of master chefs, which already has 300 members in France and 200 in the United States. The organization is sponsored by Citicorp, owners of Diners' Club and Carte Blanche, and the British chapter is to be launched on Monday.

The steering committee, which the 88 British members have enthusiastically formed, includes Michel Roux, Anton Mossman of the Dorchester, Sonia Stevenson of the Horn of Plenty, Gulworthy, and Richard Shepherd of Langham Brasserie.

It is to such illustrious porters that individual members of the public who join the institute will soon be able to apply for help if their sauces curdle or their soufflés collapse.

Lesberg, who started the whole thing by throwing parties for chefs when he had some European cooks on a book promotion tour in America, says that the institute is filling a void in enabling "great artists" to communicate with each other and the public. It is also producing a series of Master Chefs' recipe books.

Wallchart

OUR FINANCIAL CONTROLLER THINKS...

...THAT IF OUR LIST OF OVERDUE ACCOUNTS CONTINUES TO GROW AT THE PRESENT RATE...

...WE MAY SOON BE ABLE TO REGISTER AS A CHARITY...

Money balks?

William Davis' umpteenth book on cash, *Money in the 1980s: How to Make It, How to Keep It*, begins: "It could be argued — and I propose to do so — that the quickest way to a fortune is to marry one."

Davis does not, however, practice what he preaches, for although he admits to having made a bob or two himself, it wasn't by marrying. The second chapter of the book begins: "I married a French woman (Sylvette), who had saved up a mere £1,500, and I am still married to her fourteen years later."

The one thing the book does not tell you, nor will Davis himself, is how much he has made or kept. "I'm rich by anybody's standards," he told me yesterday. "But it's all tied up in assets. I have no idea what it's all worth."

some of his own advice, as well as to sell it in book form. One admission in the book is: "Don't be a one-product firm." His own firm publishes the magazines *High Life* and *Excuse Me* for British Airways, and the word is that he is about to launch a joint company with Michael Barran, which will add video to the portfolio.

—Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95.

Raspberry aid
Could British Airways be nearer to running its own terminal at Heathrow? The suggestion has received a raspberry in the past from the British Airports Authority, operator of the four terminals at Heathrow as well as of the airport itself.

On the other hand, the authority is profitable and British Airways is hugely not so. Sir John King, BAA's new chairman, is thought to be attracted to the idea, and has been very much a political appointment. It might be that if cost pressures on the

airline continue he could make the point over the BAA's head.

Gerry Draper, BAA's commercial director, is already to be heard making the point that it is ludicrous for the state airline to be expected to operate as a commercial carrier when its two biggest suppliers, the BAA (airports) and the Civil Aviation Authority (routes) are monopolies.

At least one of BAA's non-executive directors is keen on the idea — Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of Sterling Guaranty Trust and Town & City Properties.

American airlines — and BA — have their own air terminals at John F. Kennedy, New York. Among other things, it means that the airlines can operate the security checks and baggage belts. Delays caused by these two services, provided at Heathrow by the BAA, tend to be blamed on the airlines rather than on the airport authority.

Clubability

What chance the Social Democrats copying up to the Liberals in the National Club as they do on the hustings?

Fair to good, says Lawrence Reason, chairman of the club's operating company, National Liberal Club Limited. (The chairman of the club itself is party treasurer Leonard Smith.)

Robson said yesterday: "I've made no direct approach to the SDP, but we hope that as the alliance continues the club will be used for meetings and conferences and that they will join the club like any other Liberals."

Or any other non-Liberals, he might have said, as the club has two classes of membership — political and non-political.

The Liberal Party has headquarters at the club. The SDP already has offices in Westminster.

Any SDP link with the Liberal Club is likely to be low-key. With the exception of Roy Jenkins, they are not a very clubbable bunch. Most of their important meetings have taken place in Big Four's houses.

James Macgowan, one of the *Forl Truck Partnership*, went into a top shop to buy a £2.50 model *forl truck* for his collection, only to be told that he would have to wait six weeks for it. "I can supply the real thing at £6,000 in less than a week," he comments.

Ross Davies

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Notice is hereby given that Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited will be prepared to pay at par all outstanding Assented Bonds of the above loan together with the interest payment due 1.11.81 at which date interest will cease.

This offer will remain open for a period of 4 years from 1.11.81 terminating 1.11.85.

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LANGUAGES
01 493 1177
MILLEN

La creme de la creme also on page 25

P.A. to Chairman c. £6,500 Hanger Lane

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We offer excellent conditions of employment which will include a subsidised restaurant, pension scheme and 4 weeks' holiday. Please telephone Ros Field on 01-888 4422 or write to her with career details to: AGB Research Ltd, Audit House, Field End Road, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middx.

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SECRETARY FOR MARKETING EXECUTIVES BILINGUAL—FRENCH

I.D.V. are an international organization of wine and spirits specialists, marketing many famous brand names. We are looking for an experienced Secretary (French) preferably with a marketing background, to provide a secretarial service for 2 of our senior marketing executives. This is a new job development and therefore applicants should be able to function with enthusiasm and confidence, particularly during the frequent absence of the 2 executives. There will be day to day contact with production and shipping departments, and frequent travel and customer visits. There will be plenty of scope to use organisational skills.

SECRETARY— GROUP MARKETING

Our Group Marketing Department requires an experienced Secretary with sound shorthand typing (100/60), the work of the Department is varied and relates to New Product Development and Company Marketing operations throughout the World. Applicants must be conversant with a variety of computer systems and be able to operate in a fast-paced environment at peak times.

We are offering good salaries, a subsidised restaurant/bar, 4 weeks' holiday and other fringe benefits.

Tel Miss S. 01-835 4446, for application form or write to her at International Distillers and Vintners Ltd., 1 York Gate, London NW1 1PU.

SECRETARY/PA £7,000

Our International Firm of Chartered Accountants is looking for someone, in addition to secretarial and confidential administrative work for a senior partner, will act as a supervisor for the group secretaries.

Applicants should be aged 35-45 with an aptitude for figures and appropriate senior secretarial experience. For application form and further details please phone.

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Business Affairs Executive, responsible for negotiation of contracts, with EMR sales and producers, requires a first-class Secretary. The ideal candidate (20-26) will have a good standard of education and secretarial skills, previous working experience, coupled with a friendly outgoing personality and an interest in modern music.

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Learning by remote control

At any one time there are an estimated 350,000 students enrolled in correspondence courses studying anything from history to ice-cream technology. Precise statistics are hard to get because students can enrol at any time, drop out without attracting immediate attention or take 10 years over a course.

The National Extension College in Cambridge, which is run by a trust, estimates a potential market of six million people prepared to buy one of the hundreds of courses on offer.

The best-known correspondence college is the Open University offering its own degrees and post-graduate studies. Students, who do not need academic qualifications, use written tests in conjunction with radio and television programmes for their studies. Apart from the Open University, however, correspondence education is provided mainly by the private sector. The level of commercialism varies from non-profit-making, trust organizations to highly profit-oriented colleges.

The larger colleges offer courses leading to GCEs, degrees, post-graduate qualifications and examinations set by professional, commercial and technical bodies.

Among the professional courses are those leading to examinations set by the Civil Service Commission, the Institute of Chartered Accountants, the Institute of Taxation and the Law Society.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association has its own correspondence college, open to certain categories of non-members, whose aim is to promote career advancement in national and local government. Students can study for a qualification offered by the Institute of Health Service Administrators, the Institute of Secretaries and Administrators and the year of which the average Business Education Council.

There are also several specialist correspondence colleges offering courses in career subjects including salesmanship and journalism. Some offer their own qualifications and students who wish to pursue a career on the basis of their studies must first discover what status, if any, their proposed course enjoys among employers.

The teaching methods depend mainly on written work, set, submitted and corrected by post. Cassettes are sometimes used, particularly in modern language teaching, and students occasionally have the chance to attend lectures or tutorials. The National Extension College runs a system called Flexi-Study by which correspondence students are offered counselling, tutorials and other back-up facilities at local colleges.

The National Extension College estimates that one "O" level course will cost about £50, including textbooks, but fees as well as standards can vary greatly.

Some local authorities will consider correspondence course students for discretionary grants although the pressure on local government finances means that this is increasingly less money available for such fringe activities. Most authorities prefer to concentrate what little resources they have for adult education on their own courses. The Inner London Education Authority makes no awards to correspondence students while Essex is one of the most generous.

Essex County Council assesses students on a means test and receives around 15 applications a year. A student can get the whole of his tuition and examination fees paid. The National Extension College has a small number of bursaries and the year of which the average grant is £30. The typical

recipient, according to the college, is a housebound single mother living on supplementary benefit and struggling to get an "O" level to improve her job prospects.

In the main, however, students expect to finance themselves and, although the current recession means that more people have the time and the need for education, it also means that fewer have the money to buy it.

The main advantage of correspondence education is the flexibility it offers. Unlike the Open University, students can choose how many hours they wish to study each week and take as long as they like over their courses. Critics say that the undoubtedly high level of motivation and discipline needed means that the drop-out rate is probably more than 50 per cent.

The colleges tend to be coy about just how many drop out but the National Extension College warns in its literature that many students never complete their courses.

Some 30 colleges are accredited by the Council for the Accreditation of Correspondence Colleges which inspects establishments every five years. The council receives a grant from the Department of Education and Science but is largely backed by the colleges themselves. An EEC plan to take over the council's functions is currently being shelved in the light of some educationalists who would like to see a system in which the colleges were less involved.

For further information write to: Council for the Accreditation of Correspondence Colleges, 27 Marylebone Road, London, NW1 5JS. Association of British Correspondence Colleges, 6 Francis Grove, London, SW19 4DT.

Sandra Hempel

ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE FELLOWSHIP—ENGLISH

The College proposes to elect a Fellow in English (1400-1600: Romanticism and Modern Poetry) with effect from 1 October, 1982. The Fellowship is tenable in conjunction with a University (UWF) which however will not be available until 1 October, 1984.

Further information may be obtained from the Principal, St Anne's College, Oxford, OX2 6BS to whom applications with a curriculum vitae and the names of referees, should be sent to reach her not later than 12 November, 1981.

O & A LEVELS MANDER PORTMAN WOODWARD BIRMINGHAM

The high academic standards of our intensive G.C.E. courses help students reach grades necessary for their first choice of career or university. Training takes place on the premises where we have comprehensive science facilities. We can provide both group and individual tuition and help with accommodation if needed. We are now interviewing students for admission in January. For further details please contact:

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Tel: (0223) 316800

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Recruitment Opportunities

The Police Graduate Entry Scheme.

During this term, Police Graduate Liaison Officers will be visiting all universities, polytechnics and most colleges in the country to talk to undergraduates about a career in the Police, and the special entry scheme for graduates.

This scheme is for applicants who are considered to have the potential for accelerated promotion to the rank of Inspector and beyond, early in their career.

WHO CAN APPLY? You may apply if you are a Graduate, or in the final year of any full-time degree course. You must be under thirty and meet the physical requirements. Any University or CNA degree is acceptable.

Furthermore if you are still studying, we'll let you know if you've been accepted under the scheme before you start your last term.

HAVE YOU GOT WHAT IT TAKES? The Police have a growing need for highly qualified men and women who are able to cope with the increasing intellectual challenges of Police work.

Your ability and potential will be used to the full in combating the increasingly complex problems which today's society poses for the Police. You will find the work demanding, satisfying and a real challenge, but have you got what it takes?

SPEND A FEW DAYS WITH US AND FIND OUT. We're inviting final year undergraduates to spend a few days with us on a Familiarisation Course from 4th to 7th January 1982. We shan't hide anything. You will accompany Police Officers on their normal work.

That way you'll really find out what the job is about, both in its pleasant and less pleasant aspects.

WHAT ABOUT SALARY? If you're 22 or over when you join, you'll earn at least £6,699 (£8,298 if in London). On top of which there's free accommodation or a rent allowance - maximum £1,007 to £2,271 a year, depending on the area you work in.

INTERESTED? If you think you might be interested in a Police career, please contact your careers adviser now or clip the coupon below. But don't hesitate too long, the closing date for the Familiarisation Course is 4th December, and the closing date for the Graduate Entry Scheme is 29th January 1982.

To: Supt. John M. Adams RA, Room 556, Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AT.

Please send me your booklet and application form for:

The Police Graduate Entry Scheme ☐ The Familiarisation Course ☐

Name Age

Address

University/Polytechnic/College

My Degree Course Ends DT/GH

POLICE OFFICER

IF YOU'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER US, WE'VE GOT A LOT TO OFFER YOU

Administrators

The Commission of the European Communities is organising a series of competitions based on qualifications and tests to recruit Administrators to carry out administrative, advisory and supervisory duties in these areas:

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, LAW, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC FINANCE, EXTERNAL RELATIONS, PRESS AND INFORMATION, CUSTOMS LEGISLATION AND COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF, AGRICULTURE.

- Candidates, male or female, must:
- have been born after 1 October 1948
- have obtained a university degree
- have at least 2 years subsequent experience in one of the above areas
- have a thorough knowledge of one Community language and a satisfactory knowledge of a second Community language
- be a national of one of the Member states

The obligatory application form (please quote ref Com/A/513-349) can be obtained from:

Information Office of the European Communities
20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.
Windsor House, 9/15 Bedford Street, Belfast BT2 7EG.
4 Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.
7 Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4FH.

Commission of the European Communities
Recruitment Division,
200, rue de la Loi,
B-1049 Brussels.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications, 30 November 1981.

N.B. Since these competitions were advertised in September 1981 the age limit and closing date have been changed. Candidates who have already applied for one of these competitions are kindly requested not to re-apply.

The Commission
of the European Communities

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Appointment of
Director-General

The Board of Governors is proceeding to the appointment of a new Director-General of the BBC to take up office on August 1st 1982.

Applications, nominations or suggestions for consideration by the Board should be sent in confidence to The Chairman, George Howard, (marked D.G.) at Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA not later than November 17th.

Recruitment Opportunities

for details, or to book your advertisement, ring

01-278 9161

Environment Protection Authority
Melbourne, Australia

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Turnout in Croydon moderate

The turnout in the Croydon North-West by-election yesterday was only moderate, despite fine weather.

The poll, of key importance to the leading political parties, was unusual both for the number of candidates, 12, and for the number of helpers giving their support, about 2,000. The results will be analysed by Ivor Crewe in *The Times* tomorrow.

Background, page 12

Air controllers decertified

The union representing 11,600 United States air traffic controllers dismissed 11 weeks ago for striking illegally against their Federal Government employer has been decertified as a recognized bargaining unit. This is a severe blow to the controllers' fight to get their jobs back, ending the role of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) as a bargaining agent. The move will mean controllers will begin to seek other jobs.

Kidnap gang frees Irish executive

The combined efforts of the security forces, the Provisional IRA and the church apparently persuaded the kidnappers of Mr Ben Dunne, the Irish stores executive, to release him on a quiet country road in south Armagh. He was found, dazed and dishevelled, by a radio reporter and quickly reunited with his family.

Back page

Britain may give more aid to poor

It was in Britain's interests to reduce the wealth gap between rich and poor countries, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said when he arrived for the Cancun North-South summit. His remarks represent an apparent new phase in relations with the Third World.

Page 10

Baby killing case 'misleading'

A leading prosecution witness in the Down's syndrome baby murder trial stated that the Crown case had been inaccurate and misleading in its position that the baby was healthy at birth; there was brain and lung damage, he said.

Page 5

Bishops accept women deacons

The Church of England bishops have decided in favour of admitting women to the third degree of Holy Orders and will make the first step next month toward the ordination of the first woman deacon.

Page 5

Solidarity threat of one-hour strike

Alleging official intimidation of their union, Solidarity leaders in Poland are considering a one-hour national strike. Spontaneous protests and strikes are being reported from all over the country with both the union and authorities testing each other's strength.

Page 10

Zimbabwe in the red

Gloomy trade figures published in Zimbabwe show the country well into the red, against a background of public dissatisfaction with rising costs, high unemployment and a drought which yesterday spread to 12 towns. Mr Robert Mugabe threatened to "throw them into the bush".

Page 8

Rail fares cut

British Rail is cutting off-peak fares on Inter-City routes into London by up to two thirds from November 1 to meet competition from express coach services.

Page 4

Student grants

A substantial increase in the size of the parental contribution towards the student grant, and a cut in the normal duration of the grant from three to two years are among a range of options now being considered by the Government.

Page 2

Leader page, 15
Letters: On the European monetary system, from Mr Robert Jackson, MEP, and others; on the University cuts, from Mr G. Caston.

Leading articles: Nuclear weapons in Europe; Juvenile wage rates; Iranian studies at Cambridge.

Features, pages 12, 14
The decline of Westminster, by David Watt; Hungary 25 years after the uprising; the Hollis affair—who was the spy called Eli? Medical briefing on vivisection.

Obituary, page 16
Marquess of Exeter, Mr Leslie Orrey.

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Soviet aim is conquest—Weinberger

Europe must back nuclear arms buildup

By David Spanier

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the American Secretary of Defence, said in London yesterday that the Soviet military buildup carried all the disturbing implications of a conscious and deliberate search for military superiority designed to be used for aggression and subjugation.

In a strongly argued speech, Mr Weinberger said the United States needed a maximum degree of allied support in the effort to meet the Soviet threat through a policy of nuclear deterrence. The West also had to provide adequate security in South-west Asia, to assure oil supplies.

To counter the Soviet threat in Europe, Mr Weinberger said, it was essential that the European allies proceeded with deployment of the theatre nuclear systems, as approved by NATO.

Unilateral abandonment of this deployment or any part of it in the face of 250 deployed SS-20s, would send clear and very unfortunate signals to the Soviet leadership about the West's intentions, capability to respond when challenged, and reluctance of purpose.

A crowd of 150 young nuclear disarmers, carrying posters and chanting "Weinberger, warmonger" was waiting to protest at British support for American policy. Mr Weinberger evaded them by entering the Royal Institute of International Affairs in St James's Square by a side entrance.

Answering questions on the growth of neutralism in Europe, Mr Weinberger said that, based on Californian standards, was comparatively small, and that even the protest of 250,000 people had gathered in Bonn should be seen in proportion. Opinion polls in West Germany showed 65 per cent support for NATO.

In his address, Mr Weinberger drew a clear analogy between the balance of power in the time of William Pitt, who lived in Chatham House where he was speaking yesterday, and the international situation today. He said of his policy of creating a coalition against Napoleon: "It is security, security against a danger, the greatest that ever

New Commons contest for Labour post

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Veteran Labour MP Mr Fred Willey, who has been in the House of Commons for 36 years, announced last night that he would not stand for reelection this year as chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, a position he has held since the last general election.

He said that he had a heart attack 18 months ago and had now been advised to shoulder down on his activities. He represents Sunderland North, and has already told his local party that he will not seek reelection at the next general election.

His decision to stand down as PLP chairman means that the field is left open for a competition between new nominees from the mainstream and from the left wing of the party. Mr Willey, MP for Bethnal Green and Bow, has already been asked by the left-wing Tribune Group to be their nominee. The group also proposes to put a candidate against the Opposition Chief Whip, Mr Michael Cocks, MP for Bristol, South.

Mr Willey, whose gentle,

diplomatic manner has made him a most popular chairman of a group which can often become rowdy, said another factor came into his decision. He thought his successor should be a man who was still likely to be in Parliament after the next general election, to give continuity.

Some Labour MPs, who want changes in the PLP and in the Shadow Cabinet to reflect the right-wing trend shown in the election of the party's national executive, would like Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, to stand for the PLP chairmanship, but he has not been formally approached.

Next Thursday, the PLP will be asked to endorse the choice of leader and deputy leader made by the electoral college at the annual conference in Brighton.

Previously, the PLP has made the choice and a change in senior orders is to be made next week to provide that the choice of the electoral college in future will automatically be endorsed by the Parliamentary party.



The Queen smiles as she watches the display of Sri Lankan pageantry.

The Queen salutes Sri Lanka democracy

From Trevor Fishlock, Colombo, Oct 22

A huge crowd gathered on the edge of the Indian Ocean today to hear the Queen salute Sri Lanka's dedicated pursuit of democracy and the achievement of 50 years of general suffrage. Men and women from 21 upwards were given the vote under the 1931 constitution, only three years after Britain had extended the right to all adult women.

President Jayewardene said today: "Since 1931 there have been 10 general elections, impermanence of government, all occurring peacefully without

bloodshed, through the exercise of the vote." In his tribute, said: "As the history of all too many countries reveals, democracy cannot be taken for granted. It must be cherished and protected."

The Queen and the President were speaking at a rally on Galle Face Green, Colombo's traditional meeting place. Hundreds of thousands of people gathered in the sweltering heat in which scores of girls fainted and were carried away on stretchers.

Preceded by massed motor

cycle riders of the Colombo police, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived to an enthusiastic burst of applause, and took their places on a red dais flanked by two large elephants.

The core of the celebration was a march-past by 25 bands who beat drums, jingled bells and cymbals, and blue horns, pipes and whistles. Many of the musicians were girls dressed in sarongs of saffron, green, white and red, with flowers in their gleaming black hair and bells jingling on their bare feet.

Heseltine is silent on High Court ruling

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, refused yesterday in the Commons to give an instant decision on the Government's response to the court ruling on Wednesday that he had acted unlawfully in cutting the rate support grants of six London boroughs.

His refusal was given a hostile reception by the Opposition and there were signs also on the Tory benches that some of his backbench colleagues were becoming exasperated at their accident-prone secretary of state.

Mr Heseltine made much in his statement to the House, of the fact that the judges in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court had rejected three of the four charges brought against him.

On the fourth charge, that he had failed to listen to new representations from the authorities concerned, he reminded the House that the court had said that it was open to him, after consideration of those representations, to reach any decision he considered right within the terms of the Local Government Planning and Land Act, 1980.

But he pointed out that the judgment ran to nearly 100 pages and the Government would have to study its terms carefully before deciding on its response. With the Opposition's favouring whipping boy squarely

in his sights, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Opposition spokesman on the Environment, went into his favourite nuclear holocaust act. To most MPs, even on his own benches, Mr Kaufman's explosion must have spoiled what could have been a legitimate censure of the secretary of state.

He began by describing Mr Heseltine's statement as "characteristically ungracious and shifty". Did he not feel any shame that while continuously warning others not to break the law, he was now discovered to have broken his own laws? Mr Kaufman told the secretary of state that he should now respect the money that he had "unlawfully filched" from the councils concerned.

One of the most experienced lawyers on the Conservative benches, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, suggested that MPs might feel disinclined to take appreciation of the judgment from the somewhat extempore and pre-fabricated contribution from Mr Kaufman.

His amiable qualities did not include expertise in the law, said Sir Derek, who went on to urge Mr Heseltine to listen to any further representations from the parties concerned and to make his decision in the light of what, if anything, they were worth.

Parliamentary report, page 6

DPP given permission to hurry murder trial

By Lucy Hodges

The case of 15 young blacks charged following the death of Terence May, the motorcyclist who died in Thornton Heath in June is to go to the crown court without further commitment proceedings.

Yesterday, High Court judge Mr Justice Michael Davies, gave the Director of Public Prosecutions leave for a voluntary Bill of Indictment to get the case to a jury trial quickly on the grounds that commitment proceedings in Croydon Magistrates' Court were taking too long.

Mr Sibghat Kadri, a barrister and joint chairman of the Society of Black Lawyers, said it was very serious that such charges should not be tested first in the magistrates' court in the normal way. The 15 young men are all charged with riotous assembly and seven are also charged with murder. The commitment proceedings, if they continued, would take so far and were estimated to continue for another six to eight weeks.

Last week, Mr S. R. Lowy, chairman of the bench at Croydon Magistrates' Court, decided to adjourn the case and wrote to the DPP suggesting that commitment be pursued by way of a voluntary Bill of Indictment. In a statement yesterday, the DPP's office said Mr Lowy was profoundly concerned at the lack of progress.

The DPP considered that in the interests of justice the case should go for trial by jury quickly. The statement from the DPP said that Mr Justice Michael Davies' August 18 decision was no prospect of commitment proceedings, if they continued, being completed within a reasonable or tolerable time.

"Any trial by jury would thus be delayed for an excessive and unacceptable period." The statement added that Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, QC, had decided to refer complaints about the conduct of counsel to the professional conduct committee of the Bar Council.

Murder indictment plea, page 3

Leading article, page 15

AIRLINE SOLVES LIBYA MYSTERY

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv, Oct 22

Mr Michael Gurdus, the radio monitor with Israel broadcast who has achieved several world scoops, today discovered that United States aircraft and crews had been shuttling between Libya and Syria since Sunday.

His report triggered speculation that the Syrians were airlifting two armoured brigades to Libya. But tonight Capital Airlines revealed that four of its aircraft had been chartered by the Libyans to repatriate pilgrims from Mecca.

Robert Fisk reports on Egyptian manoeuvres at the desert base facing Libya

Far from quiet on the western front

Mersa Matruh, Oct 22

From the reinforced concrete dome of Rommel's old staff headquarters, you can watch the Egyptian MiGs take off at dawn.

They climb up from the desert air base just east of Mersa Matruh, sweep low across the city and turn sharply over the jagged hills where two missile boats and a cobalt-grey minesweeper — the Egyptian Navy's only visible concession to Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's much-publicized threats — ride

gently at anchor. The aircraft circle the city twice, then head westwards towards the Libyan frontier in a blast of sound that vibrates through the stonework of the old Afrika Corps bunker. It may be peaceful on the western front just now but no one could call it all quiet.

The streets of Mersa Matruh are crowded with soldiers, with screaming military policemen in bright red berets and dirty white belts, with lieutenants sipping drinks in the dusty tea-houses beside the railroad, with jeeps and Army lorries and slightly dated staff cars stuffed with leather-faced colonels.

On the low sand ridges that form a semi-circle south of the city, the Egyptian Army's ground radar scanners flick westwards every four seconds, taking in the 130 miles of air space between this scruffy garrison and the border of what the Egyptian Government pointedly refuses to call the Libyan People's Jamahiriya.

As usual, the Egyptian authorities insist that everything is normal in Mersa Matruh. The middle-aged civil servant in the city's little tourist office—a well-read man from the delta who has translated Alex Haley's *Roots* into Arabic but who has understandably few tourists with whom to cope just now — claims that there can never be a serious war between Libya and Egypt.

Close personal ties with Libyans

There are family connections, he says. Egyptian men have married Libyan ladies and Libyan men have married Egyptian ladies. We are all Arab people. But I suppose this could be the quietest before the thunderstorm. His words were drowned by a pair of low-flying MiG17s that raced over the city.

It is true that there are close personal ties between the 30,000 people of Mersa Matruh and their cousins to the west. Many of the people here have the lean, dark facial features of Libyans and while no one expresses any enthusiasm for the power that he in Tripoli, Anwar Sadat was not a particularly popular figure here.

His hatred of Libya closed the border between the two countries and deprived Mersa Matruh of its Libyan tourists. This week, the pipeline from Alexandria was four and the city's water supply ran out. There are more pictures of Nasser in the governorate offices than there are of Sadat and not one photograph of

President Hosni Mubarak is to be seen.

Yet Mr Mubarak seems to be as anxious as the people of Mersa Matruh to avoid a war with Libya. He used to urge restraint when Sadat issued his regular tirades against Colonel Gaddafi, and he has no reason to exacerbate the strained relationship between Cairo and Tripoli at a moment when it is in the interest of Egypt and the United States to revive friendships elsewhere in the Arab world.

Syria is supposed to be sending troops from an armoured brigade to Tripoli to assist in Libya's defence; neither President Reagan nor Mr Mubarak wishes to see an inter-Arab war breaking out within a month of Sadat's assassination.

Egyptian army of 50,000 troops

If President Gaafar Muhammad Nimeiry of Sudan should therefore be tempted to strike at the Libyans in Chad, he will not be able to rely upon Egypt to divert Colonel Gaddafi's attention on the Mediterranean.

Nor is the Libyan leader likely to risk a raid into Egypt. The Egyptian western Army command in Mersa Matruh controls around 50,000 troops — almost equal to the entire strength of the Libyan Army in the triangle of desert between here, the border post at Salum and the southern oasis of Siwa. Some of the desert territory may even be worth cherishing. At least 12 international companies are prospecting for oil around Siwa, and the Egyptians have good reason to safeguard an area of such potential revenue.

The place has about it the isolated, slightly disturbing atmosphere of a foreign legion encampment, an idea made almost palpable by the massive, stone-walled fortification on the hill above the railway station. Egyptian soldiers with fixed bayonets guard the varnished wooden gates of this building while above the palisade can be glimpsed the turrets of a palace.

In reality, it is not a fort at all but the Government offices of the united Egyptian-Syrian-Libyan Federation of Arab Republics that was declared with such doubtful intent back in 1971. Here, in a city that has long been a restricted military area, the Egyptians are still completing this great monument to Arab brotherhood. Long after Camp David finally destroyed Nasser's concept of pan-Arab unity, the palace stands now, as empty as the expressions of fraternal loyalty that once accompanied the federation's birth.

Perhaps Mr Mubarak can rekindle those old hopes but he can never escape the irony contained within the mud road that runs south of the palace. For at the end of it—less than half a mile from the construction that was to cement Egyptian-Libyan friendship—are parked the Egyptian Air Force's Phantom fighter-bombers, beside concrete hangars that have been specially reinforced to protect the aircraft from Libyan bombs.

Follow the Leader



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Hoover sweeps away 2,000 jobs

By Baron Phillips

The axe which has been hanging over 2,000 jobs at Hoover, the domestic appliance group, has finally fallen with its head-quarters at Perivale, West London, bearing the brunt.

Almost all of the 1,081 workers at Perivale are to lose their jobs and the plant is to be closed down. Other staff cuts will hit plants at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, and Merthyr Tydfil, South Wales.

Hoover's management blames a combination of the recession and cheap, mainly Italian, imports for the need to reduce its workforce further. Over the past year the group has already laid off some 1,500 workers as it slipped into heavy losses.

In August Hoover announced losses for the half-year of £6.1m compared with profits during the same period last year of £1.6m. At the time Hoover indicated it was considering closing one of the two main plants outside London with up to 5,000 redundancies, with the full year's figures to be published next month are likely to reflect an even worsening trend in the company's fortunes.

If this latest cutback is fully implemented, then in just over two years Hoover's workforce will have been slashed from about 11,000 to 5,800.

Closure of the group's "art deco" building on the Western



Closing down: Hoover's art deco headquarters at Perivale, West London.

Avenue means that all vacuum cleaner production will be transferred to modern and highly automated plant at Cambuslang. Together with a reduction in Cambuslang staff of about 400, this move is expected to result in substantial savings.

In Merthyr Tydfil, 1,300 workers have already opted for voluntary redundancy. A further 400 will be made redundant over the coming six months. The factory is mainly responsible for Hoover's washing machines and driers.

Other Hoover divisions face cutbacks and reorganization as the company attempts to halt

heavy losses and return to profitability. Only a few weeks ago management and unions were locked in negotiations over planned closures, cutbacks, and wage reductions. At the time union representatives said they would resist any moves by Hoover to lay off workers and cut earnings.

An attempt by the company to impose a 10 per cent wage cut was rejected by a mass meeting of employees at the Cambuslang plant. Workers also agreed to fight any closures made by the company.

Yesterday workers were told that the planned pay cuts were now negotiable subject to accep-

tance of improved working practices. Hoover says it is determined to reduce labour costs.

Mr Merle Rawson, the Hoover chairman, said that the measures were tough but necessary in the present harsh economic climate.

It gives us no joy to part with loyal employees," he said. "It is distressing to know that we cannot continue to employ all the people who are in the business."

Mr Peter Goode, the managing director, said: "Over recent years we have received a high level of cooperation. Continued on back page, col 6

Parents may have to pay more for student grant

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

A substantial increase in the size of the parental contribution towards student grants and cut in their normal duration from three to two years, are among savings being considered by the Government.

Other options include: the abolition of the minimum grant, now £410, paid to all students on mandatory grants regardless of their parents' income; redesignation of courses so as to restrict those for which students are automatically eligible for mandatory awards; and a cut in the size of the student grant in real terms.

No decisions have been taken on any of the options, but it is clear that some are more extreme and difficult to implement than others.

A cut in the student grant seems virtually inevitable. Student leaders say that the grant has been cut by four per cent in real terms by the Government in each of the last two years. But there is now evidence to suggest that grants have, in fact, just about kept pace with inflation since 1979. Ministers feel that a cut in real terms would not produce intolerable hardship, and that it would be politically undesirable to allow grants to rise by more than the four per cent allowed for wage increases.

A total freeze on awards, making no allowance at all for inflation, is also being considered.

A change to make parents pay more and from a lower income level also appears likely, despite earlier Conservative pledges to seek to abolish the parental contribution.

A further cut in the universities' grant and in public sector higher education has not been ruled out.

Education ministers are arguing that it would actually cost less particularly in the long run, if the present cuts took longer to achieve and if staff cuts were found largely through voluntary redundancies and early retirements.

Royal Holloway College of London University and Brunel University, in Uxbridge, Middlesex, are considering a merger in the face of cuts in grant in each institution of about a fifth over the next three years.

Mr E. R. Chandler, registrar of Brunel, emphasized yesterday that there were "very considerable difficulties" in the way of any formal union, but that the geographical closeness of the two institutions and the remarkably complementary nature of their academic provision made closer cooperation very attractive.

Brunel is only 12 miles from Royal Holloway, closer than any of the other London col-

leges with which Royal Holloway might have considered merging. Royal Holloway has virtually no social science or technology, while Brunel has virtually no arts.

Brunel's senate and Royal Holloway's academic board have both voted in favour of immediate discussions on a "close link or union" between the two institutions. Royal Holloway at present has 1,600 students and Brunel 3,300 but both are due to be cut by more than a tenth over the next three years.

A change in the nature of public examinations might help to narrow the gap in educational achievement between the social classes. Mr Peter Mortimore, director of research for the Inner London Education Authority, suggested at a conference in London yesterday.

The conference, which was attended by at least one teacher from each of the authority's schools, marked the beginning of a year-long investigation by the authority into the apparent under-achievement among working-class children and girls, and children from ethnic minorities.

Many studies had shown significant differences in the academic attainment between social classes at every stage of education. Mr Mortimore said.

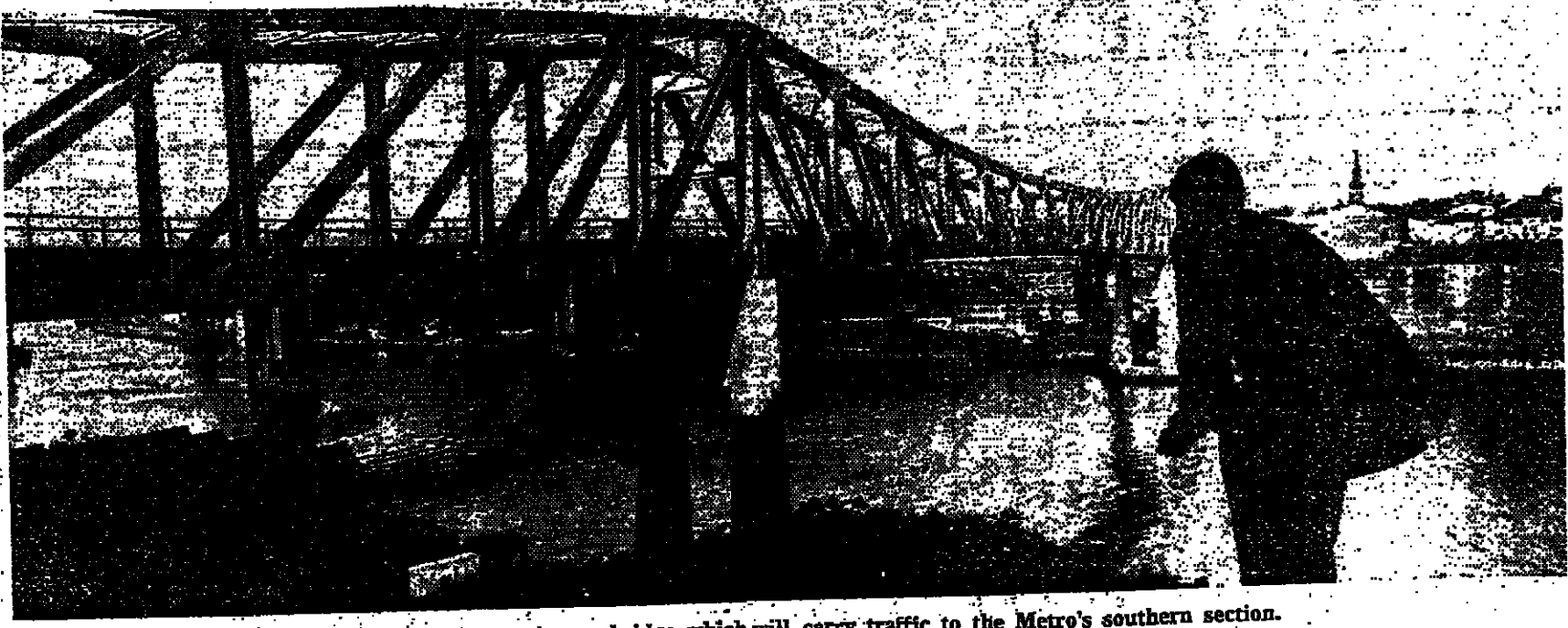
The latest figures for university entrance, for example, showed that the chances of a pupil with a professional or managerial family background going to university were nearly 12 times better than those of a pupil from an unskilled or semi-skilled family background.

Many theories had been put forward to explain why there were such big differences; but scarce, partly because the difficulties of identifying cause and effect were so great.

Various activities designed to overcome the apparent educational handicap of working-class children had been tried, but although some individual projects were able to demonstrate success, the combined impact of the programmes seemed to have been relatively slight.

The number of overseas students in institutions of higher and further education in the public sector fell by 19 per cent last year, the first year of the new high fees, according to figures released yesterday by the Department of Education and Science.

The number of home students on full-time and sandwich courses in maintained colleges increased by 5 per cent. The Department of Education and Science statistical bulletin 15/81, Elizabeth House, York Road, London, SE1 7PH.



Spanning the Tyne: A new bridge which will carry traffic to the Metro's southern section.

Motorists move to the Metro system

war in urban transport since the

Indeed, there were fears of cancellation when, by 1976, the budgeted cost of £72m had risen to £107m, and the project was absorbing an inordinate share of urban transport funds at the expense of rival cities such as London, Liverpool and Manchester.

But with tunnels half dug and the tramline train half built, the scheme scraped through with tough financial restraints to make sure Tyneside spent not another needless penny on it. Even so, the

final cost is expected to be more than £280m, four times the original estimate.

The system does not officially open until the Queen performs a ceremony next week, but two northern sections, one out to the coast at Tynemouth, have been operating for months.

With well over a million passengers a month, traffic is about a quarter higher than predicted.

There have been arguments over money between the Labour-controlled county council and the Government. With support to the passenger transport executive of

£16m last year, there is strong pressure from Whitehall to push up fares, at present Britain's lowest after South Yorkshire at 8p minimum and 46p maximum.

There are complaints too that the Metro does not connect with the airport, though there is a rail track nearly all the way; that it is noisy in residential areas; and that people not living near it are getting a worse public transport service than before.

The answer to that, the PTE says, is to move some of those surplus buses to make a properly integrated service.

Tebbit hit on head by egg

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, was hit on the head by an egg thrown by a rowdy demonstrator as he visited an employment office in Islington, north London, yesterday.

About thirty demonstrators were waiting for Mr Tebbit when he arrived by car accompanied by two civil servants. They surged round him and the egg was thrown from two feet away, hitting him on the crown of the head. It burst and the yolk dribbled down his neck on to his clothing.

Police were called and the demonstrators, who called themselves the Islington Action Group of Unemployment, were removed from the building as the minister hurried upstairs.

Mr Tebbit is visiting different sections of the department to learn more about his job. He was met by fifty demonstrators at a Youth Opportunities Programme scheme in south London, Wednesday.

Whitehall union alters CND policy

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The biggest Civil Service union has decided to back out of a conference decision to affiliate to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, partly to the circular allowing branches to join locally.

Those in the union's leadership opposed to immediate national affiliation, who included Mr Arthur Goss, deputy general secretary of the CPSA, varied between those opposed on principle and those who feared that it could stimulate desertions from the union's 50,000 MOD members.

The Ministry of Defence Staff Association, a breakaway body formed by dissidents in several Civil Service unions, is regarded with contempt by most senior CPSA officials.

But there are fears among some of the executive that it might attract more members if the union affiliated nationally to CND.

In another victory for the union's dominant centre-right coalition, the executive approved, after a long-running dispute, to join the union, to circulate its own recommenda-

tions to members on how to vote in two important union elections and to have them included in election addresses.

The executive is recommending Mr Graham as a candidate in the election to replace Mr Kenneth Thomas, who retires next June as general secretary. Mr Graham's main rival is Mr John Macrae, a supporter of the Militant Tendency, who has the backing of broad left interests in the union.

Municipal nuclear disarmers led by the left-wing Labour councillors of Manchester yesterday won a significant round in their battle to have the city declared "nuclear-free zones" (David Walker writes).

The policy committee of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which represents city and metropolitan county councils in England, decided to give official endorsement to those authorities such as the Greater London Council which have opposed nuclear weapons and the carriage of nuclear fuels within their boundaries.

The kidnap family

Fortune built outside the public gaze

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

The Dunne family is one of Ireland's richest and most reclusive, operating a chain of 66 stores on both sides of the Irish border, but keeping firmly out of politics and the public eye.

Mr Bernard Dunne, aged 34, is joint managing director, with his brother Frank, of Dunne's Stores Ltd., having started the business as a junior manager from the Presentation Brothers College in Cork. His sisters, Teresa, Margaret, and Elizabeth also have a stake in the business, which is reported to have a turnover of £200m a year.

The organization is now building a shopping complex in Marbella, Spain, and is expanding more into Northern Ireland, where it has seven stores. Most of the Ulster shops are in Protestant areas but there is no evidence of antagonism from local businessmen. None of the

shops, so far as is known, has been a target of an IRA attack. Mr Ben Dunne, the company chairman, who is in his 70s, started the enterprise in 1945 when he left his job in a 1940s when he took over a store in Cork and opened a rival shop on the opposite side of the road.

Dunne's Stores now ranks as seventh in the list of 500 top Irish companies. Mr Dunne senior was born in Roskilly, Co. Down, and was sent to Drogheda in the Irish Republic by his mother, who found him a local job. He moved to Longford and then Cork.

He avoids publicity at almost any cost. In a rare interview in 1971, he spoke in almost staccato language about himself and his business and told the reporter bluntly: "Why people read newspapers is that they have nothing else to do and they think it eases their tension, like drinking." Of himself, he said: "If there

is one thing I hate it is publicity. No one is allowed to write about Ben Dunne. The people I do not like are the people who talk about what they have done and the people who talk about what they are going to do."

When the business started to expand in earnest in the 1960s, Dunne's declared emphatically that his enterprise would never go public. Ten years ago he said: "Public companies are like the government. The spending money foolishly and public companies are no better."

A decade ago the company had 17 shops. Mr Dunne junior, was on his way to open the sixtieth store last Friday at Portadown, Co. Armagh, when he was abducted. The business grew on a policy of low profit margins, selling food, clothing and hardware. There is a Dunne's Store in the High Street of every main town in the Irish Republic.

Windsor wants its fleeting tourists to linger longer

By John Young, Planning Reporter

The Japanese tourists through Windsor in yesterday's brilliant sunshine certainly did not look exhausted. But then, as Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the English Tourist Board, observed, the stoic orientation of the Japanese to show his respect for the British.

Addressing a conference in all places, the Eton College theatre, Mr Montague painted a horrifying picture of jumbo jets arriving at Heathrow shortly after dawn and their passengers being whisked into coaches for a lightning tour of Windsor Castle before they even check into their hotels.

Maybe the Japanese like it that way, but Windsor emphatically does not. The town is fed up with being a pit stop on the tourist grand prix circuit; it wants visitors to stay longer and, of course, spend more money.

Pesterday's conference marked something of a turning point, since until now tourists have not been exactly popular either with residents or with the authorities.

"We have tended to sit back, do nothing for them and hope they would go away," a council official admitted. "We felt overwhelmed by the sheer numbers and we were, if you like, fomenting antipathy between residents and tour operators."

The royal borough has now come round to the view that the tourists are going to continue coming, whether the locals like it or not, it would be in everyone's interests to

EX-MODEL IS FOUND DEAD

Miss Jessica Kitson, aged 34, a former model and god-daughter of the late Paul Getty, has been found dead in the kitchen of her London home, it was learnt last night.

Her body was discovered by her boyfriend on Monday night at her home in Oaklands Grove, Shepherd's Bush. Her son, Wolf, aged three, was asleep on a sofa near by.

Scotland Yard said last night that there were no suspicious circumstances, but it is likely there will be an inquest.

Miss Kitson was the daughter of Mrs Penelope Kitson, interior decorating adviser and close friend of Mr Getty. She inherited £500,000 and £8,000 a year for life on his death.

Her father was a landowner, Major Robert Kitson.

CORRECTION

Winston Rose, the black amateur boxer who died while in police custody in July, was not mentally handicapped, as stated in a report yesterday. He was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic and was therefore mentally ill.

Overseas selling prices
Australia \$2.25; Bahrain \$0.650;
Belgium 8 fr. 25; Canada \$2.50;
Denmark 12 kr. 50; Hong Kong \$2.00;
Ireland 10 sh. 0 p.; Italy 1,000 L.
Japan 100 yen; Korea 100 won;
Malaysia 100 ringgit; Mexico 100 pesos;
Morocco 100 dirhams; New Zealand 100 shillings;
Norway 100 kroner; Oman 100 rials;
Pakistan 100 rupees; Portugal 100 escudos;
Singapore 100 dollars; South Africa 100 rand;
Spain 100 pesetas; Sweden 100 kronor;
Switzerland 100 francs; Taiwan 100 dollars;
Thailand 100 baht; United Kingdom 100 pence;
USA 100 cents; Yugoslavia 100 dinars.

Science Report

'Hot spots' helped the North Pole to shift

By the Staff of Nature

"Still it moves!" Galileo is fondly supposed to have uttered after his trial, where he was forced to agree to the doctrine that the Earth was fixed. Since then astronomy and geology seem to have underscored that remark again and again, as more and more complex motions of the Earth and its surface have been discovered. Now another may be added to the list. The Earth, two geologists at the United States say, is moving bodily with respect to its axis of rotation, the true North-South polar axis.

This rotational axis (distinct from the magnetic axis, which shifts about with changing currents in the Earth's metallic core) remains fixed in space, but for some small movements caused by the gravitational field of the Sun, Moon and planets. But if the Americans are right, the rocky substance of the Earth shifts across even this rotation.

This motion is to be added to the better known slow motion of the continents and the ocean floors. While all that continental drift is going on, the whole system is moving together over the face of the Earth.

So, Richard G. Gordon of Northwestern University and a group of colleagues at Stanford University say about 70 million years ago the North (rotational) pole was at what we would now call roughly 22°N, 20°E, some 500 miles from its present position. The evidence for that, which will be contested, is an apparent discrepancy between two systems of measurement for the position of the Yeddo "plate" (the Pacific "plate") over the last 70 million years.

One depends on the existence of "hot spots" deep in the Earth's rocky, molten mantle, underneath the cold crust. These hot spots seem to be localized upwellings of molten rock which form chains of extinct volcanic islands as the Pacific plate moves over them.

The best known is the one which presently ends in Hawaii, and stretches away from it to the west and north. The chains thus formed by each hot spot are roughly parallel, and indicate the motion of the plate like giant scratches.

Taking all the data together, Gordon and Cape find that the Pacific plate has moved differently with respect to the hot spots than with respect to the equator. They also accumulate evidence that the hot spots throughout the world are more or less fixed with respect to one another.

The picture they arrive at is of some deep and stable source within the Earth of the rising hot plumes of molten rock these plumes, roiling upwards, pierce the continental and ocean plates about the Earth. And the plumes themselves, or the system that causes them, drift slowly across the Earth, with respect to its astronomical rotation. The cause of all this, deep within the Earth, can be only guessed at.

Source: *Earth and Planetary Science Letters* vol 55, p. 37 (1981).
Nature-Times News Service (1981).



MORE BRITISH THAN THE BRITISH

A disturbing Anglia Television report on the future of the Falkland Islands...

SUNDAY ON ITV at 11.20 p.m.

The Falkland Islands, 300 miles off the coast of Argentina, is one of Britain's last remaining possessions overseas. Argentina says the islands belong to them and has stepped up its long held sovereignty claim.

The islanders are fiercely patriotic and want to remain British but fear the Government will reach a settlement with Argentina which may threaten their unique British way of life....

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Shadow minister calls for Labour incomes policy

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Harrogate

Leading Labour Party and trade union officials are moving tentatively towards agreement on a new "social contract" to be implemented if Labour wins the next general election.

An agreement between the unions and the party on a wide range of economic planning issues, including wages, is a long way off but is likely to be discussed at a meeting on Monday of the Labour Party/TUC Liaison Committee.

Senior party officials believe that the outcome is good for an agreement, which is now termed the "national economic assessment", against the background of the right's successes in the elections to the party's national executive and the ravages of unemployment and falling membership being suffered by the unions.

Mr Eric Varley, the opposition spokesman on employment, yesterday strongly defended the need for an incomes policy in the event of a fight for a wages compact made by a front bench spokesman since Labour lost the 1979 election.

He told the Institute of Personnel Management conference

in Harrogate that free collective bargaining had not worked and had done more to destroy differentials than previous incomes policies.

At the same conference Mr David Barnett, chairman of the TUC's influential economics committee, said that while incomes policies had not worked, a consensus on general economic policy, the social wage and productivity bargaining was needed.

He proposed that the national economic assessment should be conducted annually, along the lines of the West German experience, with unions and government agreeing on "broad parameters" and the economic outlook.

Despite optimism in the senior party hierarchy that the union mood on incomes policy is changing, it is accepted that it will be difficult to win the support of some unions, notably the Transport and General Workers, which is firmly committed to free collective bargaining.

Mr Barnett, who is also general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union,

suggested that collective bargaining should be widened and that there should be a genuine dialogue on all aspects of social and economic change.

He suggested that there could be a "trade-off" between the social wage and direct wages. Government and unions would see the trade-off differently, but would have to compromise during bargaining.

Mr Varley agreed that discarding free collective bargaining would be difficult in view of the stance of some unions, and the "hard left".

Advisers must be the priority in any new government schemes to create work for the unemployed, a senior TUC official said yesterday (Mark Jackson, of The Times Educational Supplement, writes).

Mr Roy Jackson, the TUC's education secretary, told the annual general meeting of the National Youth Bureau that any new special employment measures should be aimed at the one million long-term unemployed. The emphasis in education and training programmes, however, should continue to be on the young.



Twelve across and ... seven down ... it must be an anagram. Virginia Wade and Sue Barker discuss a crossword clue during the Daihatsu tennis tournament in Brighton yesterday (Photograph by Brian Harris).

Husband gets a £50,000 pay-off

A husband from a working-class background who married into money yesterday won a £50,000 end-of-marriage pay-off from his wealthy former wife.

As a poorly paid college lecturer he met, fell in love with and married the daughter of a northern businessman. But after 20 years the marriage failed, a High Court judge said. The wife divorced her husband, who has now risen through the business ranks to a £21,000-a-year post, with prospects of boardroom status.

She offered to pay him £28,000 and argued against any higher figure. A victim of multiple sclerosis, she feared she would have insufficient resources to meet her needs if the illness became worse.

But Mrs Justice Booth ruled that she should pay her husband a £50,000 settlement from her £400,000 fortune. She ordered that neither party be named.

The judge said that although the husband was largely financially dependent on his wife for much of the marriage and made a "minimal" cash contribution to the family coffers, his contribution had to be measured other than in cash alone.

"He has been far from content to live the idle life of a playboy", she said. Instead he has worked hard and has independently achieved considerable success. Throughout a long period, that work took him away from the matrimonial home, but he regularly returned every weekend, which invariably involved many hours of travelling.

"He must be credited with making every effort to keep the family together when it otherwise might have fallen apart at a much earlier stage", the judge said.

The husband, who was now buying a £75,000 house in keeping with his job status, had sought either a lump sum payment of £50,000 or a £75,000 settlement to be used for provision of a house for him during his lifetime.

Anti-cancer drug 'impossible to detect'

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

The anti-cancer drug which it is alleged was used to kill Mrs Margaret Vickers, the wife of a Newcastle surgeon, was undetectable in a living person 10 hours after it was administered, and in a dead person there was no known means of detecting it, a drug expert told Teesside Crown Court yesterday.

Dr John Simister, a practising physician and head of the medical department of Lund Beck, the London company handling the imported drug known as CCNU, told a jury that CCNU was quickly eliminated from the body and under normal administration there was no reliable technique for detecting it.

Dr Simister's evidence came on the fourth day of the trial of Paul Vickers, aged 47, consultant orthopaedic surgeon, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Pamela Collison, aged 34, his former mistress, a political researcher, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire. Both deny murdering Mrs Vickers.

Dr Simister told the court that CCNU depressed the bone marrow and caused aplasia. Mrs Vickers is alleged to have died from aplastic anaemia.

Dr Simister said he would expect total aplasia had a patient been given 44 capsules of 40 mg each over a period of 17 weeks. There would be no bone marrow left, total aplasia. If only eight tablets had been taken, the bone marrow would have been depressed but would have recovered. The effects of the drug depended on the spread over a period of time during which the capsules were administered.

In reply to Mr Gilbert Gray QC, defending Mr Vickers, Dr Simister agreed that it was possible to contract aplastic anaemia from other drugs through an idiosyncratic reaction. They included a number of antibiotics and anti-inflammatory agents used in the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism.

The hearing continues today.

Police give riot evidence pledge

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Mr Kenneth Oxford, Chief Constable of Merseyside, yesterday gave a pledge to safeguard evidence which his officers are accused of gaining by underhand tactics.

Baristers representing Mr Oxford gave the assurance at Liverpool Crown Court, where a legal fight is mounted to recover clothes belonging to a man injured in the Toxteth riots.

The hearing, in chambers, came after Pearl Merton, a nurse, claimed she was deceived this week into handing over the clothes worn by her brother, Mr Kenneth Anderson, when he was hit by a CS gas canister. The clothes were to be used as evidence against the police in a claim for compensation by Mr Anderson.

Mr Robert Broudie, Mr Anderson's solicitor, alleges that

two policemen told Mrs Merton she had authorized them to collect the clothes.

An application for an injunction brought by Mr Anderson against Mr Oxford was adjourned until Monday for more evidence to be brought forward.

Mr Anderson, unemployed, of Heywood, Higher Toxteth, was struck in the groin by a CS gas cylinder during troubles on the night of July 17. He has since been charged with five offences, including throwing petrol bombs and possessing offensive weapons on the same night.

Police under a constant barrage of bricks and petrol bombs during the riots, including throwing petrol bombs and possessing offensive weapons on the same night.

Mr Korie, aged 17, of Roseberry Street, Toxteth, denies charges of carrying an offensive weapon and criminal damage to a police Land-Rover.

Two men who faced a hearing at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday were praised by police officers for their role in recovering a stolen car.

Mr Charles McLachlan, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire (the Press Association reports).

They are Mr Christopher O'Leary, aged 25, and Mr David Hutchings, aged 23, who received the joint Nottingham's Citizen of the Month Award.

Five men who have been

Less law and more order with community policing

By Lucy Hodges

Community policing in Exeter has shown that if people help to control their own communities they feel safer and the quality of the police service improves, according to research findings published today in *Community versus Crime*.

Much of the crime in Exeter was a direct result of the policies of central and local government, it was found. For example, the siting of a discotheque could change totally the crime patterns.

The author, Chief Supt Colin Moore, who led the novel crime prevention support unit of the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary, whose chief constable is Mr John Alderson, said yesterday that when people were

shown the level of delinquency on their housing estate they wanted to do something about it.

The book, which is co-written by Mr John Brown, director of social policy at Cranfield Institute of Technology, shows how the unit collected the facts on crime in Exeter. It discovered where crime happened, identified the factors which encouraged it and tried to influence the planners' decisions.

Community versus Crime (Bedford Square Press, 58.95 hardbound or £4.95 paperback. Available from bookshops or by post £9.95 hardbound or £5.95 paperback from Mardons and Evans Distribution Services Ltd, Estover Road, Plymouth).

CARRINGTON BACKS LIBEL CLAIM

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has agreed to allow public funds to be used to help finance the libel being brought by Mr Gordon Kirby, a former vice-consul in Saudi Arabia against the satirical magazine *Private Eye*, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

When Mr Kirby issued the writ the Foreign Office said the action was "his and his alone". He was not promised help from public funds.

Mr Kirby, aged 36, now based at the Foreign Office, in London, claims that articles in *Private Eye* about the death of the nurse, Miss Helen Smith, after a party at a flat in Juddah in May, 1979, contained untrue allegations damaging to him and his family.

The Barry Prosser case

Birmingham judge to hear murder indictment plea

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

The application for a Bill of Indictment to accuse three prison officers of the murder of Mr Barry Prosser in Winslow Green Prison, Birmingham, in August last year will be heard by Mr Justice Stephen Brown sitting in chambers at Birmingham Law Courts today.

It had been expected that the application would be made to Mr Justice Farguharson at Leicester Crown Court.

Mr Douglas Dravcott, QC, leader of the Midlands and Oxford circuit, who is leading the prosecution of Dr Leonard Arthur at Leicester Crown Court, will represent the Director of Public Prosecutions. The nature of the application does not allow defence representatives to be present.

It was not known yesterday how long the application would take but if it is successful it is expected that the subsequent crown court hearing will be moved from Birmingham.

On September 30, after an eight-day hearing, the three prison officers, Jackson, aged 32, Eric Smith, aged 32, and Howard Price, aged 24, who are now on paid leave, were discharged by Mr F. H. Hatchard, the Birmingham Stipendiary Magistrate, who said they would not have to stand trial accused of Mr Prosser's murder.

Mr Hatchard said that a jury properly directed could not properly convict any of the accused.

The man who brought new life to an obscure Bill

By Marcel Berlins

Within the space of two days Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, has dragged the Bill of Indictment out of its obscurity.

Today, he is applying to a High Court judge for such a Bill against three prison officers formerly accused of having killed Mr Barry Prosser (after having announced, two weeks ago, that the file was closed). Yesterday, he obtained leave to prefer a Bill against 15 black youths allegedly involved in events leading to the death of a white youngster.

To complete an exciting week, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of unlawful killing at the inquest on Mr Winston Rose, a case in which the DPP had previously announced he was taking no action.

Sir Thomas (known to his friends as Tony) is no stranger to controversy. His gentle looks, humour, and affable manner disguise a tough, courageous competent personality that has become accustomed to criticism, much of it ill founded, which he bears with great patience.

He believes passionately in being as open about his work as he can, a progressive approach which has on occasion rebounded on him. Because he has revealed so much more than his predecessor, his decisions have been the subject of far more comment, some of it unfavourable.

He has been criticized for the prosecutions he has brought, for example, against Mr Jeremy Thorpe, and, more often, for prosecutions he has not brought over the deaths of Mr Blair Peach and Mr James Kelly against alleged rioters in



Sir Thomas: Courageous and much criticized.

St Paul's, Bristol, after a jury disagreed in a case against Sir Peter Hayman, the former diplomat linked with the paedophile trial.

The anti-pornography lobby thinks he is soft on "porn". Life, the anti-abortion group, thinks he should prosecute more doctors; and some civil liberties supporters believe he should prosecute more policemen.

Sir Thomas, aged 55, became director after nine years as the legal secretary to the Law Officers, where he had special responsibility in the area of terrorism and bombing.

The son of a Scottish doctor, he still considers himself a Scot, although he has lived in England all the his life (he was educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford).

IN BRIEF

Little people get a star job

A jobcentre at Borehamwood has solved a small problem by finding 30 tiny adults to play extras in a new *Star Wars* film. Shooting starts in January at Elstree studios and 30 cast members four feet tall or less were required.

The studio approached the jobcentre, which advertised and drew a huge list of potential applicants for the £40-a-day jobs to be measured against.

Barrier crash damages

A man aged 23 who was said to have "lost the joy of life" after suffering brain damage and losing an eye in a car crash was awarded £39,125 damages in the High Court yesterday. Mr Lester Foss, of Haroldslia Drive, Hatley, Sussex, crashed his car into roadwork barriers erected by Westminster City Council, who the judge said, had used poles which were "clearly hazardous" and contrary to road safety recommendations. Mr Foss's driving was also criticized.

BBC 2 afternoon TV

BBC 2 is to begin general programming in the afternoons, showing mainly films and repeats, from November 2. The programmes will begin at 3.55 pm. The new schedule is part of a long-term plan aimed at moving education programmes from BBC 1 to BBC 2.

Jet dives into sea

A Hunter jet fighter has crashed into the Bristol Channel 50 miles from its base at RAF Brawdy. A violent explosion was reported in the area on Wednesday but both aircraft ejected safely and were found shortly afterwards by a Nimrod aircraft. Neither was seriously hurt in the incident.

Sir Stuart moved

Lieutenant-General Sir Stuart Pringle was yesterday moved out of the intensive care unit at King's College Hospital, south London, where his right leg was amputated below the knee after the bombing near his home last Saturday.

Plea to Heseltine

Mr Michael Jopping, Government Chief for Wales and for Westmorland, has asked Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to meet the Lake District Special Planning Board to discuss their "new houses for locals only" policy to which Mr Heseltine is opposed.

Rag raids banned

Student leaders at Nottingham University have banned high speed trips into other countries to sell their rag magazine after the death of Sarah Wilson, aged 19, in a car accident. Last year two students on a rag raid were killed.

Stolen gun reward

A reward of up to £10,000 is being offered for information about 2,160 cases of gun stolen from two Freighliner containers taken from a British Rail depot at Bristol.

Police car death

Mrs Catherine Bryden, of Kerryrow Street, Torquay, Glasgow, was killed in an accident involving a police car in Prospect Hill Road, near her home, early yesterday.

No other European airline offers you First Class daily on all flights to Germany.



While many airlines are eliminating First Class on flights to Germany and other parts of Europe, Lufthansa is not. On Lufthansa you can fly First Class on every leg of your journey. In addition to the truly exceptional service and comfort on board, you will also enjoy separate check-in facilities and the First Class Senator Lounge service at major airports. The closer you look, the more you see the difference.



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Consult your Travel Agency or our timetable for exact details on all of our flights.

Rail fares into London cut by up to two thirds

By Robin Young

British Rail is cutting off-peak fares on Inter-City routes into London by up to two thirds from November 1 to try to fill seats and counter increasingly keen competition from express coach services.

Mr Peter Keen, BR's chief passenger manager, said yesterday that the new cheap fares were "a bold move in a tight financial situation". BR's passenger and freight traffic is down by an eighth this year, and a loss of £140m is expected.

BR estimates that it has lost £10m in revenue to coaches, and may now become involved in a fare war with the National Bus Company, which has increased the number of its passengers by about a third this year, carrying an extra three or four million passengers.

A spokesman for the National Bus Company said yesterday: "A competitive situation exists and all operators are keeping a careful watch on each other." The railways blame most of their loss of traffic on the recession. Mr Keen said: "People are having to be a good deal more careful with their money and leisure travel has suffered."

Many of the new fares, to be sold as "London Savers", are as low as those in the mid-1970s.

The fares will apply until the new year, when the position will be reviewed. They come into operation just four weeks before a general increase in rail fares of almost a tenth.

LONDON SAVERS, which were introduced experimentally on West Country and South Wales routes to London earlier this month, will now be available on most routes to London, though on the east coast main line they will have to be booked in advance because of a restricted number of seats.

Fares for journeys starting from London are not affected. Mr Keen said: "The aim is to fill empty seats on a number of London-bound trains."

More than two million Railcard holders will be able to buy London Savers with a further reduction of £2 off fares over £10, and of £1 below £10.

British Rail say the new scheme should not be compared to that adopted by Swedish Railways, which reduced all fares by half this year, leading to a traffic increase of more than a third.

"The Swedish Railways were subsidized by their government. We have had no promise of any comparable grant, so ours is a marketing decision taken on commercial grounds," BR said.

Examples of the new return fares are: £5 from Coventry, where the normal return fare is £16.20; £9 from Liverpool, against the normal return of £32.10; £12 from Scarborough, against £37.30; and £20 from Glasgow and Edinburgh, less than half the current fare.



A cruise missile (left) is fired from its launcher (above).

Work on base for missiles

Work on preparing Greenham Common, near Newbury, Berkshire, as a base for cruise missiles is now under way (Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent, writes).

Pictures have been released of a test-firing of a Tomahawk cruise missile of the type to be based in Britain in about two years.

The ground-based version of the missile forms an important part of the modernization programme for American theatre nuclear weapons in Europe, which was agreed by Nato in December, 1979. It has been surrounded by controversy of one kind or another ever since.

Britain will have 160 of them, divided between Greenham Common and Molesworth, Cambridgeshire.

At the first sign of danger the missiles would be trundled away from their bases to avoid a preemptive strike and would be redeployed in woods and other well-screened locations far away.

Leading article, page 15

EXIT man tells of woman 'going out happy' on pills and brandy

By Frances Gibb

The man accused of murdering a woman of 90 in the euthanasia trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday told the jury how he visited her house with tablets, plastic bags and elastic bands because he "did not know what would be required".

In macabre detail, Mark Lyons, aged 70, of Fairhazel Gardens, West Hampstead, London, described how the woman took some anti-sickness tablets and he gave her brandy diluted with water to wash them down.

"She began to crunch them in her teeth, and not having any teeth myself, it was just like hearing a dog crunching a bone," he said. "It put my nerves on edge."

He said he mixed some brandy with water for her and handed her the glass. Asked by Mr Justice Neil Lawson what operation he thought he was assisting in, Mr Lyons replied: "She just fancied a drink."

"She fancied brandy, and she asked for it and said: 'I cannot drink it neat. And so I said: "Say when," and put brandy in first and then added the water."

"It was purely and simply that she said: 'I might as well go out jolly and happy."

Mr Lyons said he and the woman laughed and chatted and she said to him: "I'm a tough old bird, aren't I?" He left the room and when he came back she had fallen asleep. At no time, Mr Lyons told the court, did he put a plastic bag over her head as

alleged by the prosecution. "It was not necessary."

Asked by the judge about an entry in his diary for the day of the woman's death, February 20, 1980, which read: "Repay for tablets and bags, elastics etc, £10", Mr Lyons said there was a simple explanation, "I did not know what was required."

He said he had bought some elastic bands and picked three of the largest, "which would not burst with the tension of the stretching", and put them into his holdall with his food.

Asked by the judge the purpose of the elastic bands, Mr Lyons explained that a person wanting to commit suicide could put the plastic bag on the top of his head with the elastic band.

Mr Lyons, who is accused of one murder and of aiding and abetting five suicides, was speaking at the end of a four-hour statement from the dock which brought several brushes with the judge. Several times Mr Justice Lawson asked him to come to the point.

Earlier, when the judge had asked him to help the jury over the allegations made against him, Mr Lyons had replied: "I'll help you all I can, sir, even with the plastic bag."

The judge replied: "I should not make a joke about it if I was in your position. This is not a funny case, you know, you are charged with murder."

On one occasion Mr Lyons, who claims he visited people's homes to give them spiritual healing, said he could prove what he said if there was some-

one in the courtroom who had any pain.

The judge replied with the reprimand: "This is not a fair ground, Mr Lyons. I don't think it is a joke; I think it is a tragedy that you are not doing yourself justice. You are clowning half the time."

Mr Lyons stands accused with Lyons had made many references to what he was being told by his "puppet master", his name for his spiritual master, the judge said: "Tell your puppet master to get out of the court. We are not interested in what he says; we are interested in what you say, Mr Lyons."

When the judge was reading the transcript of a telephone conversation in which it is alleged, Mr Lyons described his anger with a woman who changed her mind over suicide, Mr Lyons burst out laughing several times.

Afterwards he apologized and said he had intended no disrespect but had never imagined that that conversation would be heard in the High Court.

He told the judge that the whole conversation, in which he said the woman had wasted his time and that she was the only one to have disobeyed his commands, was "a complete farce."

Mr Nicholas Reed, general secretary of EXIT, of Sanford Walk, New Cross, South-east London, who faces two charges of aiding and abetting suicide. They also both face three charges of conspiracy to aid and abet. All the charges are denied.

The hearing continues today.

Elderly and disabled 'the new lepers'

From John Hiscok, San Diego, Oct 22

Britain's elderly and disabled people are the country's new lepers, struggling to survive against pain, hopelessness and loneliness, doctors were told today.

Many of them have little money, live in poor, under-heated homes, and are house-bound because they cannot use public transport, Professor Verna Wright, Professor of Rheumatology at Leeds University, told the British Medical Association's conference here.

"There are many features of chronic disability that simulate leprosy. It is common and has a profound impact on the sufferer, on the family and on the spouse," he said.

Many sufferers were confined to the "geriatric dustbin" while they were still mentally alert. The situation was made worse by the British system, which tended to lump all the disabled into one category rather than treat problems individually.

Most disabled people were living in poverty. A recent survey showed that more than half received less than £20 a week and many could not go out because they could not get on a bus.

Mr Wright said that many disabled people had emotional as well as physical difficulties and their marriages suffered under the strain. Simple things such as adequate heating and no stairs in the home could do a lot to ease the everyday difficulties.

The depressing economic climate was blamed by a general practitioner yesterday for the increasing number of tension headaches. Almost two thirds of people who suffer from the headaches, which last for a few hours, have at least one a week. The frequency has increased from 40 to 60 per cent compared with four years ago, among those who say they suffer "fairly or very often".

Dr Hertz Creditor, a GP from Hampstead, north-London, who presented a survey carried out last summer among 158 randomly selected people who suffer from tension headaches, said people should look at the social circumstances in which the increase had taken place.

Unemployment is the phenomenon that is the major change in the past few years. It is the major problem confronting the nation and it is reasonable to assume that this may be one of the reasons for the increased frequency," he said.

The survey was carried out by a medical market research company Narkon, based in Basingstoke, Hampshire, as a sequel to one in 1977.

Hospital meals denial

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Depuzzing for the Prime Minister in the Commons yesterday, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, gave an assurance that in the search for savings in public spending the Government was not intending to introduce charges for meals provided to patients in hospitals.

"Such charges will not be introduced and there is no truth in that rumour," he told Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife Central.

But Mr Whitelaw significantly avoided giving any assurance about maintaining the real value of unemployment and other social security benefits.

"I am not confirming, or denying what I may be doing inside the Government," he told Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, who had asked him if he had been appointed chairman of a Cabinet committee looking into the whole question of expenditure cuts.

"What is happening is, as happens with every government, that we are seeking to see in what areas we can restrain increases in public expenditure," he said.

Mr Foot pressed him further. It would be shocking and shameful, he said, if the Government, having helped to create mass unemployment, should now attack the unemployed themselves.

Mr Whitelaw retorted: "I have never been in the position of answering hypothetical questions with hypothetical answers."

CATTLE DISEASE BEATEN

By Hugh Clayton

Agriculture Correspondent

Britain was yesterday declared free of cattle disease that can cause persistent fever in humans. Government veterinary officers reported that a 14-year campaign to rid the country of brucellosis was virtually complete after only 10 years.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said: "This represents a great achievement which will bring lasting benefits to cattle farmers, and in public health terms to the community as a whole."

The disease can produce arthritis and brain lesions, and can affect male fertility, depending on the part of the body infected.

Governments have spent £217m on curbing the disease in Britain since control began in 1967.

It is not clear, however, in mind the number of backbench Tory MPs who signed the original early-day motion condemning the cuts—33 out of 185—whether the Government will oppose or accept the motion next Monday. If Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal and chief foreign affairs spokesman, has come up with an acceptable compromise solution, then the whole matter may end peacefully.

However, the Government is bound once again to point out that the remaining services still have their signals strengthened.

As originally worked out, the cuts were planned to save £3m a year; critics have called this a false economy and Sir Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, described it last week as "peanuts".

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EXTERNAL BBC CUTS REVISED

By Kenneth Gosling

The Government is expected to announce a revised package of cuts when the Commons debates the BBC external services next Monday. Labour is to put on a three-line whip for the debate.

After announcing originally that the BBC would lose seven of its foreign language services and the subsidy to the transcription services, the Government has since suffered a defeat in the Lords on the issue; the Japanese have announced a strengthening of their own overseas broadcasts, and America has made diplomatic representations.

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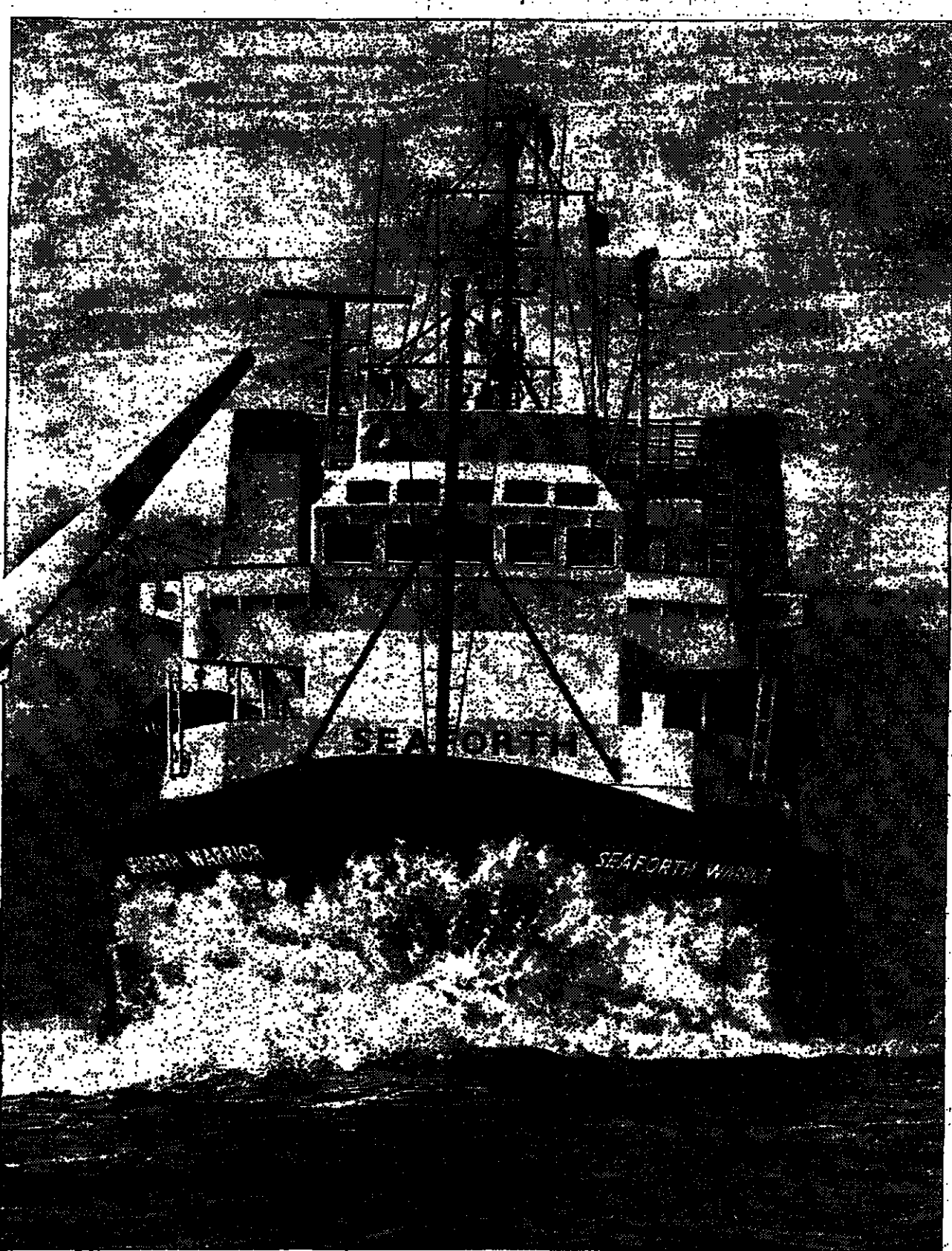
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IN June, 1978 Taylor Woodrow went to sea when we acquired an interest in Seaforth Maritime Ltd.

Based in Aberdeen, Seaforth is one of Britain's major offshore support and ocean contracting companies in the oil and gas industries. It is particularly involved with ships, engineering and land-based services.

Embarking on this rather unusual venture for a construction company was something we saw as a logical move. In fact it's all part of our commitment to the development of those new energy sources so vital to Britain's industry and homes.

That's where the sails will play a very important role. Taylor Woodrow, in close partnership with GEC and British Aerospace, is harnessing wind power to provide electricity.



Why a construction company which went to sea is raising sails on land.

Work will soon begin on the construction of a giant 'windmill' to generate power into the grid system on Orkney. With a height of 75 metres it has two rotating blades whose overall diameter is 60 metres. This one machine will eventually supply the islanders with electricity equivalent to the requirements of over one thousand homes.

Projects like Orkney will make Britain world leader in this form of alternative energy source, a field in which Taylor Woodrow has already

played a significant role in the development, civil engineering and construction of six nuclear power stations.

Add to that our involvement in coal mining at home and abroad, oil and gas exploration, and an office in Houston, focal point of the world energy business: then you will have some idea of Taylor Woodrow's commitment in helping

to solve the world's pressing energy problems.

60 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE, EXPERTISE AND TEAMWORK

TAYLOR WOODROW

If you would like to know more about us please contact: Ted Page, Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited, Taywood House, 345 Ruislip Road, Southall, Middlesex UB1 2QX. Tel. 01-578 2366 Telex: 24428 Regional Companies: St Albans Road, St Albans, Herts. SG1 3DS. Tel. 0785 3261 Lingfield Way, Yarn Road, Darlington, Co. Durham, DL1 4PS. Tel. 0325 62794 5-6 Park Terrace, Glasgow, G3 6BX. Tel. 041-332 2621 Telex: 778496 Or for Overseas: Don Venus, Taylor Woodrow International Limited, Western House, Western Avenue, London W51EU. Tel. 01-997 6641 Telex: 23503

Legal tangle prevents payment to coma family

From Our Correspondent, Ludlow

A health authority is claiming it is being frustrated in its attempts to make payments to the wife of a part-time SAS soldier who has been in a coma for more than five months after a minor operation which went wrong.

Mr Ted Meredith, Hereford and Worcester area health authority's chairman, said yesterday that he was deeply concerned that Mrs Anne Woodhouse was in a situation where she had lost the family's wage earner and legal complications were preventing the authority from making a financial contribution to her.

Mrs Woodhouse, aged 24, is looking after her four small daughters and her comatose husband, Mr David Woodhouse, at the family home in Fownhope, near Hereford. Strenuous efforts by officials of Hereford County Hospital, where the mishap occurred, and the area health authority to hold an inquiry have failed because the Medical Defence Union, an insurance body representing doctors, has refused to allow its members to cooperate.

The health authority has been told by lawyers that any payments to Mrs Woodhouse before an inquiry could be interpreted as an admission of blame. Mr Woodhouse suffered brain damage when he was apparently deprived of oxygen for 12 minutes during an appendicitis operation.

Bishops decide that women can be ordained as deacons

By Clifford Longley Religious Affairs Correspondent

The bishops of the Church of England have decided to admit women to holy orders as deacons, and will take the first step next month towards the ordination of the first woman clergyman of the Church of England.

She will be entitled to be addressed as "the Reverend" and to conduct weddings, but not to officiate at Holy Communion.

On behalf of the House of Bishops, the Bishop of Portsmouth, the Right Rev A. R. M. Gordon, will propose to the General Synod at its November meeting that, in principle, "the order of deacons is an order within the historic threefold ministry open to women".

His motion asks for the drafting of suitable enabling legislation, including arrangements for the transfer of women who are already deaconesses.

Although the Church of England has been ordaining deaconesses since 1862, they are not technically "clergy" in the category of lay people.

That distinction, derided by some as hair-splitting and overdue for abolition, is regarded as extremely important in Anglo-Catholic circles opposed to the ordination of women to the priesthood, the second degree of holy orders.

Four Church in Wales clergymen resigned recently in response to that Anglican church's decision to ordain

women as deacons, stating that it was a matter of principle. They pointed out that the argument used by opponents of women priests, that the Anglican Communion should not make fundamental changes to holy orders which put it out of step with the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches, applies as much to deacons as to priests.

The debate on women deacons, it is thought by those who arrange the synod's business, will therefore provide an arena for shadow boxing on the larger issue.

The agenda for the synod, which will be shorter than usual, includes debates on industrial relations, interfaith relations, disarmament, and the fees for ecclesiastical lawyers.

SAFETY CHECKS AT HARWELL

An internal board of inquiry set up after last year's leak of radioactive material from the Harwell atomic research centre has called for stricter maintenance and inspection procedures. The recommendations have been accepted.

Only negligible amounts of radioactivity escaped from the damaged drains of a laboratory, the report says. It calls for a review of procedures for handling active laboratory wastes and tighter internal reporting.



Endless research: Dr Ilya Gershevitch, who praised the university's academic courage

A champion in the cause of obscurity

Dr Ilya Gershevitch, aged 66, the senior don who has taught only 16 undergraduates during the last 33 years, is pleased and proud that Cambridge University has retained his subject, Iranian studies, on the syllabus (Our Cambridge Correspondent writes).

The Council of the Senate had wanted to abolish the course because Dr Gershevitch retires as reader in Iranian Studies next year. The Regent House, the governing

body, has now voted to keep the subject, which involves the study of seven Iranian languages, six ancient and one modern.

Dr Gershevitch has one undergraduate to teach this term, the first to apply to read Iranian studies for more than 10 years. He said: "When I am not teaching I am busy researching. There is a great deal of virgin soil in the subject and there is endless research still to be done."

Of the 16 who had taken the

trips since Dr Gershevitch was appointed in 1948, seven have proceeded to university posts, three chairs and four lectureships, and three are in high academic positions abroad.

Dr Gershevitch said: "Cambridge is superbly equipped to teach the subject and after all my years here I found it hardly believable that the university wanted to abolish it. Had it been removed from the syllabus it could have disappeared for at least 200 years."

Leading article, page 15

Drug addict served on two nuclear submarines

A drug addict served on two of Britain's nuclear-powered submarines, a court martial was told yesterday. Able Seaman David Brough's addiction to drugs such as heroin, cocaine and LSD went unnoticed by his superiors.

After 15 months in the Royal Navy, AB Brough, aged 23, a sonar operator, was finally brought before doctors, but was classified as an alcoholic, and it was not until after his arrest five months later that his dependence on drugs was discovered.

The court at Devonport heard that AB Brough was addicted to "speed" (amphetamine sulphate) and suffered "flashback" effects while operating sonar gear. He also admitted being "stoned" (drugged) when he went on board the nuclear-powered submarine Valiant. He pleaded guilty to six specimen charges of using controlled drugs and two of possession. AB Brough, from the Isle of Man, was dismissed the service and ordered to be detained for four months in a military corrective training centre.

Lieutenant-Commander David Lancaster, for the prosecution, said AB Brough, who joined the Navy in October 1979, was "a regular drug abuser". The charges reflected the wide range of drugs he took throughout his Navy career, including spells on board the nuclear-powered submarines Valiant and Courageous and the diesel-powered Oclicat.

Crown case misleading, murder trial told

—The Crown case in the past seven days of the Down's syndrome trial has been "inaccurate and misleading", a leading prosecution witness admitted yesterday.

Professor Alan Usher who performed the post-mortem examination on the baby, John Pearson, alleged to have been killed by Dr Leonard Arthur, agreed that the prosecution's position had been that the baby was healthy when born.

During an adjournment at Leicester Crown Court on Wednesday he saw for the first time slides, later projected in court, which showed that the baby had brain and lung damage at birth; but he told Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence yesterday, that "Dr Arthur's regime" would have hastened the end.

He did not alter his opinion that death had come after the fatal poisoning by the drug, DF118.

At the end of the hearing yesterday Mr Justice Farquharson sent the jury home until Monday. He will hear defence submissions today.

Dr Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician, of Royal Oak Cottage, Church Broughton, Derbyshire, pleads not guilty to murdering the baby.

The prosecution has alleged that the baby, who died at the age of three days in July last year at Derby City Hospital, was given the drug, DF118, which suppressed his appetite and impaired his breathing. The treatment was designed to kill the baby after he had been rejected by his parents, the Crown said.

When Mr Carman asked Professor Usher yesterday if the prosecution had presented a case that the baby was healthy when born, he replied: "Yes. I think that is because the Crown were not aware of the situation."

He agreed with Mr Carman that the past seven days of the Crown's position was "inaccurate and misleading" in important respects. Professor Usher said he knew of allegations of drug overdoses when he performed the post-mortem, but denied not approaching it with an open mind.

He disputed Mr Carman's claim that there was not one shred of evidence from the post-mortem to show the drug had played a part in the death. The professor said there were signs of lung failure, adding: "I think I would claim to have a certain amount of expertise on fatal poisons, and this is a fatal poisoning."

MILITANT RABBI BARRED

By our Foreign Staff

Rabbi Meir Kahane, the militant Jewish nationalist, was barred from entering Britain yesterday.

A Home Office spokesman said that the American-born Rabbi's presence would not be conducive to the public good and he was put on an airliner to New York shortly after arriving at Heathrow airport from Tel Aviv.

Rabbi Kahane, aged 40, has been detained several times in Israel and accused of "provoking violent confrontations" between Israelis and Arabs on the West Bank.

When his aircraft landed at Heathrow it was met by seven immigration officials and Home Office men, with three armed uniformed police officers. The Rabbi was driven to an immigration office where he was questioned.

The Rabbi, who intended to stay three days in Britain and address a meeting at Golders Green, in London, last night, said at the airport that it was outrageous that he should be barred from a purely private visit.

"My being barred shows clearly the bias of the British Government against the state of Israel and its citizens", he added.

DEATH BOAT CAPTAIN 'PANICKED'

From Our Correspondent Swansea

The captain of a fishing boat panicked as she sank during an angling competition, an inquest at Swansea was told yesterday. Two anglers were drowned.

Mr Robert Smith, of Cardiff, whose wife died, said Mr Terence McBride, the captain, "went to pieces" as his boat, the Orion, went down off the Gower coast last July.

Mr Royston Davies, health and safety enforcement officer for Swansea, said that the Orion, which sank with 10 anglers on board was not licensed to carry passengers. He said Mr McBride also did not have a boatman's licence.

Mr McBride, of Morriston, Swansea, told the inquest that the Orion sank so quickly he had time to hand out only one, or two lifejackets.

Mr McBride, who was trapped in a cabin, survived in an air pocket 60ft below the surface until a window broke and he was sucked out.

The coroner said that the boat was obviously under-crowded. He recorded verdicts of misadventure on Mrs Smith and the second victim, Mr Hugh Pickering, of Aberdare, Mid Glamorgan.

Dentist 'spoke of unwise act

From our correspondent, Nottingham

Det Inspector Bruce Foster giving evidence yesterday in the case in which a dentist is alleged to have raped a girl aged 19, said that the dentist told police that after the nurse and receptionist had gone the girl put her arms round his neck while she was in the dentist's chair.

He said the dentist, aged 28, told officers in an interview: "She was making noises and I thought 'Hello, I will be all right here'. I told her to carry on. She helped me take her jeans down. I took my trousers off, and that was it. I genuinely thought she fancied me. I thought I had a mistress there."

He allegedly said he was unable to complete sex in the dentist's chair because he knew the cleaner was working outside.

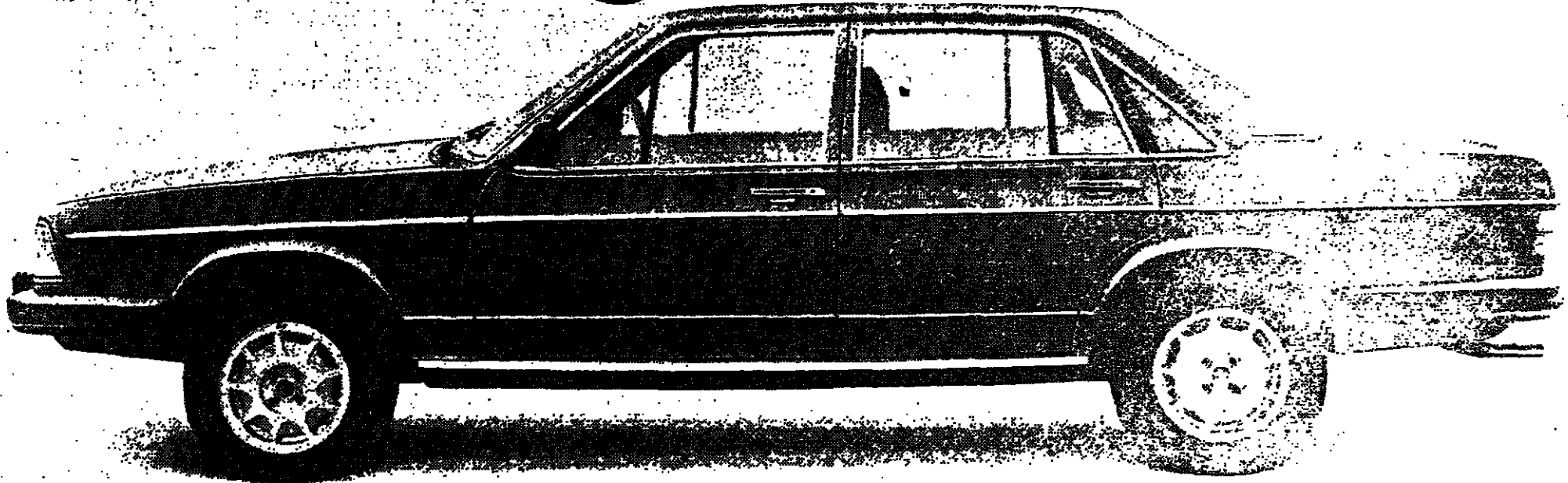
Inspector Foster said the dentist told him he gave the girl a valium injection when he visited her the next day at her home. "She screamed and I realized she was shamming."

"Yes, I got involved and I had intercourse with her. But it was with her consent. She just grabbed me. I took my trousers off and got on top of her. I made a mistake by going to her house, and it just happened. But she was in complete control of her faculties, believe me."

"I acted unwisely but I am not guilty of rape. My motives in the first place were purely professional."

The inspector said that the dentist told him he suspected the girl was trying to blackmail him. "It was obvious to me what she was up to."

If not, why not?



	Retail Price	Max. Speed mph	Acceleration 0-60 mph	Overall mpg	Boot Capacity (cu. ft.)	Power Steering
Audi 100 CL	£7,192	110	11.7	26	22.7	Standard
Ford Granada 2.3L	£8,000	104	11.2	21	14.3	Standard
Rover 2300	£7,450	110	12.1	23	12.3/44*	£171
Talbot Tagora 2.2GL	£7,296	110	12.3	25	15.1	£249

A glance at the table above may prompt you to ask why all those Ford, Rover and Talbot drivers are driving Fords, Rovers and Talbots.

It can't be price.

The Audi 100 CL undercuts the renowned Ford Granada 2.3L, for example, by some £800.

Is it performance, then?

The Audi is equal first on top speed, and second only to the Granada (and only by ½ sec) in terms of acceleration.

Perhaps people feel that its high performance means high fuel consumption. Yet according to 'What Car?', none of its rivals equals the Audi's economy.

And even those rare few who buy a car

The Audi also has power steering as standard, unlike two of its competitors.

And when to these bald statistics, one adds the fact that all Audis are renowned for their low running costs, reliability and durability (backed by a six-year warranty against rusting through from the inside), one begins to wonder why everyone is not driving one.

If you're currently undecided between the four fine cars we've been talking about, why not book a test drive in the 100 CL with your Audi dealer?

It's probably all you need to help you make your mind up.

Audi The Audi 100 CL

FIGURES GIVEN IN TABLE ARE FOR THE AUDI 100 CL ARE: CONSTANT 56MPH - 35.8 MPG (79 LITRES/100NM); CONSTANT 70MPH - 27.4 MPG (100 LITRES/100NM); URBAN 40-60MPH - 20.1 MPG (130 LITRES/100NM). *FIGURES FOR FORD GRANADA 2.3L ARE: CONSTANT 56MPH - 35.8 MPG (79 LITRES/100NM); CONSTANT 70MPH - 27.4 MPG (100 LITRES/100NM); URBAN 40-60MPH - 20.1 MPG (130 LITRES/100NM). *FIGURES FOR ROVER 2300 ARE: CONSTANT 56MPH - 35.8 MPG (79 LITRES/100NM); CONSTANT 70MPH - 27.4 MPG (100 LITRES/100NM); URBAN 40-60MPH - 20.1 MPG (130 LITRES/100NM). *FIGURES FOR TALBOT TAGORA 2.2GL ARE: CONSTANT 56MPH - 35.8 MPG (79 LITRES/100NM); CONSTANT 70MPH - 27.4 MPG (100 LITRES/100NM); URBAN 40-60MPH - 20.1 MPG (130 LITRES/100NM).

PARLIAMENT October 22 1981

No early response to Heseltine judgment

COMMONS

There is to be no swift response by the Government to the High Court ruling yesterday that Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, acted unlawfully in cutting the rate support grant to six London boroughs. Mr Heseltine made this clear in a statement about the judgment. He said that the Government would have to study the judgment before deciding what its response should be.

Mr Heseltine said the six authorities—the London boroughs of Brent, Camden, Hackney, Hounslow, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest—challenged my decisions on the following four grounds:

That the Rate Support Grant (Principles for Multipliers Order) 1980 was ultra vires;

That I misdirected myself in law under sections 48-50 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act, 1980;

That my decisions were decisions to which no reasons were given;

That I failed validly to exercise my discretion to abate grant under sections 48-50 of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 on the grounds that after enactment of the powers under that Act before reaching my decision, I failed to listen to representations from the authorities concerned.

In respect of the first three of these grounds the Court found as follows:

First, that the Multipliers Order was not ultra vires and is therefore valid;

Secondly, that I did not misdirect myself in law as to the nature of my powers under sections 48-50 of the Act;

Thirdly, that my policy was not unreasonable, and that my decision was a decision which I was entitled to reach, subject, however, to my ruling on the fourth ground of the challenge.

On that ground, the Court ruled that, although there had been extensive discussions and consultations after enactment of the Act, I should have been prepared to hear any new representations after enactment before reaching my decision.

The Court's decision turned in particular on two legal approaches made by or on behalf of the authorities, approaches which in their judgment the Court referred to as having "something of the air of legal manoeuvre". Notwithstanding this, however, they

ruled that I should have been prepared to hear those representations and that I had therefore not validly exercised my discretion. On that ground alone my decision to reduce the grant of these authorities was quashed by the Court.

The Court, however, did say that it is of course open to me after considering the authorities' representations, now fully documented, to reach any decision I consider right, and which is within the terms of the 1980 Act and the Multipliers Order.

The judgment itself runs to nearly a hundred pages of footnotes. The House will have to study its terms carefully before deciding what its response will be to the judgment. The House was informed when these decisions have been made.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the Environment (Manchester Evening News). He has provided something of a selective résumé of the Court's judgment in that characteristically unambiguous and shifty statement (Labour cheers).

From the man who has been found guilty of unlawful conduct, he would have done himself more credit if he had come to this House and given an unqualified apology and also if he had paid tribute to the resolute councils and councillors whose legal action has upheld the justice that the Secretary of State has regarded.

Does not he feel any shame that while he continuously warns others not to break his laws, he has now been discovered to have been the one who has broken his own laws? MPs have accused him of being a self-appointed commissioner. He has been abusing his position as Lord Justice Ackner, a high-handed placing convenience before justice.

Now will he accept the decision of the Court without equivocation? Will he repay the money which he has unlawfully filched from these councils?

Will he abandon his current witch hunt against his new list of scapegoat councils, who have been acting lawfully when he himself has not? Will he now publicly undertake not to proceed with any further legislation in the new session which seeks to build on the illegality which he has committed?

Will the Secretary of State learn his lesson and remove the fetters with which he is seeking to shackle the House?

Mr Heseltine: I am sure that when the House and Mr Kaufman have had time to read and consider

the report that has come from the Court, they will be able to reach judgments about what he has said. Nothing has more confirmed my view that I am right to take time to consider my response than the questions put to me by him today. Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C): As the House will be disinclined to take appreciation of the judgment from the somewhat extemporary and prefabricated contribution of Mr Kaufman, among whose amiable qualities expertise in the law has never been counted, will Mr Heseltine take such steps as are appropriate to make the House informed, either by way of setting out the full terms of Lord Justice Ackner's judgment and, having stated that, will he then listen to any further representations from the parties concerned and make his decision in the light of what, if anything, these representations are worth?

Mr Heseltine: I am grateful to Sir Derek for his measured comment. I am sure he will understand that I more than intend to take very carefully the whole interest of the Government into account in reaching a judgment on the response we could make. I shall certainly bear very much in mind the points put to me and questions asked in advising my colleagues.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): It is a very poor day when local authorities have to go to the courts to defend their decisions. It is not the lesson to be learnt from this that the Secretary of State has taken on collision with local authorities?

Mr Heseltine: He will want to consider carefully the report. He will realise that the Secretary of State has taken on collision with local authorities?

Mr Ronald Brown (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, Lab): This trouble could have been avoided if in his discussions with the local authorities he had not acted like a head-on collision with local authorities?

Mr Heseltine: I have constantly put to local government the view that they should cooperate with the Secretary of State in the pursuit of their policies and in a way that spokesmen for the

Heseltine: Considered response

Labour Party have always assumed they would do it. I do not believe the findings of the Court justify in any way his comments.

Mr Paul Dean (North Somerset, C): Would he give any assurance that nothing in his statement undermines the determination of the Government to introduce early legislation to ensure that Labour-controlled county councils do not allocate themselves responsibility for the management of the economy, which traditionally devolved on the government?

Mr Heseltine: It is not on party political basis—(Lord Labour laughs)—that I reached judgment about my policies in respect of local councils. But I reinforce his view and the view of Opposition spokesmen that it is up to me to ensure that the Secretary of State does not go down the economic targets.

Mr John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich East, SDP): As Mr Heseltine was elected on a clear mandate to ensure that the House of Commons is not misled by the Government, it would have been more appropriate if his statement had contained some slight hint of regret that he had not considered the representations made by local councils.

Would he give an assurance that in future he will always listen to the case for the defence before he makes a decision? Mr Heseltine: He will want to cast his mind back to every other statement made by my predecessors in similar circumstances before he suggests how I should handle remarks of this kind.

Mr Frank Dobson (Camden, Holborn and St Pancras, South, Lab): He is not the only member of the Front Bench to be involved in

Kaufman: Shifty statement

divisions and possibly illegal actions.

The Attorney General (Sir Michael Havers) in the last few days has sought to take over an action against Camden Council, one part of which charges that it was illegal and a waste of money for that council to bring the action which the Secretary of State has just lost.

Mr Heseltine: I will know I am not the only Cabinet minister on either side who has had a decision challenged in the courts. Mr Paul Shaw will understand something of the problems that a Cabinet minister has to consider in dealing with these matters.

Mr Robert Aldrich (Fleet, North, C): Dealing in mind the complexity of the judgment, will he be taking advice from the Secretary of State who has suggested him on this matter or will he feel he has to go to independent advisers?

Mr Heseltine: I alone am responsible for the actions I take. Mr Laurence Pavia (Brent, South, Lab): The way in which a party conference has provided evidence of his new understanding about the inner city problems underlines the urgency of his mistakes in not having discussions with boroughs like Brent with whom he has had no contact.

Mr Heseltine: I am not advised that high levels of unemployment in inner city areas are founded on an automatic solution to inner city problems.

Police raid report next week

RIOTS

There is to be a statement in the House of Commons next week on the outcome of the commission of inquiry into the police operation on July 15 at Raiton Road, Brixton, which was held by the Home Secretary, said during question time.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab): Would he agree that the police should be given more of the inquiries into the complaints procedure against the police?

Should we not make out the minor complaints and deal with them quickly and have an effective, independent system for those major complaints, which are few in number but which are extremely disturbing?

Mr Whitehead: It is far too simplistic to say that all the problems we are dealing with in these reports will be covered on police complaints. There is an argument about this and it is important to resolve it, and I will seek through the committee chaired by Lord Belstead and the Chief Constable and police authorities, further proposals for bringing an independent element into police complaints, but there are many other issues involved.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C): Was any role played by the increased consumption of drugs in the use of drugs or glue sniffing?

Mr Whitehead: We shall have to wait until Lord Scarman's report. But the lowering of racial tensions in the community does have a part to play, as does the lack of parental authority.

Mr David Allen (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L): Has he had time to consider the evidence given by Lord Scarman's enquiry by Mr John Alderson? Is he prepared to recommend the reopening of neighbourhood police stations on Merseyside and the further return of policemen to the beat?

Mr Whitehead: I will await Lord Scarman's report. At the same time I am, as the Chief Constable of Merseyside said, most anxious to see policemen—older policemen back on the beat. He is anxious to see that the support him. Sir Albert Costain (Folkestone and Hythe, C): There has been considerable public disquiet—following the report of the inquiry—about the large number of police officers who end up in hospital. Is he satisfied they have sufficient protective equipment to protect their person?

Mr Whitehead: The action I have taken over helmets and other protective equipment will meet that point. About the attacks made on our police during the summer were despicable and serious. I have taken action and made protective equipment available as this House wanted.

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Procedure needs independent element

POLICE

It was important that the police complaints procedure had the support of the public, Mr William Whitehead, Home Secretary, said. That procedure should respect the rights of individual officers and police authorities, and chief constables which was set up under the Police Act 1964, in both secured and used to the best advantage.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thanet, East, C) would be carefully considering the report of the inquiry into the police complaints procedure which Lord Scarman and others have set up to make sure that the police complaints procedure will be introduced by creating a system along the lines of a Police Ombudsman?

Mr Whitehead: These are matters which are being considered in the committee. In front of Lord Scarman's report and in front of that consideration, it would be wrong for me to comment further.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): He referred to the relationship between the police officers and police committees as defined in the Police Act, 1964. There is a great deal of controversy about what that relationship is and how much authority exists.

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Patients will not have to pay for food

HEALTH CHARGES

There are to be no charges for food for hospital patients, Mr William Whitehead, Home Secretary, said during Prime Minister's questions. Replying on behalf of the Prime Minister, who was absent in Mexico, Mr Whitehead said that there was no truth in the rumour that such charges were to be introduced.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Edinburgh, West, Lab), called on Mr Whitehead to confirm the report in the newspapers that he had been appointed chairman of a Cabinet committee looking into the whole question of expenditure cuts which the Cabinet was either discussing or not discussing.

Will Mr Whitehead give us an absolute assurance (he said) that he will oppose any proposals for cutting the real value of unemployment benefits or any other social security benefits?

Mr Whitehead (Penny and the Border, C): I am not confirming or denying what I may be doing inside the Government, which nobody in any government has confirmed or denied, and I do not intend to start now.

It has been made clear that what is happening is, as with every government, that we are seeking to see in what areas we can restrain increases in public expenditure which will flow from the policies followed. I hope that the country will understand it.

Mr Foot: The matter I raise is extremely important. It could be a shocking and shameful affair if this Government, having helped to create mass unemployment on such a scale, should turn in its

third year to attacking the unemployed themselves.

I am asking Mr Whitehead to give an absolute assurance on behalf of the Government that there will be no real cut in the value of unemployment benefit or any other social security benefits.

Mr Whitehead: I have never been in the position of answering hypothetical questions with hypothetical answers.

A Labour MP: Dodging, Willie. Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): There have been press reports that the Government is intending to introduce new charges in the health service, notably for meals and food to hospital patients.

Since it was a specific commitment by Tory MPs before the general election that there would be no new health charges, can Mr Whitehead give a categorical assurance that he will oppose those charges?

Mr Whitehead: I do not have to give a categorical assurance to oppose, because, as the Secretary of State for Social Services and the Prime Minister have made clear, such charges will not be introduced. There is no truth in that rumour.

Earlier, Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab) said: Mr Whitehead should note the great alarm felt by parents for the attendance of their children at state schools.

Mr Whitehead should say categorically that he would rather turn his back on the children than be party to a decision like this.

Mr Whitehead: I am not going to discuss individual decisions and my reaction to them at this stage, thank you very much.

Illegal CB still causes danger

HOME OFFICE

Users of illegal citizens' band radio sets will continue to be prosecuted vigorously and any necessary legislation to deal with the problem will be brought in new legislation to deal with the problem.

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understands the position about continental wavelengths. There are quite a substantial number of different wavelengths in the countries of Europe. The wavelength we have selected is a better service than any of the others.

For those who have illicit sets it is possible in a good many cases to have them covered by the Customs are taking a helpful attitude towards that. There will only be an authorised service on 27MHz as well as 27MHz.

I urge everybody to use that as soon as possible.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Cumbria, Lab): I have been difficult to bring a third of a million illegal users within the law and the £10 licence fee may act as a deterrent to all those people we want to bring within the law.

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C): Users of illegal citizens' band radio sets will continue to be prosecuted vigorously and any necessary legislation to deal with the problem will be brought in new legislation to deal with the problem.

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ensure any proposal he is making and will introduce will be legally sound. The number of the hundreds of thousands of people who for a long time have been illegally using CB radio?

Mr Whitehead: A legal service is now to be available and I believe the majority of people would want to be within the law.

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Anyone who thinks we aren't trying to help industry hasn't been reading the papers.

We'll back you all the way to the year 2000.



The Midland is always ready to discuss long term financing for business.

The period can be anything from 10-20 years, the amount anything from £20,000 to £500,000 and the interest rate can be fixed at the outset.

It's especially helpful for medium and smaller businesses contemplating expansion.

Things like new premises, plant extensions, acquisitions and other major investments.

So come and talk to the Midland.

We'll listen very carefully.

And, once you're a Midland Bank customer, we'll do everything we can to help you grow. Right up to the year 2000.

Midland
Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Tuesday, 1st July 1980

Money for the next step forward.

If your business is considering an important step forward, a Midland Venture Loan might be exactly right for you.

You can borrow from £5,000 to £250,000 on a secured basis over 1 to 10 years.

The terms are very competitive and in

some cases you need pay only the interest on the loan during the first two years—a real help to cash flow.

Venture Loans can be used for buying or modifying premises, purchasing plant or machinery, and other business developments.

So if you're about to make a major move and you need a little help, come and talk to the Midland about a Venture Loan.

We'll listen very carefully.

And, once you're a Midland Bank customer, we'll do everything we can to help.

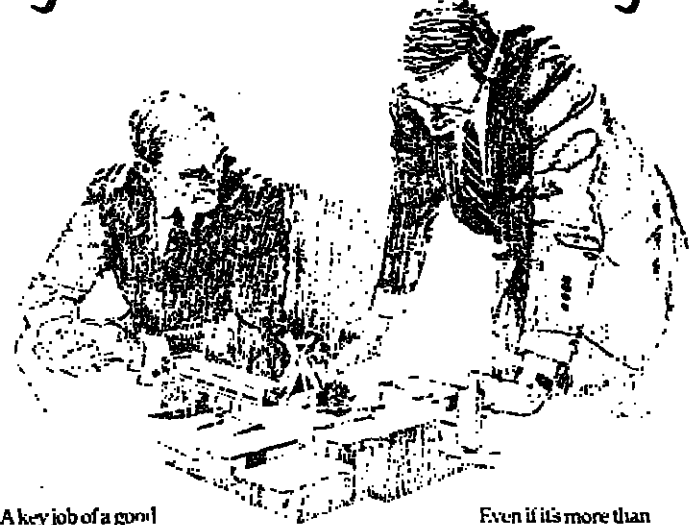
Because there's nothing we like better than helping to make a good idea work.

Midland
Come and talk to the listening bank



First appeared Thursday, 3rd July 1980

Let's help you raise some money.



A key job of a good business bank is to help sound business customers raise money.

This can be a simple overdraft. Or a conventional short, medium or long term loan.

But it might be a totally different way

of raising money. Installment finance, leasing.

Or equity finance. Whatever it takes, if the basic business idea is sound,

we'll work out the best possible financial package and deliver it.

Even if it's more than you thought you needed. After all, there's no point in spoiling the ship for a ha'porth of finance.

Let's talk.

Midland
Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Wednesday, 17th June 1981

Listening to small businesses is big business at the Midland.



Running an independent business can be quite nerve-racking without someone to talk to.

At the Midland we're great listeners, so drop in for a chat. We can offer expert help. And, in suitable cases, services which include Venture and Long Term Loans, equity finance and overdraft facilities.

What's more, in the case of export finance, the Midland has a scheme for companies with an export turnover of £250,000, or less, who don't wish to use normal ECGD insurance.

There is also our Independent Business Banking Unit that's designed to co-ordinate services offered to small businesses.

So, come and talk to us.

We've a good ear because we hope that one day your small business won't be quite so small.

Midland
Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Wednesday, 8th October 1980

See how we respond.



1 How hard is it to get a 20 year loan?

2 Would EEC grants or loans be available for my new factory?

3 I'm planning to expand my business. What types of finance are available?

4 Should I review my will now that I'm running my own business?

5 I'd like to stop paying my employees in cash. How do I pay through a bank?

6 Are there advantages in asking for a loan in foreign currency rather than sterling?

7 The best way to judge a bank is to see how well it responds. We're ready when you are.

Midland
Come and talk to the listening bank

First appeared Tuesday, 14th July 1981

Let's get things moving.

1 How can I improve my cash flow?

2 Can I get extra share capital and retain my independence?

3 I want to open another shop. Tax planning needs some help.

4 My Capital Transfer Tax planning needs some help.

5 I'm planning to start a new business.

6 Can we pay you back over as long as 20 years?

At the Midland we listen to any sound business idea.

Carefully. Intelligently. Responsively.

And we act very quickly indeed.

Midland
Come and talk to the listening bank



First appeared Monday, 8th June 1981

Talk about it.

1 Documentary Credits confuse me.

2 Will you invest in my business?

3 I need a better storage system.

4 I want to open another shop.

5 My Capital Transfer Tax planning needs some help.

6 I'm planning to start a new business.

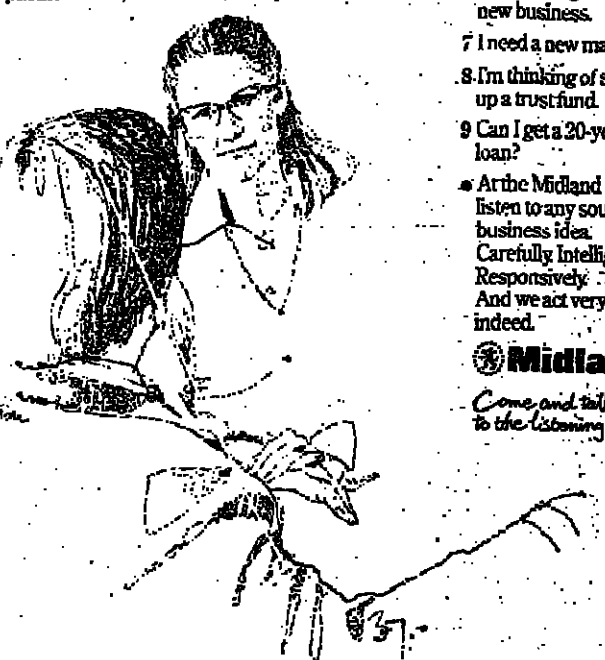
7 I need a new machine.

8 I'm thinking of setting up a trust fund.

9 Can I get a 20-year loan?

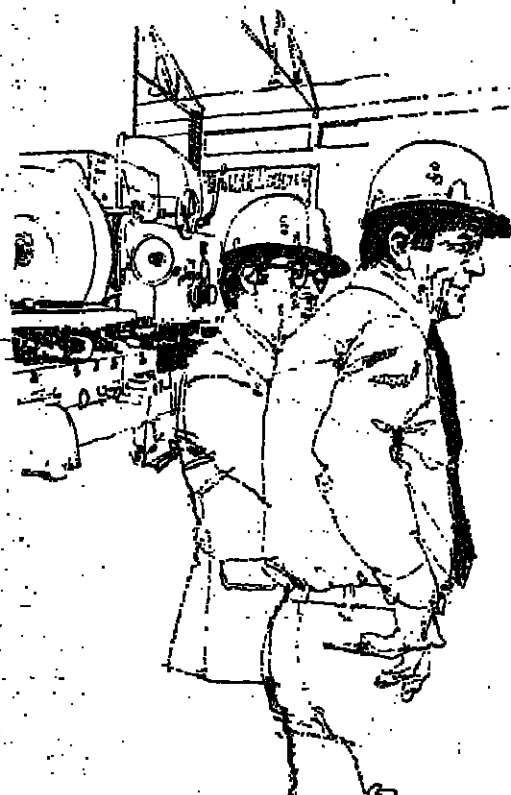
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IMF sets tough conditions to dollar aid for Sudan

From Nicholas Worrall, Khartoum, Oct 22

At Said Mahmoud's emporium in central Khartoum you can buy a colour TV set and thus enlist in the tiny elite who have adopted Western living standards while almost 18 million Sudanese are ensured no regular water supply and face an eternal struggle to find their daily food.

"It's a classic Third World case", one Western diplomat told me here this week while a high-powered team from the International Monetary Fund was seeking to persuade the Sudanese Government to swallow bitter economic medicine in return for a further injection of badly needed American dollars.

Half a century ago the British, who ruled here in condominium with Egypt, set Sudan up with a huge cotton-growing scheme at Gezira between the Blue and White Niles. Since then Gezira has been the country's leading earner of foreign exchange (cotton and groundnuts earn 70 per cent of export money) with an annual production of about a million bales, but this has been falling steadily.

This year the yield will drop below 400,000 bales and will be sent onto a world market where prices are depressed. The return will not even cover the Sudanese fuel bill, which

in the past eight years has risen from £10m to almost £275m. Along with fuel, everything Sudan needs for continued food and export agricultural production has risen to prohibitive levels — fertilizers, insecticides, machinery, vehicles and spare parts.

Hospitable, even humorous and generous almost to incipient bankruptcy, the people of Africa's largest country are tightly wedged beneath a world economy whose vagaries can only be the work of Allah. Even more destructive is the daily exodus of skilled Sudanese artisans to Arab countries that pay them five times their home wages. The practice is encouraged at present because of the approximately £200m which are sent home to Sudan.

There is a humorous side. The story is told here of a Saudi Arabian Ambassador whose plumbing failed and who could not find an expert. He cabled home to Riyadh and a plumber was sent out on the next aircraft. He was a Sudanese.

Over the years Sudan has slid into enormous debt. The total is now believed to be above £2 billion, and still the country is forced to borrow. The IMF is here to settle conditions for the third stage

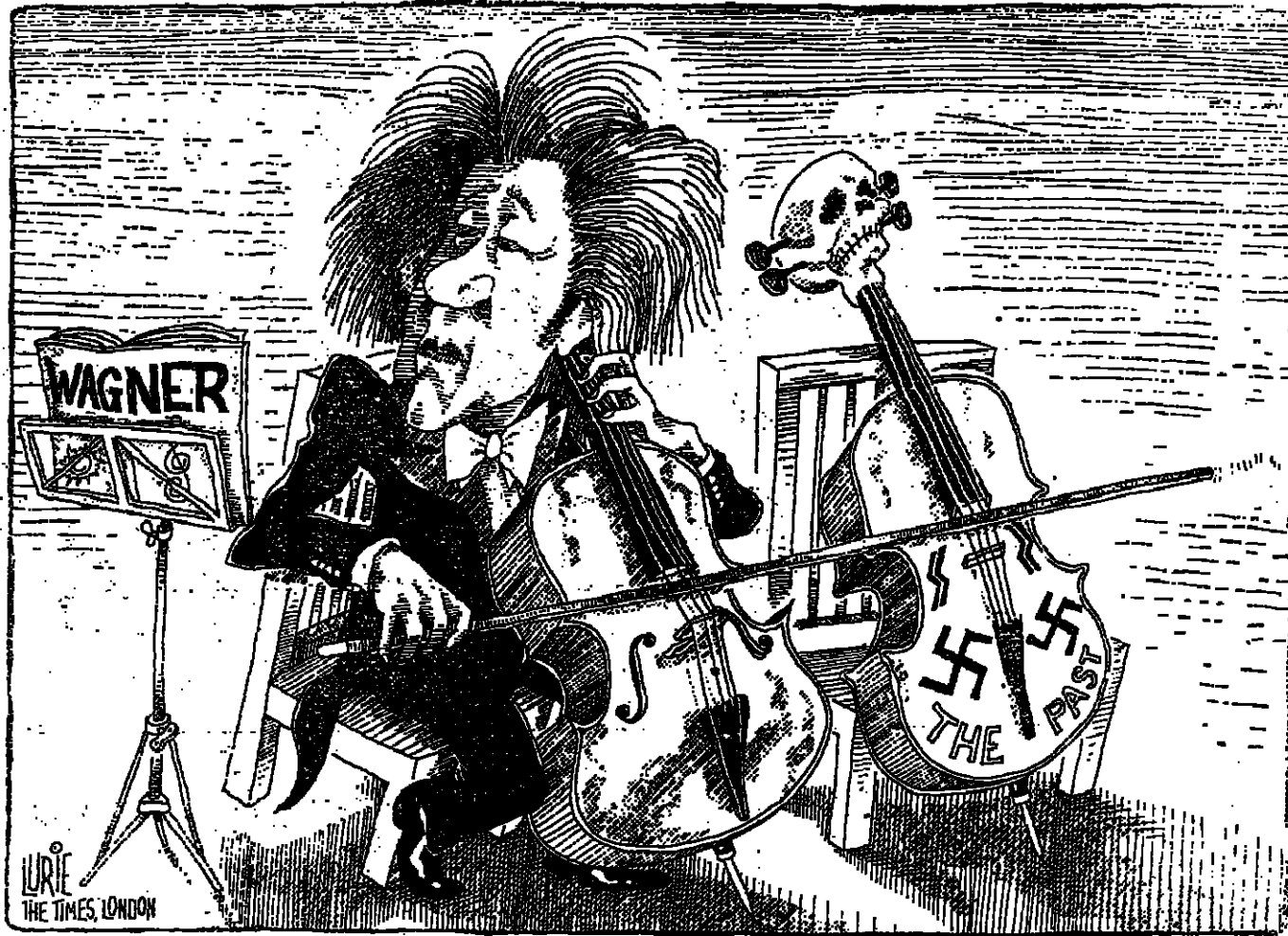
of a three-year credit of £270m but no cheques will be drawn until President Gaafar Nimer's Government takes action it knows could provoke severe internal strife even among the tolerant Sudanese. The Sudan pound is linked to the United States dollar, but at three different rates of exchange. The official rate is 50 pence, half a Sudan pound. The "tourist rate" is 80 pence and there is also a "street rate" which varies from day to day.

The IMF wants the rates unified at about 80 pence, but it is feared the immediate price increase of some 60 per cent on Government-subsidized commodities like petrol, wheat, sugar and milk powder, all of which, one diplomat said, are "highly politically sensitive".

While the Sudanese economy is expected to show an overall deficit this year of about £30m, no one seems able to total the millions of dollars in aid currently being poured into the country.

Disease and ignorance are widespread.

Bakra (tomorrow) is a common expression in Sudan, as is *Insh'Allah* (if God will it). It is their faith and unlimited good nature that keep the Sudanese going.



Zimbabwe plunges into the red

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Oct 22

The strike by nurses in Zimbabwe continued today spreading to 12 cities and towns, but striking teachers backed away from a confrontation with the Government. In For Victoria, south of here, 72 demonstrating nurses were arrested.

The latest arrests, which bring to more than 1,000 the number held this week, coincided with gloomy trade figures which showed the balance of payments for the half year to July plunging \$227.6m (about £21m) into the red from a surplus of \$284m for the same period last year.

The fact that there has been such dismal economic news in the wings may account for the Government's tough handling of both strikes. Other groups in the public sector are also disgruntled with the way their

salaries have dropped behind those of the private sector and the authorities are facing a wave of dissatisfaction over the rising cost of living.

In a strongly worded warning Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said yesterday that if the strikes went on the nurses and teachers would be made to feel the kind of hardship suffered by guerrillas and peasants during the war by being as "thrown into the bush for two or three months".

Today the teachers again defied a threat to arrest them if they demonstrated, but a meeting in Salisbury was attended by less than a fifth of the strikers and they gathered only long enough to give a list of their demands and announce that they would return to work tomorrow while it was considered.

Of the 195 teachers arrested in Catonsville yesterday, one was British and one Australian. Both were remanded out of custody.

Economic experts believe that the trade figures are not as bad as they may appear. They point to the fact that the price of gold — Zimbabwe's main foreign currency earner — has dropped, as have the prices for other mineral exports.

Imports on the other hand, have increased.

Mr Mugabe has warned Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister, he would be arrested and thrown into prison if he collaborated with South Africa. *The Herald* daily newspaper reported today.

Bomb near S. African oil plant

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Oct 22

A bomb exploded today near the Sasol oil-from-coal plant being built at Secunda, in the eastern Transvaal.

A Sasol spokesman blamed it on a sabotage attempt and said it had slightly damaged a water pipeline and conveyor belt outside the security area. Production was not affected and nobody was injured.

Sabotage is also suspected as the cause of an explosion at an electricity sub-station near the gold mining town of Evander, in the eastern Transvaal, last night. A transformer was damaged and part of the town was without power for some time.

According to General Magnus Malan, the South African Defence Minister, incidents of sabotage have increased by 200 per cent in the past six months. He has accused Zimbabwe and Zambia of assisting the outlawed African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress in opening a "second front" against South Africa.

In June last year 11000 mines damaged or destroyed at Secunda and Sabulung, about 60 miles south of Johannesburg. — Reuters.

U.S. PROPOSES MORE SECRECY

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Oct 22

The Reagan Administration has drafted proposals to make it easier to classify documents as secret.

The draft would eliminate the provision that instructs officials to balance public interest against damage to national security when assessing whether information should be released.

The draft, which is still being discussed, is part of an attempt by the Administration to tighten security and restrict certain information. Attempts are being made to limit the Freedom of Information Act.

Hardliner is rejected as Iran's Premier

Tehran, Oct 22. — Members of Iran's Majlis (Parliament) today surprisingly rejected the nomination of Mr Ali Akbar Velayati as Iran's next Prime Minister by 80 votes to 74, with 38 abstentions.

Some members welcomed the vote as a sign that the Majlis was not completely under the domination of the ruling Islamic Republic Party. Mr Velayati, aged 36, was chosen three days ago by President Ali Khamenei to replace Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, a moderate pragmatist who resigned unexpectedly on October 15.

Mr Velayati qualified as a doctor in the United States. Unlike most of the four earlier Prime Ministers since the Revolution in 1979 he did not spend time in prison under the Shah.

President Khamenei said that he would send a new list of candidates to the Majlis on Sunday. The parliament had Mr Velayati's nomination because it was "unacquainted" with him.

The President did not say if he would repeat Mr Velayati's nomination. "I am still convinced that Mr Velayati is a competent and valuable person," he told the newspaper *Keyhan*. The parliament's rejection was "one of the most important acts by Parliament up to now".

Ayatollah Khomeini said the President would propose Mr Hossein Mousavi, the fundamentalist foreign minister, to replace Mr Velayati. The education Minister, and Mr Mohammad Ghazali, the Oil Minister.

No public debate preceded the vote. Mr Velayati considered a fundamentalist policy, advocated centralization on Iran's intelligence network to improve security, called for the export of the Iranian revolution, and insisted on a fundamentalist policy of "properties" when he addressed last Friday's Tehran prayers session.

Some observers said the last point could have prompted the split, since a hardline movement within the ruling party has been pushing for a more radical redistribution of agricultural lands than most clergy leaders.

Practically unknown to the Iranian public, Mr Velayati has had no administrative experience and no training in economics. His nomination surprised observers.

An Islamic Republic party MP from Tehran, he has close ties with the circle surrounding Ayatollah Khomeini. He began clandestine political activities in the group in 1963. — AFP and Reuters.

BRITISH TROOPS ARE ACCUSED

Pamiers, France, Oct 22. — British paratroopers on manoeuvres here were today charged with stealing from three parked vehicles, police said.

Four others, all of the Third Battalion, the Parachute Regiment, are still being held for questioning about a brawl last Sunday in which an Arab was killed. Three others who were questioned yesterday were released this morning.

Mr Schick Djelbi, aged 29, a French national born in Algeria, died from a fractured skull after being beaten by British soldiers. The Third Battalion has been here for two weeks on manoeuvres.

Apology by Thorn on racist poem

From Ian Murray Brussels, October 22. — Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the European Commission has apologized for the "base" racist sentiments expressed in a poem published in the September issue of the Commission's Bonn office newsletter which is sent out to youth publications in West Germany.

Mr Thorn told a group of 15 European MPs who wrote to him expressing their "astonishment and indignation" at what they felt was "the crudest possible racism", that printing the poem was a mistake.

He shared the MPs' views and had demanded an "unequivocal rectification" including publication of his letter by the news sheet.

The poem was supposedly a letter written by a Turkish immigrant worker to his wife back home. Everything was going, marvelously, it said. Because he had been put out of work and was therefore able to draw the dole.

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National Savings

Polling at UN starts next week

From Michael Leapman, New York, Oct 22

Members of the United Nations Security Council will meet in New York on Tuesday to begin voting for a Secretary-General of the United Nations to take office in January.

Several rounds of balloting may be held and the process could last several days. The decision to start next week was taken at an informal meeting of council members yesterday.

Dr. Kar Waldheim, the present holder, is the first to seek a third five-year term. Until recently he was regarded as almost certain to win, despite his reputation for dilatoriness, but in the intense speculation that has preoccupied delegates here for months doubts are beginning to emerge.

To win a candidate must receive at least nine favourable votes from the 15 council members and must avoid the veto of any of the five permanent members. The voting is theoretically secret, but word on who votes for whom generally emerges quickly.

Dr. Waldheim will certainly be voted by the Chinese in the initial rounds, as he was in 1976. The Chinese believe the Secretary-General should come from a Third World country. What happens next in the balloting will depend on how tenuously they are prepared to stick to their veto.

If it becomes clear that they will not back down this time, then the focus will switch to their preferred candidate, Mr. Salim Salim of Tanzania, who has been endorsed by more than half the United Nations membership. A veto against him could come from the Russians, because of his Chinese links, or the Americans and British, suspicious of his radical views.

The Russians might not in the end feel able to veto a man with such wide Third World support, because of the harm it would do to their image as the protectors of the underprivileged.

It was the first case brought against Mr. Ecevit by the military, although he is facing a number of charges under civilian law relating to political activity before the coup.

Speculation over how the United States would react to Mr. Salim has produced a theory that has been dubbed "double deviancy".

It postulates that the Americans might welcome Mr. Salim because, if they plan to ignore or devalue the United Nations as an element in their foreign policy, it will be easier to do so if the organization is headed by a man whose view of the world differs so sharply from theirs.

In the end, it might be the British who would veto Mr. Salim, mainly because of fears of what his victory would do to the fragile and long-drawn-out negotiations over independence for Namibia.

In the event of a deadlock, the most likely compromise candidate is Señor Carlos Ortiz de Rosas of Argentina, or falling him another Latin American. No secretary-general has come from Africa or Latin America.

Ecevit charged for attack on military rulers

Ankara, Oct 22. — Turkey's military authorities have started legal proceedings against Mr. Bulent Ecevit, former prime minister, after he made a statement criticizing the military rulers. Ankara's martial law prosecutor said today.

Colonel Murettin Soyer said an indictment had been sent to a martial law court. Mr. Ecevit, who was questioned by the military authorities for more than an hour yesterday, was charged with violating a decree issued by the ruling Junta last June, which barred former politicians from making public political statements.

Sources close to the martial law authorities said the prosecutor was demanding a prison term of between three months and one year for Mr. Ecevit, although Colonel Soyer did not confirm this.

Mr. Ecevit issued a statement to the state broadcasting corporation on Monday, stating his opposition to the military administration which has ruled Turkey since the coup 13 months ago.

It was the first case brought against Mr. Ecevit by the military, although he is facing a number of charges under civilian law relating to political activity before the coup.

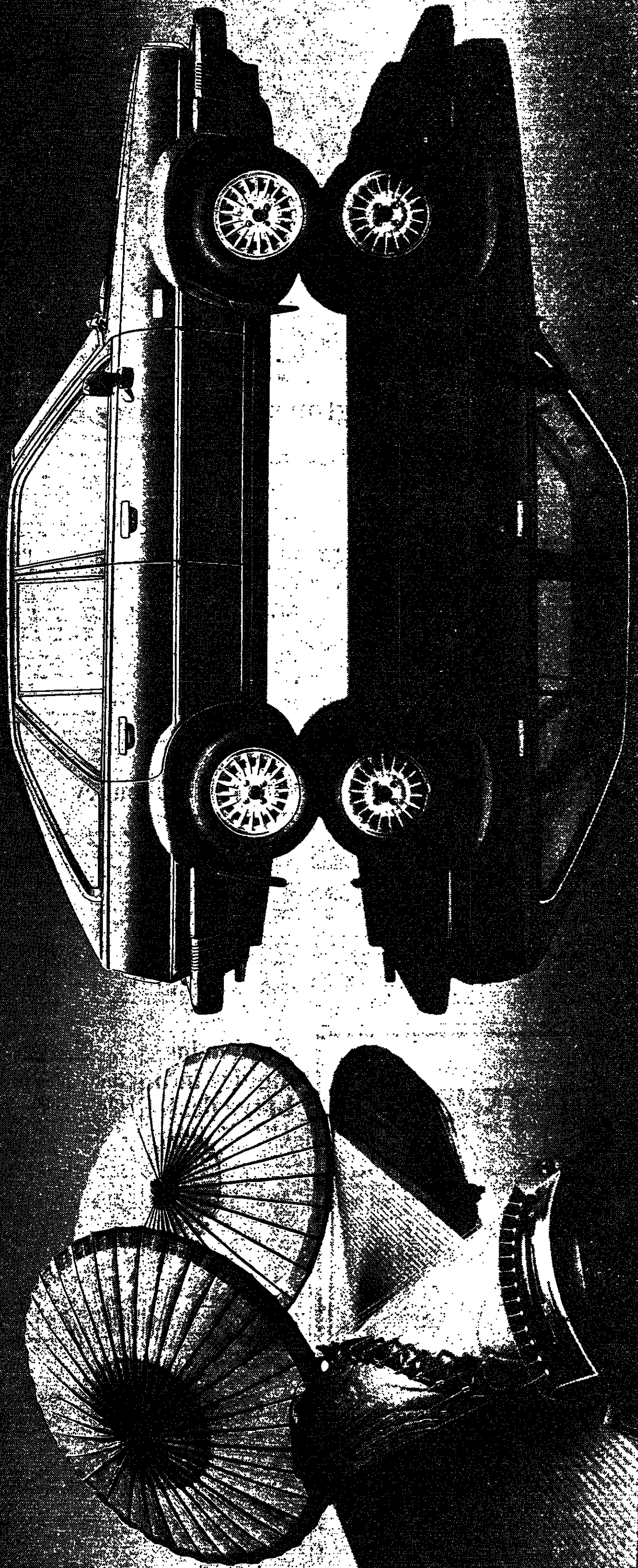
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Solidarity ready for token strike as protests spread

From Dena Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 22

With strikes and protests spreading spontaneously, leaders of the independent Solidarity trade union met today to decide on action in response to what is seen as an increasing official menace to the union. Union protest demonstrations in Katowice and Wrocław broke out after police in these towns tried to stop the distribution of union material and thus heightening the union's sense of tension.

The union's national commission meeting in Gdańsk decided to pass a firm resolution over what is regarded as provocation intended to intimidate its members, but there were differences over how far to go. Union moderates proposed an hour's general strike throughout the country over the arrests.

The radicals wanted to declare a state of danger for the union, a kind of alarm signal which would entail longer, tougher and more spectacular protest action. They also argued that the union's best defence would be to assume the role of a political party to prevent its scope of activity being strangled little by little.

The two incidents occurred under almost identical circumstances, both provoked when the police tried to stop the distribution of union papers and bulletins which Solidarity officials claim have been disseminated freely in both towns hitherto.

In Wrocław last night, police tried to stop the sale of Solidarity union bulletins from a van parked in the centre of the town. Three union activists were then arrested for circulating what the party newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* claimed were leaflets addressed to Polish soldiers and containing subversive contents.

The unionists have bluntly denied this, and crowds gathered quickly in protest and moved on to police headquarters demanding that the unionists be released. The crowd dispersed without incident later last night in response to the union leaders' appeal but public transport came to a standstill in protest.

The authorities banned public gatherings and the sale of alcohol, suggesting that they will "firmly oppose" lawlessness and public disobedience, as last week's party central committee meeting resolved.

Sometimes it appears as if tension is artificially and delib-

erately created with each side testing and probing the other's response.

A representative from Łódź accused the authorities of provoking incidents while they are pretending to negotiate with the union.

Protest actions, strikes, and strike alerts are reported from all across the country. The reasons include opposition to the party's professed intent to secure parliamentary approval for the suspension of the right to strike.

The many reports in the mass media suggest that the authorities are deliberately dramatizing the already dramatic situation in the hope of striking the right public response. But already the council of economic reform, the Government body which met today presided over by the Prime Minister, found that the propaganda relayed by mass media was having just the opposite effect, and was undermining the authorities' credibility.

A ban on strikes, the council said, would not improve the situation. Rather, a way should be sought to involve the union in decision making and sharing of responsibilities.

But in at least three regions there is renewed pressure for dismissal of local administration officials, and in Zielona Góra a general strike involving about 70,000 people began this morning.

A protest over the dismissal of one member of the union. In some parts of the country farmers now have joined urban protesters over food shortages.

The political battle is being fought behind the scenes, and on its outcome the future depends. It may determine whether General Wojciech Jaruzelski can secure a national consensus for his political programme.

The general, who on his election to the head of the Polish Communist party last week announced that he will propose a reshuffle in the ruling Politburo when the central committee meets next week, saw the Polish prime minister, Archbishop Glemp yesterday.

The prime has just returned from the Vatican where he met the Pope. A brief official communiqué implied that General Jaruzelski may have secured the prime's support. Soon afterwards Mr Lech Wałęsa, the Solidarity leader, returned from his visit to France.

Chess match slows after Karpov changes opening

Merano, Oct 22—Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion, playing white, surprised experts today when he began the eighth game of his title defence with a Giucco Piano Italian opening instead of his invariable Ruy Lopez.

Grandmasters here to watch the delayed game said they could not remember the 30-year-old champion ever having opened with anything but a Ruy Lopez and they speculated that the unexpected win by Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger in the sixth game had dissuaded Karpov from opening in his usual way.

Both players were treading unfamiliar ground as a result of the unconventional start and play was slow, they said. Karpov postponed today's game from last Monday because he was tired, according to his aides. He leads the series by three games to one.

The following are the first 10 moves:

White: Karpov. Black: Korchnoi

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. K-K3 P-K3
3. B-B4 P-B4
4. P-B3 P-B3
5. Q-K2 P-B3
6. B-K3 P-B3
7. P-K3 P-B3
8. B-K3 P-B3
9. P-B3 P-B3
10. P-B3 P-B3

ISRAELI CHOSEN

Tel Aviv—An Israeli expert is to run the computer controlled irrigation equipment on the late President Sadat's farm at his village of Mit Abul Kum, the newspaper *Maariv* said today.



Mrs Thatcher bows after inspecting the honour guard, after arriving at Cancun.

Carrington signals softer British line on Third World aid

From Melvyn Westlake and Nicholas Ashford, Cancun, Mexico, Oct 22

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, appeared to signal a new and more positive phase in the Government's relations with the Third World when he arrived here with Mrs Margaret Thatcher for the 22-nation summit which began today.

In language very different from that used by ministers when the Brandt Commission report was published last year, he said that it was of great importance to reduce the disparity of wealth between rich and poor countries. It was not only morally right to do this, but it was also necessary because we were all one world.

Until recently, the emphasis of the Government has been on putting Britain's house in order before more could be done to help the hard-up nations.

More than ever before, Lord Carrington stressed to his audience the central thesis of the Brandt report that the remedy for restoring economic health to the rich nations was dependent upon action to im-

prove economic and social conditions in the developing states. The unprecedented summit meeting between leaders and foreign ministers of eight rich and fourteen poor nations, taking place today and tomorrow, is the first fruit of the report produced by the commission chaired by Sir Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor.

Lord Carrington made two points which seem to illustrate the new shift in emphasis. Britain now backed the establishment of the so-called energy affiliate, which would be linked to the World Bank and which would provide money for the exploration and development of new energy sources in the Third World.

Some estimates suggest that a new agency of this kind would need \$25,000m (£14,000m). Lord Carrington hoped that it would attract money from the oil-producing nations, and accepted that this would mean that they would have far greater control over the running of such an institution than they do at present.

Lord Carrington also pointed out that the United States has been hostile to both proposals. However, Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, intimated today that the United States would modify its opposition to the global negotiations.

President Reagan would deal with this issue "in terms that may be brought somewhat further forward" when he addressed summit leaders later today.

Both Britain and the United States have been concerned about the role that the United Nations would play in any round of global negotiations. They want specific issues like

trade and finance to be examined in the "competent" international institutions like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the International Monetary Fund.

Those institutions rather than the United Nations would have the final say on how the working of the economic and financial systems might be improved.

However, in what some observers thought to be a significant phrase, Lord Carrington said that there were global problems which must be settled within the context of the United Nations. The best that could happen at the summit would be for all participants to spell out exactly what they meant by "global negotiations".

Energy, food and the drift towards trade protectionism were the three most important issues facing the summit. He also took a side-swipe at the Russians, who have declined an invitation to attend the summit.

It was said that one enormous block should not be interested in finding ways to help the poor, he said. The Soviet World's problems were all caused by colonialism was wearing a bit thin. Britain gave more aid than all of Eastern Europe put together.

Meanwhile, key delegations among the rich countries have reacted sceptically to a suggestion made in a letter to summit leaders by Dr Bruno Kreisky the Austrian Chancellor that the time has come to revive the idea of the Marshall Plan to help the development of the Third World in the way that American money contributed to the reconstruction of Europe after the war.

The significance of the proposals is that the Austrian Chancellor was a co-convenor of the summit along with President Lopez Portillo of Mexico.

However, most of the rich countries present are already suffering from tight budgetary constraints and would be unlikely to give support to such a plan.

Reagan summit diplomacy

From Our Own Correspondent, Cancun, Oct 22

The Cancun summit is providing President Reagan with his first opportunity since he took office to engage in diplomacy on a worldwide scale.

In addition to his attendance at the two-day summit meeting, he is holding bilateral meetings with at least 12 other leaders, many of whom he has not met before. They include leaders from China, India, Nigeria, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, the Philippines, Austria and Mexico.

The most important meetings so far have been with Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, and President Shagari of Nigeria.

Taiwan, and the crucial role which the island state plays in Sino-American relations, was at the heart of President Reagan's talks with Mr Zhao, who expressed his concern about American plans to sell up to 50 F-16 jet aircraft to Taiwan.

President Reagan emphasized during his talks that the United States was obliged to fulfil Taiwan's defence needs under terms of the Taiwan Relations Act. But Mr Zhao, who said that America hoped the matter could be handled with sensitivity and in a way that will not damage our very

important strategic relationship with China.

Proposed American arms sales also dominated President Reagan's meeting with Mrs Gandhi. The United States and India are at odds over America's plans to provide \$3,000m (£1,600m) worth of arms and economic assistance to Pakistan.

The Nigerian leader expressed Black African concern over what is perceived to be a tilt by the Reagan Administration towards South Africa. He also voiced anxiety about South African attempts to destabilise black governments in Africa.

Senate votes to end aid to new nuclear powers

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 22

The United States Senate, in a significant change in nuclear weapons non-proliferation policy, has voted to cut off aid to any country detonating an atomic device.

The decision arose from a compromise amendment to allow aid to resume to Pakistan. It was cut off from American assistance in 1979 when an amendment was passed to the Foreign Assistance Act requiring the President to certify that any country with a nuclear power programme was not developing nuclear weapons.

President Reagan asked the Senate for a waiver to the amendment to allow Pakistan to receive aid, arguing that Pakistan needed American weapons and help to counter the threat of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Senator John Glenn, Democrat for Ohio, proposed the compromise, which would allow aid to go ahead but would bar assistance to either Pakistan or India if either detonated a device. India joined the nuclear club with an explosion in 1974.

Republican senators argued that such an amendment would tie the President's hands in dealing with countries receiving foreign aid. The Administration, however, gained the waiver but Senator Glenn succeeded in limiting it to six

years. Another amendment by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican for North Carolina, widened the Glenn cut-off to any country, not possessing nuclear weapons.

Ultimately that could affect friendly nations such as Israel and South Africa, both of whom are believed to have the technology to explode a device.

A total of \$3,200m (£1,700m) of aid is planned for Pakistan. Next year it will receive only \$100m, but this will jump in 1983 to about \$600m, making it one of the largest recipients of American aid.

Pakistan has maintained that its programme is for peaceful purposes. The State Department has indications, but no firm evidence, that materials have been diverted from the civil nuclear programme which could be used in bomb making.

The State Department today confirmed that a team of United States Government nuclear experts were visiting South Africa to discuss how international inspection of its uranium enrichment plant could be carried out.

The United States would resume exports of nuclear fuels if South Africa signed the International Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and agreed to international Atomic Energy Agency safeguards.

POLL BACKS TOUGH US POLICIES

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington, Oct 22

Three of every four Americans believe that President Reagan's tough approach to foreign affairs has created new respect for the United States overseas.

This is a finding in a poll carried out by the Washington Post-ABC News public opinion Poll and published by the newspaper yesterday. However, the poll also showed that most overseas leaders do not share American policies, were creating anti-American feelings in many countries.

It showed that overall the American public gave the President high marks for his conduct of foreign affairs and continued to support him strongly on his new military build-up plans.

The figures were based on telephone interviews with a random sample of 1,505 people all over the country from October 14 to 18.

Forty per cent said that the United States should spend whatever was necessary to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union; 46 per cent favoured spending whatever was needed to be about equal. Another 10 per cent said America should limit military spending, even at the risk of falling behind.

The Middle East in general, and not the Soviet Union, was the leading source of concern.

That president Mitterrand called for when he took office. But the Government is becoming rattled by parliamentary delay and obstruction. It knows that things will be even worse in the upper house, where it is in a minority.

Its suspicion of international businessmen and financiers has been heightened by the affair of the attempted takeover bid of the Swiss subsidiary of Paribas, and the resignation yesterday of M Pierre Moussu, its president.

At the same time, it is reluctant to resort to measures such as ordinances, against which the left protested so loudly when it was in opposition.

Even when the parliamentary battle is over, the legal battle in the courts and in the Constitutional Council will begin.

M Lionel Jospin, the Socialist party Secretary General, created another uproar last night by stating a radio programme that the great currents of reform allowed themselves to be thwarted by a supreme court.

Yard helps inquiry into Libya deal

By Our Foreign Staff

The Metropolitan Police said yesterday that it had assisted colleagues in Washington in inquiries into the operations of Mr Edwin P. Wilson, alleged to be a former Central Intelligence Agency operative who is a fugitive in Libya from charges that he exported explosives to that country illegally.

The Metropolitan Police have no interest in the matter, Scotland Yard said. "But we have had messages from other forces in Washington."

The Yard was asked to discuss any details of allegations in *The New York Times* yesterday that Mr Wilson had run a recruiting operation from London, hiring American, Australian and British pilots to fly transport aircraft and helicopters for the Libyan Government, and that some of those recruits had been involved in operations.

According to *The New York Times* in 1976 Mr Wilson concluded a business deal with Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, to sell his expertise in intelligence, arms and explosives to Libya for the training of terrorists.

A few years later, when federal investigators began to examine Mr Wilson's activities in the United States, he moved his base from Washington to Europe and Libya.

At about that time, it is said that several companies controlled by Mr Wilson began using the London office of a British company. Since then, that company has moved office at least three times, most recently to a small residential side street in Marylebone.

The recruitment programme, which started about two years ago, includes dozens of pilots, flight engineers and aircraft mechanics from the United States, Britain and Canada with both civilian and military backgrounds, according to associates of Mr Wilson. Among those recruited, apparently, were British paratroopers.

IN BRIEF

Guilty plea in kidnap case

Montreal—Marc Carboneau, a Quebec separatist, pleaded guilty to the 1970 Montreal kidnapping of Mr James Cross, a British diplomat.

Mr Carboneau, aged 47, who belonged to the Quebec Liberation Front, returned to Canada last May from self-exile in France and pleaded not guilty to the kidnapping. He changed his plea to guilty before a sessions court judge and was released on bail. He will be sentenced on December 11.

Award for Briton
Paraguay—Mrs Jean Knox, a British hairdresser from Halifax, who rescued a family of five trapped in a burning car, has been awarded the Samaritano (Good Samaritan) prize, given annually to a person who helped road crash victims, the jury of the Italian award announced.

Karate warning
Moscow—The Soviet youth newspaper *Komsomolskaya Pravda* warned its readers against the dangers of karate and said it had been used by two youths in a murder. It printed letters reporting the rising popularity of karate and calling for stricter regulations on it.

Danish-Chinese pact
Peking—Denmark and China signed a scientific, educational and cultural cooperation agreement for 1982-83, the New China news agency reported.

Border 'violation'
Islamabad—Two Afghan jets violated Pakistan's air space in the latest of a series of border provocations, a Pakistan Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Clambers missing
Katmandu—Two Swiss climbers are presumed dead after being missing during an attempt on the 27,496ft Lhotse Shar peak.

CALL FOR TENDER

International Tenders are invited by the General Alexandria Port Authority (G.A.P.A.) for the supply, installation and commissioning of a Radar, Radio Communication system for the port of Alexandria A.R.E. The system shall comprise the following:

- Radar
- T.V. displays
- V.H.F. station
- Operating Consoles
- Power Supply airconditioning, lighting
- fire protection
- Vessel data base processing

It is intended that the successful bidder shall be responsible for the complete design, engineering, supply, installation and commissioning of the above equipment under a single responsibility contract.

Only manufacturers of Radar equipment with proven experience in Port and Airport Radar traffic management system and from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan shall be entitled to bid. Tender documents can be collected at the administration of the G.A.P.A., 106 El Morreya Ave., Alexandria, Egypt, from 20th of October, 1981 against payment of US dollars 500 equivalent per copy.

The closing date for reception of tenders shall be at 12 noon of the 20th of December, 1981 and these shall be opened in public on the same date and time at the above-mentioned address.

Western Sahara conflict

Tracks on a desert road that tell of guerrilla battle

From Roland Delcours, Western Sahara, Oct 22

As Morocco continues to insist that Mauritania is providing help and a base for Polisario guerrillas, all that Moroccan officers could offer the press this week as evidence of the recent guerrilla attack on this Moroccan outpost were a few marks left by tracked vehicles on the metal surface of an old Spanish road, under the windows of a fort with red walls.

The tanks themselves had turned tail on October 14, when substantial Moroccan reinforcements were sent to the garrison on the spot.

The short but brisk battle broke out on October 13 at 6 am, visiting journalists were told with an attack by an armoured column made up of a dozen or so 40-ton T54 tanks of Soviet manufacture, followed by some 50 armoured troop carriers, with all their supply train — about 3,000 men.

The survivors of the 2,000-strong Moroccan garrison of Guelta Zemmur, overwhelmed by this armoured onslaught, fled into the mountains. Only the intervention of the 6th Infantry Regiment, an elite unit of the Moroccan forces, under the command of Colonel Rouchdani, succeeded in restoring the military situation.

The guerrilla armour was given close air support by a battery of Sam 8 missiles which shot down one C130 Hercules transport military aircraft and two Mirage F1

fighters of the Moroccan Air Force.

When the Polisario armoured column was counter-attacked by the Moroccan reinforcements and the Moroccan Air Force, it turned back to where it had come from, across the border into Mauritania, by way of tracks leading their way between hills strewn with stones and debris of river beds suitable for tanks. Colonel Rouchdani's regiment followed, but the Mauritanian border is only 25 miles from the battle site.

King Hassan II emphasized in a message to the Mauritanian Government that, on this occasion, he had ordered his troops not to penetrate into Mauritanian territory. But General Dlimi, commander-in-chief of all Moroccan forces in the south, told journalists at his headquarters in El Aaiun that Moroccan aircraft had continued to harass the Polisario column up to a

distance of nine miles inside the border.

Everything points to the fact that the base from which the Polisario attack on Guelta Zemmur was launched is at Bir Moghrein, a township on the old imperial highway between Tindouf and the Atlantic coast. "We shall go and seek out the enemy's armour where it is to be found", General Dlimi told us, "for we are faced with a very serious situation created by countries in the area which do not control their own territory."

Colonel Dlimi described the appearance of 100 armoured vehicles in the Saguia el Hamra, desert as "a turning point and an escalation in the war. Protected against air attack by Sam 8 missiles, this small armoured force could appear at any moment, today from Mauritania, tomorrow perhaps from Algerian soil. Our whole defence network must be reconsidered."

Moroccan losses were certainly substantial, because the small garrison on the spot was scattered in the first engagements. As for those of the Polisario's, even if they were high — according to the general, some of their wounded were in hospital in Nouakchott — they would not prevent it from coming back again with all the equipment at its disposal, old and new. The Polisario was like the hydra of Lerna, he said, and when one cut off one head, another grew in its place.

reinforced routine patrols, increased the number of checkpoints and guards on roads in the Basque region, and barred all but family and intimate friends attending the funerals of the two in Ibarra, near San Sebastian, and Amorebieta, near Bilbao.

Memorial services are due to take place in the main square of Ibarra tomorrow evening.

The incident at the checkpoint on Wednesday followed numerous arrests of suspected members or accomplices of the outlawed Basque separatist movement in different parts of the country.

Among those recently taken into custody in Madrid were a prominent feminist, Señora Jimena Alonso, and a University of Madrid psychology professor, Señor Victor Garcia Hoz Rosales.

Following the example of France, Italy and Denmark, Switzerland has issued an embargo on all imports of olive oil from Spain (AP reports).

The Federal Health department said in Bern the temporary import ban was prompted by information that numerous Spaniards who had been infected by the oil, had suffered relapses recently. The department has ordered the examination of oil and oil-based canned foods from Spain already in the country.

Police identified the dead man as José Andres Ezaguirre Gogorza, alias Gogorza, the leader of the "Madrid squad" of ETA's military wing, and José Juaregui Altube, alias Josexto, another member of the military wing.

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Mrs Nancy Reagan embraces her son Ron after seeing him perform in a New York ballet

Marseilles judge is shot dead

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 22

The murder of Judge Pierre Michel, aged 38, by two unidentified killers in broad daylight in a Marseilles street yesterday, as he was riding a motor cycle to his home in the block of flats designed by Le Corbusier, has caused a wave of indignation on the French Bench and among the police.

It is bound to heighten the public's feeling of insecurity, and criticism of the Socialist Government's alleged softness on the repression of crime, at a time when its predecessor's "security and freedom" law, designed to tighten up the

penal code for this very purpose, is due to come up for revision in Parliament.

M. Michel's colleagues in Marseilles are said to be in a state of shock. They have decided to suspend all hearings until Friday evening in a sign of mourning. The benches of Montpellier and Aix-en-Provence will follow suit.

The Union of Police Commissioners and senior officers today expressed its "indignation over the dastardly attack of which Judge Michel was the victim." They declared their complete solidarity with all the judges, and

emphasized that M. Michel was greatly esteemed by police officers for "his strictness, his courage, and his eminent professional qualities."

A new judges' association which is about to be created rejected the suggestion in some of the news media that assassination was a normal professional risk and insisted that it pointed, on the contrary, "to an alarming degradation" of public life in France.

M. Michel, an investigating judge at the Marseilles law courts, belonged to the gener-

ation of young and active members of the French bench who will spare no effort to get to the bottom of the ramifications.

Police investigators are keeping quiet about their findings, but M. Gaston Laferrere, the Minister of the Interior and mayor of the city for 30 years, said he thought the drug traffic between France and the United States into which M. Michel had been looking with his habitual thoroughness and disregard for his own safety for some years, was at the bottom of the affair.

Hungary lays the ghosts of 1956

Budapest, Oct 22. — Hungarians are quietly living through the twenty-fifth anniversary of the 1956 anti-Stalin uprising that split their nation, with the ghosts of the past apparently laid to rest.

No ceremonies or other events, official or unofficial, were planned to mark what a Hungarian television commentator this week described as a national tragedy.

Three weeks of bloody street battles between Hungarian rebels and Soviet tanks erupted out of peaceful student demonstrations for more democracy on October 23, 1956. More than 2,500 Hungarians were killed, according to official statistics, and an untold number of Soviet soldiers died.

Modern Hungary is probably the most stable, politically and economically, of Eastern Europe's communist states, with none of the supply problems of Poland and Romania, and little visible internal dissent. The mood in Budapest is briskly business as usual, with no trace of the tensions and passions of 1956.

But some spectres emerged to flit briefly through recent newspaper articles, radio broadcasts and television programmes recalling the insurrection.

Communist officials said the purpose of the newspaper and radio series and the television programme, which included newsreel films of the 1956 demonstrations and street fighting, was to explain to young people what happened.

Police out in force after shooting of ETA men

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 22

Police in the Basque country took special precautions today to prevent street disturbances, after a series of successful anti-terrorist operations provoked riots in San Sebastian by sympathizers of the separatist organization ETA.

An anti-terrorist squad of the paramilitary Civil Guard shot dead two members of ETA when they allegedly tried to flee after the car was stopped at a police checkpoint in an industrial suburb of San Sebastian yesterday. In the same operation police captured another terrorist suspect.

Left-wing nationalist political organizations called for a general strike from tomorrow to protest against the police action. The town council of Ibarra, the birthplace of one of the dead men, approved a motion to demand an explanation from the Provincial Governor of Guipuzcoa of the circumstances of the shootings.

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Non-stop 747. Depart London 11.30. Arrive 15.35, except Tues, Wed, Fri.

KANSAS CITY

Non-stop 727 from Dallas/Fort Worth. Arrive 19.50.

LOS ANGELES

Non-stop 727 from Dallas/Fort Worth. Arrive 17.43.

NEW ORLEANS

Non-stop 727 from Dallas/Fort Worth. Arrive 19.54.

OKLAHOMA CITY

Non-stop 727 from Dallas/Fort Worth. Arrive 17.15.

HOUSTON

Non-stop 727 from Dallas/Fort Worth. Arrive 17.24.

TULSA

Non-stop 727 from Dallas/Fort Worth. Arrive 17.27.

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You'll find that Braniff is more than just Texas.

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Contact your Travel Agent or call 01-491 4631.

Britain moves into lead in Bridge championships

Port Chester, New York, Oct 22. Britain moved into the lead in the world contract bridge team championships here last night with Poland, Argentina, and the United States following. The Polish and British teams clashed in a crucial match in the fifth round of qualifying play today.

All the fourth round matches in this Bermuda Bowl event proved to be closely fought. The United States inched ahead of Poland to win 13-7; Indonesia beat Australia 11-8; while Britain and Argentina played a 10-10 tie. Pakistan had a bye round.

Standings going into the fifth round: 1, Britain 52 victory points out of a

possible 80; 2, Poland 50; 3, Argentina 49; 4, United States 42; 5, Pakistan 38; 6, Indonesia 31; 7, Australia 26.

Ten further qualifying rounds will be played and the top 14 will qualify for the semi-final and final.

In the women's series, the United States had a bye round, but found itself in the lead, their chief rivals played each other and Britain beat Australia 13-7.

The standings after four qualifying rounds were: 1, United States 50; 2, Britain 48; 3, Australia 46; 4, Brazil 42; 5, Venezuela 19.

At the conclusion of a triple round robin qualifying stage the top two teams will play for the world title. — AP.

John Witherow reports from the
polling booths in Croydon NW

The voice of the voter in mid-swing

Early in yesterday's sunshine Liberal-SDP voters, more than 1,000 were said to be helping the alliance—delivered their final leaflet to 28,000 households in Croydon North West. "We can make history today!" it declared. "Today our area can give the whole nation hope, and lead the way forward to national recovery." It supported its optimism with details of two late opinion polls which showed the alliance winning by at least 4.5 per cent.

By early evening Mr Richard Holme, the campaign organizer, was talking of taking nearly 50 per cent of votes in some wards, and although he expected that to fall, he was confident of victory. A Conservative Party spokesman spoke of a "good evening" coming a good second behind the alliance, with the Labour Party trailing well behind.

And indeed, at key polling stations there did seem to be evidence of Labour and Conservative voters switching to the alliance. In an evenly balanced Conservative and Labour ward a number of people said they had changed.

Mrs Yvonne Lodrick, aged 47, said she had voted Conservative in 1979 but this time had voted for Mr Bill Pitt, the Liberal-SDP candidate. "I think Mrs Thatcher's policy is too extreme and the Labour Party is in too much of a mess," she said. "Something has to be changed. This is one way of showing I oppose the Government's policies."

Another housewife, who asked not happy with the way things had switched from the Tories to the Liberal alliance, said her husband had to liquidate his building business last week. "I'm not to be named, said she had been going," she said.

Mr Kenneth Hone, 39, a commercial artist and his wife, Anne, 26, a housewife, both voted for the alliance after 1979. "It's worthwhile giving the alliance a try," Mr Hone said. "When you are right at the bottom you have nothing to lose. How far will this country have to go before they realize their policies are wrong? We cannot afford a dose queue this long."

Another former life-long Labour voter, Mrs Dorothy Savell, aged 71, said she had

voted for Mr Pitt because "I think he's going to do a bit of changing. He's tried very hard and quite a few people down my road are going to give up the Labour Party for the alliance."

However, Mr Ernest and Mrs Florence Trivies, both aged 72, have stayed with the Labour Party despite their concern about Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the leader of the CLP. "One man doesn't make a party and he doesn't represent our party," Mr Trivies said.

Mr Bernard Nash, 52, a telegraphist, and his wife, Margaret, a housewife, had decided to vote Conservative after carefully considering the alliance. "I don't think they have enough experience of government," he said. "And there is always the chance that Communism can creep into their party."

Mrs Nash added: "The majority of working people who saw Mrs Thatcher's speech at Blackpool would have gone over to the Conservatives."

Mr Stephen Snooks, 26, a double-glazing surveyor, had also voted Conservative. "I'd vaguely considered the Liberal alliance," he said. "But they are just the Labour Party under another flag."

Finding the way back

The Wilson Labour government 1966-70 lost twelve seats to Conservative, but regained six at the 1970 general election. Glasgow, Fulford, Walthamstow W, Acton, Dudley, Oldham W, and Birmingham Ladywood, Swindon were lost to the Liberals but regained.

The Heath government 1970-74 lost one bye-election to Labour, regaining the seat (Bromsgrove) at the February 1974 general election. Five seats were lost to the Liberals, only two of which were regained: Sutton and Cheam, and Ripon.

The Wilson-Callaghan government of October 1974-1979 lost six seats to the Conservatives in mid-term, four of which were regained in 1979: Walsall N, Workington, Birmingham Stechford and Ashfield. One lost to the Liberals was not regained.



Three men at the political crossroads: Mr Bill Pitt, Liberal-SDP; Mr Stanley Kodan, Labour; and Mr John Butterfill, Conservative. There were nine other candidates.

VOTING CHANGE: By-elections since last General Election (in brackets)

	Lab	Con	Lib (or SDP-Lib)
Manchester Central (Sept 1979)	70.7 (70.7)	12 (22.1)	14.1 (5.2)
Hertfordshire SW (Dec 1979)	27.7 (27.7)	54.7 (45.9)	23.6 (18.2)
Southend E (March 1980)	35.8 (29.1)	36.8 (28.1)	25.1 (13.1)
Warrington (July 1981)	48.4 (61.7)	7.1 (28.8)	42.4 (9.0)

Glasgow C (June 1980) Lab 60.8 (72.5), SNP 26.3 (11.4).

Where the big swings were

By-elections this century have included some remarkable reversals: 1920 Darford, Kent: Coalition majority of 9,370 at 1918 general election turned into Labour majority of 9,048. 1933 Fulham, East: Conservative majority of 14,521 at 1931 election turned into Labour majority of 4,840.

1962 Orpington, Kent: Liberal majority of 1,451 at 1959 Conservative majority of 14,760 turned into Labour majority of 7,853. 1966 Carmarthen: Plaid Cymru capture safe Labour seat converting 1922 into nationalist majority of 2,436. 1967 Walthamstow W: First of a run of Labour losses when Mr Fred Silvester, the Conservative, captured Clement Attlee's old seat, converting a Labour majority of 8,725 into a Conservative margin of 62.

Hamilton: First triumph for the Scottish Nationalists, with Mrs Winifred Ewing demolishing a Labour majority of 16,576, converting it into a SNP margin of 1,799.

1965 Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles: Mr David Steel entered Parliament capturing what was a declining Conservative seat and converting it into a relatively safe

Liberal one: majority 4,697. 1973 Liverpool: Mr Dick Taverne, resigning from Labour to fight as an independent, retained the seat with a majority of 13,191.

Isle of Ely: Mr Clement Freud entered Parliament, overturning a Conservative majority of 9,606. Berwick on Tweed: Mr Alan Beith, now Liberal chief whip, entered Parliament with a majority of 57.

1976 Walsall North: The rot set in for Labour as the Conservatives captured a string of seats, converting a Labour majority of 15,855 to a Conservative margin of 4,379.

1977 Ashfield: The nadir of Mr Callaghan's mid-term losses. David Marquand's Labour majority in October, 1974, of 22,915 was smashed, with the Conservative scrapping in with a margin of 264. 1978 Hamilton: Labour covered as SNP challenge was repulsed for the second time, Margo MacDonald this time being easily beaten.

1979 Liverpool, Edgehill: On eve of the general election a Liberal triumph as Mr David Alton broke into a Labour stronghold with a massive 64 per cent share of the vote.

SDP's PROGRESS

	Lab	Con	Lib
Feb	36	27	35
March	43	30	27
April	37	28	33
May	35	29	33
June	39	27	32
July	43	25	29
Aug	42	24	30
Sept	41	25	31

Note: Feb-May question supposed a candidate from SDP; figures combines SDP and Liberal preferences. June onwards, response to prompted question. Source: MORI.

And the MP who has still to decide

By Ian Bradley

Mr John Grant, Labour MP for Islington, Central, who told his constituency party general management committee on Wednesday evening that he would not seek re-election as their MP, said yesterday that it would be some time before he decided what to do.

There is strong speculation locally that he will follow Mr Michael O'Halloran, MP for the neighbouring constituency of Islington, North, and join the Social Democratic Party.

He has certainly not ruled that option out, although it is understood that he is also considering the possibility of leading a new party, the Labour Party, who has been an MP since 1970, was formerly a journalist.

Members of the SDP in Islington would welcome Mr Grant into their ranks, although they have not been expecting him as a recruit. There has been more speculation locally about the possible defection of Mr George Cunningham, Labour MP for Islington, South, who has had more trouble than Mr Grant with his local constituency party.

Mr David Bell, chairman of Islington SDP, said yesterday:

GENERAL ELECTION 1979

	Lab	Con	Lib
Croydon NW	40.1	40.1	10.5
Croydon	56.9	25.4	15.2

"Mr Grant is a well respected MP and we would certainly welcome him if he did join the SDP."

For the present, however, Mr Grant remains in the Labour Party, where he is a leading member of Solidarity, the movement set up at the beginning of last year to resist the institutional and political changes demanded by the left.

Another former Labour MP has announced that he is joining the SDP. Mr Roderick MacFarquhar, MP for Belper from 1974 to 1979, said yesterday:

"I have concluded that I cannot in good conscience stand as a Labour candidate when I oppose all the party's major policies."

Mr Eric Heffer, the senior Labour left-winger, warns the left today of the danger of dividing its forces. (Philip Webster writes).

He writes in *Tribune* that it would be a tragedy if some on the left decided to carry out a witch-hunt against those left-wingers who felt they could not support Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Mr Tom McNally, the former Labour MP for Stockport, South, who joined the Social Democrats earlier this month, faces the possibility of legal action by his local Labour party, according to an article in yesterday's *Labour Weekly*.

The party is said to be taking legal opinion on the possibility of "expelling" Mr McNally, partly on the grounds that Labour funds were used to get him elected.

House of Lords

Law Report October 23 1981

Court of Appeal

Inquiry inspector not in an 'office' for tax

Edwards (Inspector of Taxes) v
Clyne
Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord
Salmon, Lord Edmund-Davies,
Lord Lowry and Lord Bridge of
Harwich
(Speeches delivered October 22)

A professional engineer appointed from time to time by the Secretary of State for the Environment to act as an inspector holding public inquiries, is not, when acting in that capacity, holding an "office" within section 181 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, and the remuneration he receives for undertaking such duties is assessable to income tax under Case II of Schedule D, and not under Case I of Schedule E, Lord Bridge dissented.

The House of Lords, by a majority, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Bridge dissenting, dismissed an appeal by the Crown from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Buckley, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Oliver) (The Times, May 10, 1980; [1981] Ch 1) which had allowed an appeal by a taxpayer, Mr Frank Howard Clyne, chartered civil engineer, from Mr Justice Walton (The Times, November 30, 1978; [1979] 1 WLR 338).

The Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970, provides: "Section 181. (1) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (2) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (3) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (4) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (5) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (6) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (7) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (8) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (9) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. (10) The provisions of this Act shall be construed as if they were contained in a single Act. 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Medical briefing: animal experiments and heart attacks

Will people take over from animals?

Britain's ancient, unsatisfactory, ill-named Cruelty to Animals Act of 1876, the legal basis for laboratory work involving animals, is now sure to be replaced. The government has committed itself to reform, and the Home Office is working on legislation it imagines will satisfy scientists, antivivisectionists, and guidelines enshrined in a new Council of Europe convention. It's a massive task, therefore, that despite the millions of words already expended on this subject (most recently during debate over Lord Halsbury's Laboratory Animals Protection Bill), one important question has seldom been raised. If scientists are to reduce their dependence on guinea pigs, mice and rabbits, can they expect more opportunity to experiment on human beings?

Setting aside disputation about the massive returns secured in the past via research involving animals (from the conquest of diabetes to the extinction of smallpox), researchers and antivivisectionists agree on one thing. Any measure that promises to diminish the number of creatures required by laboratories should be examined carefully. Indeed, the more visible lobby groups such as Lord's Dowling Fund are doing superb work in funding serious investigations into alternative techniques. What, then, of experiments on man himself?

The history of medicine is replete with heroic stories of self-experimentation. In 1929, for example, a Warner Bros. film depicted a man injecting himself with a virus into a vein in his arm and manoeuvring it towards his heart — a manipulation expressly forbidden as recklessly dangerous by his chief. He did so by persuading a friendly nurse to be the guinea pig and then, while she was out of sight, commencing the operation on himself. This

left his hapless confederate little choice but to accompany Forsman to the X-ray department, where they both observed the tube's progress on screen. That was the beginning of cardiac catheterization, or how much vitamin C we require, to more hazardous investigations into the minimal fluid intake compatible with human survival.

The excellent results from his Sheffield work led Mellanby to suggest the need for a permanent institute devoted to human experimentation. His idea bore fruit in the form of the Medical Research Council's Common Cold Unit. Housed near Salisbury in a hospital established early in the war by Harvard University Medical School, this centre has now been using volunteers over some 30 years for the fiendishly difficult task of discovering more about the far-from-simple cold. Visitors enjoy 10 days free holiday in the lovely Wiltshire countryside, while scientists study the 100+ viruses that cause this irritating affliction. Today they are increasingly concerned with drugs to deploy against it.

Why, then, does the Common Cold Unit remain the only centre in Britain devoted to human experiments, and why does even it retain such limited scope? Individual scientists still use themselves as guinea pigs, and pharmaceutical company staff are sometimes asked to help in testing new substances. But much more could be done, without in any way infringing the 1964 Helsinki Declaration, the code of conduct agreed internationally for human experiments. And one recent episode at Salisbury suggests that people are quite content to submit to unpleasant procedures in the interests of medical progress.

Volunteers were asked whether, after their stay, they

would allow their gastric juices to be sampled via a stomach tube. There was no intention of doing this (it was merely a psychological stratagem to make them slightly anxious). But all agreed.

No-one pretends that all of the research and screening now conducted using laboratory animals could be carried out in humans. Nevertheless, a substantial amount would be feasible — particularly in the evolution of new drugs. For example, extensively monitored to minimize risk, could short-circuit some of the work which today is so heavily criticised for its dependence on astronomical numbers of captive animals.

Perhaps the time has come for greater altruism in medicine. One indication of a changing climate could be the malaria vaccine, currently being developed at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, which should protect other people, but not the recipient, against this disease. This novel vac-

ine would not prevent malaria in someone already infected; it would ensure that mosquitoes could not transmit the parasites to others. If medical scientists can contemplate the widespread use of such a product, human experimentation can surely be opened up for public discussion.

There are, of course, other ways of reducing the toll of four and a half million animal experiments conducted in Britain each year — not least by resolving that we do not really need a flow of new bubble baths, deodorants, and other toiletries, each of them requiring testing in large numbers of live animals. But what argument can there be against, say, the Medical Research Council conducting an investigation into the potential savings achievable via a carefully controlled, strictly safeguarded programme dependent on genuine human volunteers?

Dr Bernard Dixon

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A monkey in a cigarette experiment

Remember the writers put behind bars

Jacobo Timerman, who set off a major foreign policy row in the United States with a book about his imprisonment in Argentina, Prisoner Without a Name, Cell Without a Number, is now campaigning on behalf of journalists who have disappeared in Argentina. George Brock talked to him in London this week.

Luis Guagnini, an Argentinean journalist, was out on a Christmas shopping expedition in the centre of Buenos Aires just under four years ago with his wife and two sons. As the family came out of a bookshop, several men stopped them and bundled them into two cars which did not carry licence plates.

Mrs Dora Guagnini and her children were released after a few days; of Luis there is now no trace. He is one of around a hundred names on a sad list compiled by a small institution in Buenos Aires which goes under the title of the Committee of the Families of Disappeared and Detained Journalists.

They have recently acquired a plump, intense advocate whose sudden fame has sent him criss-crossing the globe, and as he goes he continues a lonely campaign to generate attention for the fate of his ex-colleagues. Jacobo Timerman encounters a world numbed by the arithmetic of oppression.

No one knows how many people have vanished since the military coup in 1976: estimates by human rights organizations run from 10,000 to 30,000. When corpses, or even more rarely witnesses, prove any evidence, it is usually turns out that the abductions have been carried out by the military authorities or its proxies. But the rate of disappearances has eased recently.

It is very dangerous to approach repression through mathematics, he said. Without qualification, he describes what is happening to journalists in Argentina as a "genocide", and adds that it is perhaps only paralleled by the drives against psychiatrists

(followers of the detested Freud) and lawyers. "In terms of numbers, Uruguay is perhaps the worst, but in Argentina there is a new ideology of repression, of extermination. That is why we are obliged to understand what is happening in Argentina. What they are aiming at is the direct destruction of culture and intelligence."

"In Argentina they have resorted to biological censorship: they just killed people or put them in jail or they are just missing, nobody knows where."

He quotes the example of Julian Delgado, a senior journalist on a financial daily paper *El Cronista Comercial*. He was politically conservative, supporting the govern-

ment's toughest policies against left-wing terrorism, but wrote a series of articles criticising the administration of the state-owned oil company. He was kidnapped in July 1978 and has never been seen since.

Luis Guagnini has been seen since his disappearance. Two escaped prisoners who saw him in jail believe that he was one of a group taken from a prison called "El Banco" where they were tortured to provide information about how foreign journalists would work or were working in Argentina during the World Cup final in the summer of 1978. A special office for the surveil-

lance of the large and inquisitive press corps was established at the prison. "They just took a slave, said Timerman, "and used him. That was all they wanted."

"They are not just trying to kill journalists who are leftists. They have a concept of what journalists should be." Timerman is now campaigning for the assembly of a "Nuremberg" tribunal of distinguished figures which ought to "try to judge and understand" these events and bring them into a brighter light.

He himself has just brought to light an unpleasant twist in his own dramatic story. In the current issue of the New York Magazine *Harpers*, he describes how he was planning to publish six articles describing his imprisonment which he had written in 1979 after his release during his first four or five weeks in Israel.

As the pieces were about to appear in a Tel Aviv evening paper, he was told by the director-general of the Israeli foreign affairs ministry that the government had learnt that four people in Argentina close to Timerman would be killed if the articles were published. Two were rabbis, one was Robert Cox, the editor of the English-language *Buenos Aires Herald* (who did later leave the country after death threats), and the fourth Timerman's brother, Jose.

Timerman asked if the four could be warned in time for any of them to leave the country if they wanted to. By the time Timerman next went to the ministry, the stakes had been raised. A group of Jewish parents had visited the Israeli embassy in Buenos Aires; they had been told, they said, that 15 of their detained sons and daughters would never reappear if the testimony was printed.

Timerman tried to persuade Jewish community leaders in the United States and in Argentina to neutralize the blackmail by making it public: he failed. "I finally resolved that I could not publish the six articles."

George Brock



Jacobo Timerman

The heart-kit every ambulance should carry

Six years after leading heart specialists recommended that the National Health Service should provide specially equipped ambulances for victims of heart attacks, the Department of Health has done nothing. When a man collapses with a coronary attack in the streets of Melbourne, Seattle, or hundreds of other cities around the world the passers by know they can summon an ambulance with staff trained and fully equipped to give immediate life-saving treatment.

Here the official policy is that such specialist ambulances have not been proved effective; and despite some dramatic success stories based on local initiative in cities such as Belfast and Brighton, the Department of Health remains obdurate.

The case for equipping special ambulances is persuasive. Each year 150,000 men and women die from acute coronary heart attacks, and two thirds die too quickly — in the street, at work, or at home — that no effective medical help reaches them. Yet in most of these cases death is far from inevitable. Their hearts are in cardiovascularists' terms, "too good to die."

Even a relatively small obstruction to blood flow in a coronary artery may be enough to cause misfiring in the heart's electrical system. The most severe form of electrical upset is ventricular fibrillation, in which, instead of regular, powerful contractions the heart muscle quivers very rapidly but ineffectively. Death is inevitable within minutes unless the condition is quickly recognized and treated by defibrillation — passing a massive electric current through the heart.

As long ago as the mid-60s Belfast Professor J. F. McBride showed that if ambulances called to persons with heart attacks carried a defibrillator, the survival rate could be raised. The next step was the opinion that in most cases doctors' part could be replaced by ambulance men (or North American paramedics). Both the recognition of the need for defibrillation can be taught anyone with suitable background and training. Probably the best known rescue scheme is now in use in Seattle, with its fleet of 500,000 spread 90 square miles. The paramedics are trained not only with heart monitors but also with every common medical emergency and their exploits have been dramatized in television films. They regularly save 100 lives a year in 100 patients who otherwise would have died at hospital.

Evidence from professional societies and the Royal Society and the American Heart Association would encourage the similar units. The fact that working



A specially equipped 'heart' ambulance at Bart's hospital

and its secretary, Professor Desmond Julian, remain convinced that this is the right policy.

Why, then, has the Department of Health done nothing? The official answer is that the evidence is conflicting: the department's advisers quote a study from Nottingham which showed no advantage from providing coronary ambulances and another from Bath that apparently showed no gain from treating patients with heart attacks in hospital.

Dr McDonald and Professor Julian believe that the department's lack of action is due partly to financial restraints and bureaucratic apathy. The NHS is desperately short of money. So long as the shortage remains, every possible argument will be used to reject any plans that require new equipment and more staff. The department can point to some support for its view among cardiologists — and the inaction is further bolstered by the inherent conservatism of all civil servants.

Why is there any conflict of expert opinion? For the man who has just had a heart attack, the obvious priority is medical attention as soon as possible. The controversy has its roots in the time table of death. About 40 per cent of men and women who have a heart attack die within a month of their first collapse with chest pain — but one quarter of these deaths occur almost instantaneously, within at most 15 minutes. Often there is not even time for medical help to be called, let alone for it to arrive.

Another quarter die within two hours of the onset of chest pain — and in Britain today very few of these victims are seen by a doctor. Even if a general practitioner gets to the scene quickly he may have to stand by helplessly and watch his patient die while waiting for transport to hospital — for GPs do not carry defibrillators (they cost about £1,000 and doctors are reluctant to carry apparatus that they use so rarely that they cannot acquire the necessary expertise and confidence).

After the 50 per cent mortality in the critical first two hours the mortality drops sharply; another 15 per cent in the next 10 hours, and the remaining 35 per cent over

the next month. No single change in the organization of medical services can benefit all these groups, for what the research studies have shown is that the effect of different types of treatment depends critically upon how much time has elapsed since the patient had his first symptoms.

If, with characteristic British reticence, he delays calling his doctor for several hours he has already survived

his most dangerous time. In those circumstances a coronary ambulance would be of little use. Indeed, the reason that some cardiologists reject their use is that they believe that most of the sudden deaths occur before the vehicles could arrive and that the small numbers of lives that could be saved do not justify the extra expense of staffing and equipping special ambulances.

The most effective schemes recognize this problem and have combined the training of ambulance crews with a campaign of public education about the need for prompt action whenever a heart attack is suspected. Experience in Britain has shown that such publicity can cut the delay in calling for medical help without generating too many false alarms.

"We cannot expect to change the mortality statistics dramatically by training and equipping our ambulance staff," says Professor Julian. "But deaths could probably be cut by 8 per cent in medium-sized towns where we know this system works and that an efficient, highly motivated ambulance service can reach many patients in the crucial, dangerous first

hours. In London, with its great traffic density, other solutions might be needed. Even so, a reasonable estimate of the potential saving of lives would be around 6,000 every year."

In a rational society a possible saving of so many lives would be put to further test but another reason for official reluctance is that plans for the training of ambulance men focus unwelcome attention on staffing problems in the ambulance service. Special training would be needed by the crews of coronary ambulances; how should that training be reflected in the wage structure? Senior staff in the ambulance service are reluctant to see the development of a specially trained elite.

Whatever the background to the Department's decision, it should now be reviewed, says Professor Julian and Dr McDonald. All that is at stake is public interest in heart disease has been focused on the drama of heart transplantation; but investment in the early hours of coronary disease could pay far greater dividends.

Dr Tony Smith

The lost by-lines

Drawn from the files of Amnesty International and the magazine *Index on Censorship*, the following list includes the names of 75 journalists and writers who have disappeared, whose fate is unknown and whose families are prepared to publicize their disappearance. Dates against names are the dates of disappearance.

Claudio Adur. Freelance journalist. 11/11/76.
Lucina Alvarez de Barros. Editor of *Barriete* magazine. 7/5/76.
Lidia Alvarez de Sotol. 29/3/76.
Maria Assedio. Editor *Dimension* magazine. 30/3/76.
Marcelo Arocena. Uruguayan writer. 9/7/76.
Juan Ascone. Freelance journalist. 15/5/77.
Rolando Baradino. Television journalist. date unknown.
Oscar Barros. Journalist for *Barriete*. 7/5/76.
Maria Bedoian. Magazine sub-editor. 12/6/77.
Horacio Berthelot. 1/10/76.
Bellefleur Bettanin. Journalist on *Noticias*. 7/5/76.
Victor Boichenko. Writer. 4/4/76.
Miguel Bustos. Journalist and writer. 30/5/76.
Aldo Casadino. Political journalist. 7/12/76.
Conrado Ceretti. Freelance. 27/7/76.
Ines Cobo. Journalist. 19/7/76.
Eduardo Corrales. Journalist and writer. 5/5/76.
Luis Cordoba. Journalist. 27/7/76.
Julian Delgado. Journalist on *Cronista Comercial*. 4/6/78.
Beatriz d'Elia. Writer. 3/7/77.
Hector Demarchi. Journalist on *Cronista Comercial*. 5/8/76.
Jose Espinosa. Journalist. 8/1/78.
Rodolfo Fernandez Ponzal. Associate Editor of *Ultima Clase*. 5/8/77.
Jorge Foules. Journalist. 24/2/78.
Marcelo Gelman. Journalist on *Gente* and *Noticias*. 4/8/76.
Raymundo Gleyzer. Journalist and film-maker. 27/5/76.
Edith Grunewald. Agency journalist. 31/12/78.
Alberto Gorriari. Photographer and journalist. 30/7/77.
Claudio Grandi. Writer. 22/6/76.
Sela Grunewald. Journalist. 19/11/76.
Luis Guagnini. Correspondent for foreign papers. 21/12/77.

Diana Guerrero. Editor of *Discussion*. 27/7/76.
Maria Hernandez. Editor of *El Decamado*. 12/5/76.
Mario Herrera. Sub-editor on *Confirma*. 11/76.
Juan Higa. Correspondent for Japanese paper. 7/5/77.
Rugo Idelman. Journalist. 29/3/76.
Hector Ikonoff. Freelance sub-editor. 12/6/77.
Santiago Ila. Journalist. 12/6/76.
Juan Jordan. Bolivian student journalist. 17/1/78.
Wilson Kechow. Journalist. 13/6/77.
Carlos Lagorio. Journalist. 27/1/77.
Miguel Lizaro. Journalist on *La Causa Peronista*. 4/6/76.
Susan Lugones. Freelance journalist. 24/12/77.
Hector Marchetti. Student journalist. 19/5/76.
Eduardo Marin. Journalist on *La Nacion*. 14/5/77.
Elsa Martinez. Journalist. 31/5/78.
Mariano Martinez. Freelance journalist. 21/1/77.
Socana Medina de Berthelot. Freelance journalist. 1/10/76.
Luis Monaco. Freelance journalist. 11/1/78.
Liliana Molteni. Graduate of journalism school. 4/6/76.
Cristina Morandini Huespe. Student journalist. 18/9/77.
Jorge Moyano. Journalist of *Los Andes*. 12/5/76.
Juan Nazari. Journalist. 21/3/77.
Hector Osterheld. Television script-writer. 6/77.
Carlos Perez. Journalist and editor. 4/76.
Maria Perez. Journalist on *La Razon*. 4/76.
Enrique Pierra. Director of *Cronista Comercial*. 6/77.
Enrique Pierra. Editor of *El Pais* of Montevideo, Uruguay. 13/7/76.
Luis Priks. Journalist and psychologist. 7/76.
Enrique Raab. Journalist on *La Opinion* and *Primera Plana*. 16/4/77.
Jose Ramos. Newspaper and television journalist. 11/1/76.
Alcira Rios de Cordoba. Journalist. 27/7/78.
Eduardo Sajon. Journalist on *La Opinion*. 14/7/77.
Maria San Martin de Valenti. Writer. 1/7/77.
Roberto Santoro. Founder of *Barriete*. 18/6/77.
Juan Saragino. Journalist on *La Nacion*. 26/2/78.
Victor Selb. Journalist. 30/7/76.
Angel Sival. Journalist. 7/8/76.
Eduardo Suarez. Freelance journalist. 12/3/76.
Virginia Suarez. Student journalist. 13/5/76.
Patricia Villa. Agency journalist. 14/8/76.
Enrique Walker. Freelance journalist. 17/7/76.
Rodolfo Walsh. Freelance journalist. 25/3/77.
Til Wemmer. Director of *El Actual*. 26/3/76.



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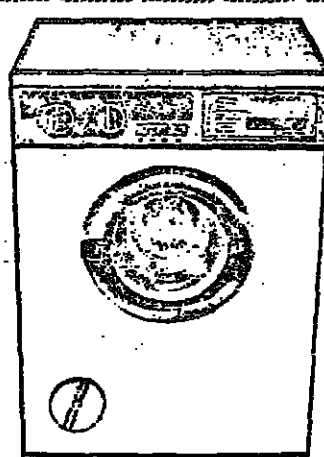
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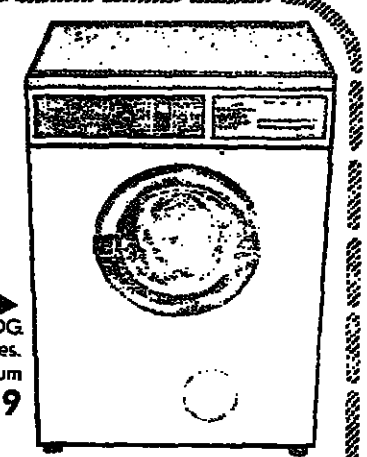
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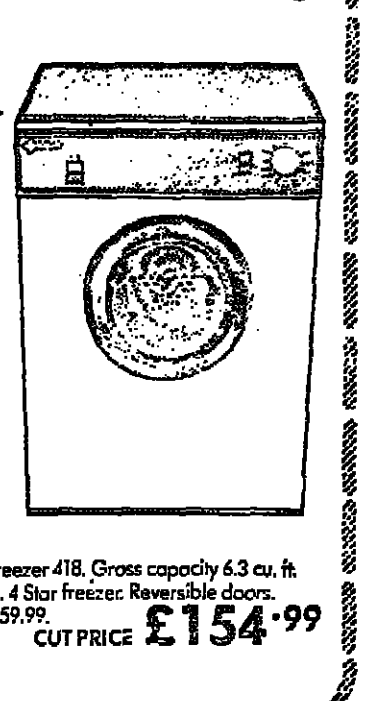
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After the party conference season, this is the week that Parliament comes back. How much of a comeback will it be? The double meaning echoes in the mind at the end of this extraordinary summer, for in the past two months the Westminster factor in politics has not simply been forgotten — which is normal at the party conference season — but has been subject to unusually strong attack. Some pretty unimpaired forces, including populism, grass roots fervour and personal ambition have been tearing at the fabric of British politics.

The Conservative leadership, which at Blackpool has been trying to snuff out a revolt that was basically parliamentary in origin, seems to have found itself surprised at its loyalist levies from the constituencies and their hostility to parliamentary compromise.

Again, the more orthodox members of the Social Democrat Gang of Four were served notice by their rank and file that the new party is to be "run by its members" and in particular that the party leader should be chosen not by MPs but by the party as a whole. The Liberals, who already elect their leader on a country-wide basis, accepted the alliance with the SDP but made it clear that they were not prepared to have the detailed arrangements for a carve-up of the constituencies dictated by Westminster considerations.

In the Labour Party, the assault on the supremacy of Westminster was stronger still — and was repulsed by the narrowest of margins. But while it is true that the left has been robbed, for the present, of the ultimate prize — the right to dictate the election manifesto without reference to the Parliamentary Party — compulsory reselection of MPs is still in place, together with the immovable conviction of a large sector of the constituency activists that many, if not most, Labour MPs are untrustworthy crypto-Tories. Certainly as long as Mr Benn is active he will continue to attack traditional parliamentary democracy in the name of party democracy.

There is nothing absolutely new about all this. The whole object of party conferences is to give the enthusiasts their day out. It keeps up their spirits, prevents ministers and shadow ministers becoming too divorced from their ideological roots and, with luck, impresses the outlookers. The peculiarity of the present situation lies in the violence of the attack and the fact that we are beginning to see more clearly a cumulative erosion of Westminster's traditional primacy over the rest of the political process.

It is ironical but not surprising that just when the House of

Commons has apparently succeeded, after years of effort, in increasing its influence over the executive by means of the new parliamentary committees, the individual MP should find that his classic Burkean independence of judgment as a representative and not as a delegate is under siege not simply from the Whips above him but from the grass roots beneath.

The fact is that behind the Westminster rhetoric the life of parliament tends to produce consensus and encourages compromise. Because consensus politics have failed to deliver the goods and the volatility of the electorate has caused political leaders to play safe by concentrating on satisfying the solid core of their support, the two main parties have fallen increasingly under the influence of the ideological extremists. Since these are against compromise they are bound to distrust Westminster.

One way of looking at the political scene, therefore, at the beginning of the new parliamentary session is to ask how far the normal forces in Parliament will fulfil their function this year of dragging British politics back towards the centre and by what means.

On the Conservative side, the

David Watt

centrists in Parliament (to give the wets a more polite name) are in a better case than their Labour counterparts in that constituency pressures on them are still not very serious. The Tory constituency, for instance, has ceased for years to be the old gentlemanly fiefdom run by the chairman, the MP and an agent paid by the Member; but it has not yet become a Soviet or an inquisitorial tribunal in the manner of many Labour general management committees.

On the other hand it is difficult to see how the moderates are to get their lasso round the neck of a prime minister who has been legitimized by an electoral process — unless they are prepared to resort to embarrassingly extreme measures.

In the old days, if Conservative MPs wished to deflect the policies of their leader, or as he still might, dispose of him, extreme gestures of rebellion were unnecessary. Some muttering in the 1952 Committee, a quiet word with one or two Cabinet grandees, a small whiff of grapes not if it were a few abstentions in a key vote — these used, as one can see from, say, the memoirs of

Harold Macmillan, to be enough to produce a change of course.

If these hints failed the party's elder statesmen would appear in the leader's office one morning and tell him the sense of the party was that he should change tack or perhaps take a well earned rest from the burdens of leadership.

Nowadays these amenities are not available. The ultimate sanctions remain and, under the present system of leadership election, they are in the hands of the Conservative MPs (who form the electoral college); but faced with anything less than a very plausible challenger and a formal election, a determined leader such as Mrs Thatcher can tell her critics to jump in the Thames.

This means that unless they are willing to press the button on their nuclear weapon (and despite the talk about running Mr Geoffrey Rippon against the Prime Minister this autumn, there is no real sign of such willingness) the wets can achieve a deflection of course in the first instance only by votes in Cabinet, if they can muster enough of them. Failing that, it is a question either of chipping away at the edges by trying to capture the chairmanship of back bench party committees or of coming into the open with

votes against the government in the House.

The problem about the former course is that it would have no immediate effect on policy, and about the second that until the budget next spring there will be few opportunities for the wets to register votes against measures they regard as objectionable. In short, contrary to many expectations, it is quite possible that we are in for an autumn and winter in which the government can count on a lull in its immediate political difficulties.

On the Labour side, the chances of moderate MPs reasserting their independence are marginally better than before the Brighton conference, but they are still limited. The struggle between left and right will be waged principally in the National Executive Committee, the trade union councils and constituency re-selection conferences.

Westminster will provide the party with a platform on which to unite for an assault on the government's economic record, on its trade union legislation and, perhaps, if the anti-nuclear campaign really gets going, on its defence policies. But the effectiveness of these campaigns is bound to be under-

mined while the battle for power, and hence the real action is taking place elsewhere.

Turning to the centre of the case — the SDP/Liberal Alliance — the role of the parliamentary parties is also limited. This is partly because of a shortage of numbers and political weight.

Even with the new recruits from the Labour Party, the alliance has only two or three big guns.

Another difficulty is the fact that neither Mrs Williams nor Mr Jenkins is in the House of Commons. But the main point is that the centre of activity and the opportunities for propaganda lie outside Parliament altogether — in the constituency, in the SDP's policy making discussions and, with luck, in by-election campaigns.

The upshot of all this does not conclusively prove the long-term trend which I indicated at the beginning. It is possible that in a new Parliament, a revival of parliamentary democracy on the basis of a multi-party system will take place. In the meantime, however, Parliament continues to go through a bad patch and there is nothing in the present constellation of political forces that seems likely to make it the centre that it should be unless and until the Tory rebels are prepared to make their move. I do not expect that for some time.

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The Hollis affair and that spy called Elli

by Nigel West

The continuing saga of the so-called Hollis Affair is a remarkable illustration of how difficult it is to recover the reputation of someone who is dead. The intervention of a Prime Minister to clear a person's name is, apparently, insufficient.

On Wednesday a former Director-General of the Security Service, Sir Martin Furnival Jones, and his former deputy, Anthony Simkins, stepped in by writing to *The Times* saying it was "ludicrous" to suggest that Sir Roger Hollis might have been sympathetic to the USSR.

But the renewed interest in the affair stems from the evidence of Igor Gouzenko, a 25-year-old cypher clerk who had been based at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa between 1943 and 1945. When he defected in September 1945 he was hidden away at a wartime "Special Training School" used to train SOE agents and located on the north shore of Lake Ontario, just outside the town of Oshawa. Here Gouzenko underwent a detailed debriefing, first at the hands of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a representative of Bill Stephenson's British Security Co-ordination, Peter Dwyer, and then by Roger Hollis, then the head of MI5's section dealing with Communists.

Gouzenko offered a mass of detailed information which led to a Canadian Royal

Commission on espionage and the prosecution of 18 people, nine of whom were convicted.

The only Briton convicted was Kathleen Willscher, a graduate of the LSE and an assistant registrar in the British High Commission's Registry. She pleaded guilty to an Official Secrets Act charge and was sentenced to three years' hard labour. Gouzenko identified her as having the Soviet code-name "Elli" and produced incriminating documents referring to a source code-named "Elli". Much speculation has arisen concerning the exact circumstances of Gouzenko's defection, and the identification of a second Briton working for the Russians, apparently also sharing the code-name "Elli". Might this have been Roger Hollis himself? Gouzenko claimed that while working in Moscow, before his arrival in Canada, he had learned that there was a Soviet agent at work in British Intelligence.

It has now been established that in June 1943, the date of Gouzenko's departure from Moscow, the Russians were running several well-placed agents within the British intelligence community. Two candidates, in particular, fit the bill. Kim Philby was at the time working in Section V of the Secret Intelligence Service. He had joined SIS in September 1941 from SOE and remained in the counter-intelligence section until January



Sir Roger Hollis: a reputation challenged

1945 when he transferred to Section IX, the Soviet affairs unit. In *My Silent War* Philby misleads his readers by suggesting he joined Section IX, the Russian section, some months earlier than he really did.

The second candidate is Anthony Blunt who joined MI5 in 1940. By June 1943 he was in BKO, the counter-intelligence section responsible for dealing with German Intelligence matters. Later in the war he was transferred to SHAPE Ops B, the deception unit at Norfolk House, but it is perfectly possible that he too was the man referred to by Gouzenko.

MI5 later established positively that four further members of the British intelligence community had been supplying the Soviets, although they were never prosecuted. One was a distinguished Cambridge don who had spent much of the war undertaking technical research in the Admiralty. The second, John Cairncross, had worked for the SIS codebreakers at Bletchley Park deciphering German Air Force signals. Another worked for the Director of Military Intelligence while a fourth, Tom Wylie, had apparently been discredited by Guy Burgess into giving information from the War Office. A final, unconfirmed, agent was suspected in MI5's legal department, but he died before any conclusion could be reached.

With any one of these suspects in the running for Gouzenko's Elli, how did Roger Hollis's name even come to be considered? If there are any rules in counter-espionage, the first is probably never to discount any piece of information, however unlikely it might

seem at the time. During the Homer investigation, which ultimately led to Donald Maclean being identified as a Soviet agent, wireless messages from Moscow were intercepted and read.

One such signal in 1945 warned the NKVD Resident at the Embassy in London that Gouzenko had defected. The Soviet agent was warned of this fact "as soon as he returns to London". The implication was that Stanley was highly placed in danger of being exposed by Gouzenko... and temporarily out of contact overseas. In 1945 this description did not fit Maclean, who was in Washington and in regular contact with his Soviet case officer or Burgess, who was at his desk in London.

The identity of Stanley remained a mystery until it was realized that Hollis had been abroad at the right moment. He had been interviewing Gouzenko. In fact, Stanley was Kim Philby. While Hollis was in Canada, Philby was undertaking a desperate mission in Turkey to silence Konstantin Volkov, another troublesome NKVD defector.

Volkov was in a position to "name names" and was offering SIS three well-placed Soviet agents... two were in the Foreign Office, the third was described as "the head of a counter-intelligence organization in London". By the time Philby had arrived in Istanbul (via a conveniently roundabout route, taking in Tunis, Malta and Cairo) Volkov had been bundled aboard a Soviet airliner and flown back to Russia.

After Blunt's 1964 confession the Security Service, then led by Roger Hollis, launched a "damage control" inquiry to see if further Soviet agents had gone undetected. No one was to be exempt from this investigation, including the Director-General, and it was news of this remarkable state of affairs that became further publicized in the *Hollis Affair*. Instead of receiving the credit for executing such a far-reaching inquiry (and one which was reviewed by an outside party, Lord Trend), Roger Hollis has become known as the man who came under suspicion of being the most successful Soviet spy ever — a travesty indeed of both history and justice.

Nigel West is the author of *MI5: British Security Operations 1909-1945* (Bodley Head, £7.95)

Could Hungary ever happen again?

David Pryce-Jones on Budapest 25 years ago and the parallels with Poland today

Life in Hungary has steadily improved these last 25 years. Communist doctrine there has proved flexible. Private enterprise has been allowed within the cooperative structure of agriculture and even in small businesses, and with incentive comes productivity. Permission to travel abroad is granted to thousands each year, and not many defect. Censorship is strict, only where the Soviet Union is concerned.

Western trade-marks are in evidence, shops are more reasonably stocked than elsewhere in Eastern Europe, and Hungarian women continue to look as attractive as ever. Quite how much of this derives from the 1956 revolution is something Hungarians do not much discuss, as though to dispute pride and blame. Ambiguity arises because János Kádár, leader of the Communist Party and the man who has brought the benefits, is also the betrayer of the 1956 revolution. The Russians installed him in office as the instrument to regain control of the country on their behalf. Ever since, he has argued that if Hungarians placed themselves at the political service of their landowners and Radio Free Europe, the Hungarians could expect compromises and rewards in domestic affairs.

That was also the standpoint of Marshal Pétain, when in comparable circumstances he was at the head of the Vichy government during the German occupation of France. Is not Vichyite collaboration more effective against any amount of resistance? So to complete this line of thought, the 1956 revolution ought to be seen as misguided, a rhetorical gesture — which was just how the Germans had once presented Gaulism or the French *marquis*. This kind of rationalization after the event, with its element of part-truth, is more deceiving than an outright lie. Nobody much bothers any longer with the old Soviet nonsense that 1956 was really a counter-revolution led by



Twenty-five years ago in Budapest: a 14-year-old Hungarian freedom fighter in front of a destroyed Russian tank.

Cardinal Mindszenty, former landowner and Radio Free Europe. The Hungarian Communist Party has instead elaborated a theory which amounts to saying that the working class rose because it did not perceive its true interests. Even that does not obscure what everybody remembers perfectly well, that the legitimacy of communist rule had been challenged for all to see.

When Tsar Nicholas I put down the Hungarian Revolution in 1849, he became one of the most hated men of his time, the first to earn for Russia its title of "the Gendarme of Europe". In 1956 Khrushchev similarly tried to put down the Hungarian Revolution, but the Soviet army was engaged in imperial policing of a fractious province. But had that army any more right than Nicholas I to act the gendarme?

The popular reaction was provided on October 23, the

day the uprising broke out. A crowd gathered round the statue of Stalin, a bronze monstrosity 50 ft high. Eventually they succeeded in toppling it. Vast empty boots alone remained on the plinth to one of the unforgettable images of the modern age. What was so hopeful and moving at the time was the revival of political parties, and the promise of free elections and an uncontrolled press, as well as the collapse of the secret police. During so many grim years, democracy had evidently lain dormant, to awake at the first touch in Sleeping Beauty manner. The Communist Party, according to one of the unforgivable Lukacs, himself promoted to the new government of Imre Nagy, would have obtained 5 per cent of the electoral vote, 10 per cent at most. Probably the party, even under the anti-Stalinist Nagy, could not long have re-

conciled its minority position and its continuance in power. Rather than that, the Kremlin arranged for the suppression of the whole experiment.

So closed what might be called the ideological phase of the Cold War. The crushing of the Hungarian revolution to the world that communism rested not on any accepted tenets of Marxism or scientific socialism, but solely on weaponry. Communist parties in general have since offered discipline rather than idealism.

The Czechs never took to arms in the Prague Spring of 1968, but still they fared no better than the Hungarians. Alexander Dubcek, like Nagy, had it proved to him that communism must be compatible with Soviet will. The parallel with 1956 was almost exact, in that two populations were seeking to adjust their relations with the Soviet Union. But Nagy and his friends were shot in secret; while Dubcek was permitted to survive as a worker in a state-farm.

Now, in Poland, this unfinished business is coming to a head. The Poles too perceive their own interests clearly, but once more the gendarme of Europe threatens and mobilizes, claiming exclusive rights over a whole population.

The question in Warsaw today remains the one which was asked earlier in Budapest. How much collaboration, is right when a nation has been dominated imposed on it? That the Polish party and Solidarity alike have not yet been given the full Nagy-Dubcek treatment may show that the gendarme has understood his limitations. The danger of the contemporary world has not in fact been the atomic bomb, but much more simply that liberty and justice count for nothing against totalitarianism. Perhaps there is not enough courage anywhere to meet that fear. Perhaps the future will be as George Orwell imagined it, a jackboot stamping on a human face for ever. Since 1956, there have been grounds for believing otherwise.

David Pryce-Jones is the author of *The Hungarian Revolution*, published by Bantam (1970).

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Hine. The connoisseurs' cognac.



A piquant preface to the Prix Goncourt

Now that the Booker race is over, the next classic on the literary scene is the Prix Goncourt, due to be announced in Paris on November 16. The favourite at this stage, I am told, is *La Nuit du Décret* by Michel de Certeau, but the runner-up to the prize is this year more informed than usual, thanks to a sharp piece of investigative journalism by Hervé Hamon and Patrick Rotman.

In their book, *Les Intellectuels*, just published by Editions Ramsay, Hamon and Rotman uncover a kind of intellectual freemasonry in Paris linking panel members on the Goncourt, publishers at the three major French publishers (Le Seuil, Gallimard and Grasset) writers and critics. This freemasonry, they say, ensures that the reputation of some writers is enhanced, and that the big three publishers maintain their hold on the Prix Goncourt and the financial advantages that brings. (The big three have carried off nine of the last 11 Goncourts, despite the fact that they publish only a quarter of the novels brought out in France. De Certeau's book is published by one of the three — Le Seuil.)

In their book, which has caused quite a stir, Hamon and Rotman even have a map of the cafés and restaurants in Paris where aspiring writers must be seen to join this intellectual élite.

A final piquant detail. *Les Intellectuels* was originally commissioned by Le Seuil but its revelations proved too much for its writers-cum-directors and they refused to go ahead. So the manuscript was snatched up by Editions Ramsay and is doing very well commercially, whatever the intellectual freemasons may think of it.

THE TIMES DIARY



The painter Pietro Annigoni is among a distinguished group who have not together to sponsor, at long last, a project that really will attempt to stem the tide of international art theft. There have been several attempts in the past but a report to be published in Italy next week proposes an international office in Florence with complete records not only of all stolen works but on known and suspected art thieves.

Sci high

Dr Robin Nicholson is to be the new chief scientist in the Cabinet's "think tank" after an upgrading of the job vacated by Dr John Ashworth, now Vice-Chancellor of the University of Salford. The upgrading means that Dr Nicholson, a working man with a passion for prancing roses in his few moments of relaxation, will have the same status as departmental chief scientist and so be empowered to bash their warring heads together when necessary.

From some time there has been a feeling in Whitehall that the job inhibited the incumbent when it came to dealing with departmental opponents numbers one rung higher up the civil service ladder, though Nicholson's engaging smile has always seen him through that kind of problem.

The £26,000 a year job, now at deputy secretary level, involves the overseeing of scientific and engi-

neering matters considered by "think tank" the Central Policy Review Staff, to give it its proper title. Nicholson, 47, who takes up his appointment next month, will also be scientific adviser to Sir Robert Armstrong, head of the Cabinet Office, and to the Prime Minister. He is the second of three years from Inco, the Canadian metals company, for whom he has been managing director since 1976.

He was previously Professor of Metallurgy at Manchester University.

My old friend, Rodolfo Siviero, president of the Florentine Academy and the Italian minister responsible for the recovery of stolen art, is the man who has finally got the scheme going — but it has taken ten years. When it was first suggested, the leading lights included Anthony Blunt and five Iranian museum directors who have not been heard of lately.

Open door

Raised eyebrows in Washington, I hear, at the sight of Ann Haldeman, daughter of R. M. Richard Nixon's disgraced right-hand man, working as a doorkeeper at the Senate. The post is not the non-job it may appear: doorkeepers on Capitol Hill are usually the young sons and daughters of fashionable families

and help the ambitious to get on speaking terms with the powerful (the first time I was "on the hill" a few years ago they all seemed to be the latest generation of Kennedys). They are patronage jobs and Ann Haldeman's was secured through Senator John Warner of Virginia (Elizabeth Taylor's husband). Warner was secretary of the navy while Haldeman was Nixon's White House Chief of Staff.

Intolerance united

When have Nazis preached the same message as extreme Jewish nationalists? By a bitter irony yesterday — almost Rabbi Meir Kahane, banned from entering Britain, was to have addressed a meeting in Golders Green last night, and the British Movement were threatening to demonstrate outside.

The militant and much-arrested rabbi, who believes all Arabs should be expelled from Israeli-occupied territory, was to have told his audience that Jews should leave Britain and emigrate to Israel — "the only solution to the Jewish question." Presumably, the British Movement would have been saying roughly the same thing.

Pound stretcher

Dr Cyril Cautkin, Professor of Criminology at Strangeways University, yesterday welcomed the Home Office's "breath-takingly beautiful gesture" in awarding Birmingham University £9,686 to study left-handed writing so that police in the future might be able to narrow down suspects when black-mailers or threateners send notes.

"This is just the sort of thing that is needed," he said. "The criminals need to be caught. The police need the help, and the likes of me need the money. Even as I speak to you, I am myself preparing a proposal to study the effects of light on theft. You probably remember that Johnny

'The Mongoose' Monk, now doing 115-stretch, regularly burgles places containing no valuables, like funeral parlours, public lavatories and local government offices. Police thought it was a cryptic note at the time but my pilot research suggests it was the influence of light.

"Len Sewer, my colleague, was like some money also to follow up his work on the criminal effects of light. He has found that 90 per cent of all crimes are committed in places where light is on. Solihull takes place while the roads are being screened. It could be vital for police to know if a suspect is a Crossroads viewer, or maybe in the east.

"Up at Barlithorne U. are studying tailoring and vanishing. McAubergine's hypothesis is that men in Savile Row suits are unlikely to resort to physical violence since they would wish to damage the cloth. One can't be sure of course but if research confirms this insight, think of the advantages: police would 'sue a crook' just from the look in his suit."

Benny's loss

With those robust vowels of his, it is amazing that anyone would think Benny Green could be even remotely American. So you can imagine the surprise of Celia Webb of Pavilion Books when he received a call from a New York publisher the other day asking if Green had any "unlike blood in him."

It transpired that Green had been nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for his book *Rocky Mountain*. A Literary Biographer, sadly, for Green and for Pavilion, who starred in business only last month, it is a condition of the prize that recipients be American. Green was threatening yesterday to take out naturalization papers, but I'm afraid that wouldn't work.

Pat Watson

**"THE DISAPPEARED AND THE INNOCENT
SUFFERED IN A SOVIET LABOUR CAMP."**

"FILMING PRODUCTION" D.T.
"HUMAN ACHIEVEMENT" S.S.

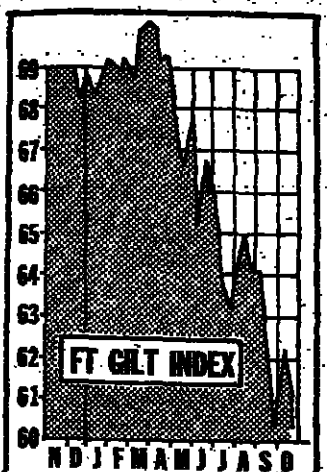
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\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

Markets jittery on interest rate fears

By John Whitmore
Continuing uncertainty over the future course of interest rates brought renewed nervousness to London financial markets yesterday.



In money markets the three-month interbank rate rose to 164-165 per cent from 163-164 on Wednesday.

Overnight money and seven-day money rates, however, remained in a band of 154-155, thus putting no further pressure on the clearing banks to move their base rates back up to 16 per cent.

The market is clearly not convinced, though, that domestic interest rates have peaked. In particular the renewed firmness in dollar rates this week has revived fears that sterling will come under renewed pressure, forcing British rates still higher.

Wednesday night's news of a further slowdown in the United States economy in the third quarter appears to have been outweighed by the sharp rise in the inflation rate.

Short-term dollar rates were again firm yesterday and the dollar recovered further ground on foreign exchange markets. It closed one penny up at DM2.2840 and also made ground against sterling.

Although the pound finished a half cent down at \$1.8160, it fared better against other currencies and its trade weighted index rose 0.2 to 87.8.

City views on what happens next are mixed. The latest gilt edged and monetary review from James Callaghan, the stock brokers, says it may not be easy for the Government to lower interest rates quickly. It suggests a cut in the National Insurance surcharge to help companies through the heavy tax payments falling due over the next few months.

L. Messel, however, believes that there may be a sharp cut in United Kingdom interest rates by early next year. It sees dollar rates easing and sterling performing well through the re-paying season. Without such a fall in British rates, the eventual outcome could be a depression of 1930s proportions.

Financial Editor, page 21

Gestetner in talks to buy Nexos

By Bill Johnson, Electronics Correspondent

The 100 year old British family company Gestetner is negotiating to buy Nexos, the word processing subsidiary of the British Technology Group (BTG), which was set up by the National Enterprise Board in 1979.

Nexos, which is 99 per cent owned by BTG and 1 per cent by its staff, is expected to raise at least £10m in any sale.

The proposed sale is a direct result of Government instructions issued last year after further injection of capital. BTG was told to sell the company at the earliest opportunity which would be "considered commercially expedient."

Nexos was set up, with an initial capital investment of £15m, to act as a marketing forum for British products which could be used in the "electronic" office. The initial investment was followed by a further £20m last year, although not all of that money has yet been spent.

Gestetner has been looking for a way into office automation. Its other activities include the supply of copiers, offset and stencil equipment. The November to May half yearly pre-tax profits of the company slipped to £4.4m from the £10m achieved over the same period the previous year.

The directors of Gestetner Holdings announced yesterday that the talks were at an early stage.

Since its inception in 1979, Nexos has been regarded as one of the riskiest ventures encouraged by the National Enterprise Board. A substantial proportion of the money invested in the company has gone into development. The microcomputer developed by the group, the Nexos 2200 cost over £1.5m to develop.

Deals were also made with Mairhead for the manufacture of a facsimile machine and with the United States company Delphi, a subsidiary of Exxon, for a licence to use a large Nexos computer developed as a powerful telephone management computer tool.

The Nexos 2200 word processor, developed in conjunction with Logica, was launched at the beginning of this year and according to Mr Brian Willott, BTG chief executive, over the years sales performance of the word processor would be very significant.

Earlier this year he said: "Nexos' success with this machine will be the make or break. It is too early to tell yet, but we should know before Christmas if things were to go seriously wrong."

The company has been led by Mr. Mairhead, a professional trained engineer who joined BTG in 1965. In January 1979 he left to become managing director of Nexos.

Gestetner is still controlled by the Gestetner family, the joint chairmanship of the two brothers, David and Johnathan.

Gestetner's half yearly turnover dropped slightly to £146.5m from £147m over the same period last year despite a 10 per cent increase in world sales outside the United Kingdom and Europe.

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Takeover rules clear way for rival bids

By Philip Robinson

The Takeover Panel yesterday cleared the way for rival bidders to move in an existing takeover battle. It has clarified rules on stock market share buying introduced by the City's watchdog, the Council for the Securities Industry, three weeks ago.

The panel's announcement, a result of requests from companies wanting to declare their interest in a takeover bid, although these are not named, the two main battles are the £55m bid for Ever Ready Battery Group, Serac, by Sir James Hanson's Hanson Trust and the £8.5m surprise bid by four-year group Ward White for Hilton's Footwear.

The CSI's rules to clamp down on quickfire bids banned stock market share buying for seven days once a predator had secured a large stake in the market. After that he was allowed to buy further five per cent. The cooling off period was designed to give the target company time to tell its own shareholders why they should not sell out to another company.

The panel said that from midnight last night, a counter bidder or an existing bidder making a higher offer is free to buy as much as he wishes, provided the offer is made after the seven-day period.

If a counter-bid or higher offer is made within the seven days, the offer will remain frozen until the period—which begins from the first substantial purchase—has expired. A rival takeover or increased offer would not give rise to a further seven-day cooling off time.

The panel says the one exception to these rules will be when a single shareholder has more than 50 per cent of the voting rights of a company.

LLOYD'S AMENDS ITS BILL
By Philip Robinson

Lloyd's of London publishes today the additions to its Bill. A parliamentary committee had asked for the additions to prevent conflict of interests in the world's oldest insurance market.

But although Lloyd's is confident that its amendments adhere to the letter of those changes sought by the committee, headed by Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, it admits the provisions do not plug all the loopholes.

Anyone looking for ways to get round the new rules will be dealt with by the new Ruling Committee at Lloyd's under its own by-laws.

The proposals detail new clauses saying that brokers will have to sell off their interests in underwriters within five years and that managing agents who recruit names for syndicates will not be allowed to operate the syndicates themselves.

It is understood that some insurance brokers, who to give up their lucrative underwriting businesses are already planning ways to circumvent the rules.

The insurance market has made no provision on the contentious issue of immunity, which would mean Lloyd's ruling council is free from legal action over its decisions.



The Warner brothers: (from the left) Alen, Duggie and Bill.

Warner Holidays chiefs resign

By Catherine Gunn

Two of the three Warner brothers who built up Warner Holidays, the package holiday group bought by Grand Metropolitan in April, are to retire from the board on December 12.

Mr Alen Warner, managing director, and Mr Duggie Warner, a director, are resigning from personal reasons. Mr Alen Warner, aged 50, whose family shareholding in Warner Holidays was worth about £520,000 under the terms of the Grand Metropolitan deal, intends to develop a hotel he owns in Alderney, Channel Islands.

Mr Duggie Warner, aged 49, whose family stake was worth about £530,000 under the offer terms, plans to live overseas.

"This is a very amicable departure. They decided they wished to go and are retiring from the company," Mr Ross Gibbons, chairman of Grand Metropolitan's leisure division, said yesterday.

Mr Gibbons said neither director had indicated a wish to retire from Warner at the time of the takeover, which was backed by the Warner board. Mr Bill Warner, chairman, is staying on and will also assume the post of managing director.

Mr Bob Greenfield, sales and marketing director of another Grand Metropolitan business, Warner's London, joins the Warner board as deputy managing, sales and marketing director in January.

Warner's operations will be expanded and may be marketed through other Grand Metropolitan interests, save as its plans to buy Mr Gibbons added. It bought Warner six months after its £87m bid for Coral Leisure was halted by referral to the Monopolies Commission.

Not long after Coral acquisition of the Pontin's holiday business in 1978, founder Sir Fred Pontin retired with a £200,000 golden handshake.

There was no question of compensation for the termination of service contracts for the two retiring Warner directors from Grand Metropolitan. Mr Gibbons said yesterday.

Chancellor hints at surcharge cuts

By Our Industrial Editor

Scope for cuts in the National Insurance surcharge, which yields £3,500m for the Treasury, is being examined by ministers. The Confederation of British Industry has stepped up its campaign to persuade the Government to either abolish, or at least reduce, the surcharge which it considers a tax on jobs and is undermining the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, confirmed that he is considering the future of the surcharge was being examined.

At a reception held at the Institute of Directors in London he said: "It is something which I am looking at. The surcharge is a tax on jobs and it is undermining the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector."

The calls to modify the payment, first introduced by Mr Denis Healey, gathered force following the upsurge in interest rates which industry claims will add a further £1,000m to its costs in a full year.

Employers claim that a 2 point cut would lead, after two years, to an improvement of about £1,000m in exports; provide a similar boost to profits; create an estimated 200,000 jobs; and cut 1 per cent off retail prices.

CBI leaders have taken further encouragement that the Government may be prepared to make some concession on the surcharge from comments made recently by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary.

The Chancellor stressed yesterday however that there were arguments against any reduction in the surcharge which it was said, would encourage higher wage settlements. Industrialists who are strongly supporting the Government's policy of encouraging low pay settlements, have countered by saying that with profitability at an all-time low, pay settlements will, in any event, be below the inflation rate.

Sir Geoffrey acknowledged that while there were other ways in which industry and the economy could be helped, the surcharge was among the most widely canvassed.

He also indicated that the Government would continue to seek private sector participation in State industry sectors, with possibilities of some further smaller state asset sales and a change in the surcharge is being advocated by the CBI. Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors has counselled the Chancellor against a change. The Institute, a staunch supporter of the Government's economic policies, believes that an across-the-board income tax cut would be more beneficial.

Chancellor hints at surcharge cuts

Export curb deplored by Honda

Tokyo, Oct 22.—The voluntary restraint on car shipments to the United States, agreed by Japanese manufacturers earlier this year, was a regrettable decision, Mr Kiyoshi Kawashima, president of Honda Motor Company, said.

He told a meeting of journalists that the industry had no choice but to accede to the wishes of the Japanese Government, but he added: "This export restraint is no more than a temporary emergency measure."

He said Honda had managed to offset some of the loss in exports to the United States by opening new world markets in the Middle East and the developing world, but these were of limited potential.

The company had accelerated its plan to produce cars next year in Ohio, bringing the project forward six months, he said. It was now planning to raise the production target to an eventual 150,000 a year.

Mr Kawashima also said international cooperation among manufacturers to produce fuel-efficient cars was likely to increase.

Honda already has ties with BL for the British company to manufacture the Honda Ballade under licence as the Triumph Acclaim. Volkswagen and Nissan are joining forces to produce a medium-sized saloon.

Mr Kawashima said: "We will not close our doors to cooperation if it can be done on a mutual basis." The company was considering a number of proposals from manufacturers around the world, although no decision on them was imminent.

The International Trade and Industry Ministry in Tokyo denied that it was considering extending voluntary curbs on car exports to West Germany and Belgium into 1982.

—Reuters

North Sea group lists new tax proposals

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

New proposals for modification of the Government's offshore oil taxation regime aimed at encouraging development of new fields, have been submitted to Whitehall by the main oil companies operating in the North Sea.

Discussions have been taking place among the 39 member strong United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association (UKOOA) for months on a new regime, after an invitation from Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for them to produce a package they considered acceptable.

The industry's main complaint has been against the supplementary petroleum duty which was introduced in the March Budget which is designed to siphon off an extra £100m from the oil companies this year.

Predictably, the oil companies, in their submission lodged yesterday with the Treasury and the Department of Energy, have called for the SPD to be terminated at the end of June next year. The UKOOA has suggested that advance Petroleum Revenue Tax payments should be implemented from the beginning of July next year at a maximum rate of 20 per cent, and based on an SPD formula, to the end of next year, and decreased by 5 per cent a year until phased out by 1985 at the latest.

The UKOOA estimated that those, and other recommended changes would provide the Government with an overall increase of 51 per cent against the estimated 10 per cent rise to 86 per cent Government "take" which came after the introduction of new taxation measures in the Budget.

The oil industry claimed that the effect of this year's tax changes will cut companies' cash flow by about one third, a reduction which the UKOOA described as "excessive".

Because of the more stringent taxation regime, the oil companies have already announced the reconsideration of five new offshore oil field development programmes and claim that the industry's ability to finance the increasing number of smaller, high cost fields—which will be needed to meet expected demand in the 1990s—has been "severely curtailed".

The association said in a statement yesterday that changes in PRT would drastically reduce cash flows in the declining years of a field.

NIGERIA CUTS ITS OIL PRICE

Nigeria has cut its oil price by \$1.50 a barrel. Some analysts have said the move, which is backdated to October 1, will complicate the meeting next Thursday of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) and will increase pressure on the group to agree to unify prices.

Late in August, Nigeria gave its customers a 54 discount off the official price of \$40 a barrel, but the move did not persuade oil companies to start buying again.

The new cut, which comes in the form of freer credit terms, may, however, be enough to enable Nigeria to increase its exports of high-quality oil.

At the moment only 400,000 barrels a day are being exported. This compares with 2.1 million barrels a day last year.

Some analysts say the move shows Nigeria's eagerness and reluctance to wait for its Opec partners to unify prices.

"They've decided to go their own way with pricing," said one. "They felt that they have pressing economic problems that they must solve and that they can't wait for Opec to heal its rift."

Stock Markets
FT Index 467.3 down 9.2
FT 30 Index 457.3 down 9.2
All Share Index 284.1 down 3.50
Bargains 14,367

Sterling
\$ 1.816 up 50 points
Index 87.8 up 0.2

Dollar
Index 109.8 up 0.5
DM 2.2840 up 100 pts

Gold
\$432 up \$2

Money
3 mth sterling 164-165
3 mth Euro 164-165
6 mth Euro 161-164

PRICE CHANGES

Rises
Berkeley Exp 7p to 310p
Cornell Dresses 15p to 148p
Duple Int 5p to 31p
Haden 10p to 203p
Hanson Trust 6p to 273p
Hoover 16p to 100p
Huntlight Grp 6p to 88p
Martin RF 7p to 265p
Mount Lyall 15p to 305p
Nu Swift Ind 41p to 341p
Polly Peck 15p to 330p
Selnico Int 1p to 114p

Falls
BP 12p to 292p
Distillers 9p to 164p
GEC 15p to 677p
Gomme Hldgs 3p to 25p
Lagoo 20p to 474p
Pleasance 25p to 239p
Ranger Oil 14p to 365p
Ranger Oil 15p to 463p
RTZ 13p to 459p
Sainsbury J 10p to 410p
Union Discount 10p to 418p

Shop takings fall again

Consumer spending fell again in the third quarter of this year as higher taxes and prices bit more deeply, according to provisional figures from the Central Statistical Office. The volume of spending dropped a further 1 per cent between the second and third quarters to its level of a year ago, after peaking in the first three months of 1981.

Lower spending in the shops, which accounts for half of all consumer spending, was the principal cause of the fall, but most items were affected. Consumer durables, including cars, seem to have suffered a particularly sharp fall-off in sales, perhaps of 5 per cent.

Table, page 23

CBI seeks curb on asbestos

Tougher controls to protect workers from exposure to asbestos have been called for by the Confederation of British Industry. The CBI said yesterday, in a fully substantiated Health and Safety Commission recommendations which include a ban on the import of crocidolite, the most dangerous kind of asbestos, and limits on exposure to all other forms of the substance. The proposed curbs are stricter than ones being considered by the EEC.

TODAY
New vehicle registrations: sales and orders in the engineering industries for July.
Companies reporting their results include: Beca Group, Clayton, Son & Co (Holdings), London Atlantic Investment Trust, and Mettoy.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Mr. Clive Sinclair and Mr. M. Ohtaki, above, have joined together to sell British microelectronic technology in Japan. They aim to sell thousands of models of a personal computer, seen with them above and produced by Mr. Sinclair's company in Cambridge, through the Mitsui company, of which Mr. Ohtaki is assistant general manager in Britain.

Sinclair invades, page 20

Building goods decline slows

A slowdown in the decline of building materials sales is revealed in the latest survey by the Builders' Merchants Federation. Sales in August, on an annual basis, were down by 14.6 per cent, compared with 16.1 per cent in July.

Mr Reg Williams, the federation director, said: "A definite trend towards a real improvement has been established over the last three months."

Union takes over another 6,000 insurance workers

The 6,000-member Eagle Star Staff Association is to become part of the Banktop Insurance Union. The union, which has been in the process of merging with the official Certification Officer.

Union leaders claimed last night that the merger was a big step forward in the fight to become the dominant union in the insurance world, where the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS) is the strongest.

The Certification Officer, Mr Alan Burridge, decided not to uphold complaints that the ballot which approved the merger was unfair because the executive had recommended that the proposals be endorsed.

The union's membership to 148,000, who include the staff associations at Guardian Royal Exchange and Phoenix.

Mr Cliff Mills, the union's general secretary, made it clear last night that the union would embark on drive to win over staff associations, representing up to 45,000 staff in Scottish life offices, insurance brokers and the two major companies where the associations remain independent, Sun Alliance and Commercial Union.

ConsGold win limit holding

Consolidated Gold Fields has agreed with Newmont, the American mining company, that it will not acquire more than 26 per cent of Newmont before the end of 1984. ConsGold has also agreed to buy one million Newmont shares at \$72 each.

The company has so far built up an 11.4 per cent stake at a cost of \$200m. ConsGold originally said it wanted to buy between 25 and 49 per cent of Newmont.

Financial Editor, page 21

Output will stay low, study says

Total national output will be lower in spring 1984 when the Government's term of office is due to end, than when it came to power in 1979, another forecast said yesterday.

Manufacturing output will stay 11 per cent below its 1979 level, according to a forecast prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit for members of the St James's Group, which uses the Treasury's economic model.

Inflation is likely to stay in double figures throughout and adult unemployment, after peaking at 3.1 million from the present 2.7 million, will edge downwards only slightly, to just below 3 million by early 1984.

The unit believes that economic activity levelled off during the summer. But a reasonable recovery over the next six months is likely to be cut short by the impact on consumer spending of a severe squeeze on people's real incomes this winter.

Lucas sells to Russia

Risks, a Lucas subsidiary, has signed a £1m licensing deal with the Soviet Union. The company will supply the Soviet motor industry with the technology to produce its Fabrosip wiring assemblies, already installed on BL, Renault and De Lorean cars.

Lucas sells to Russia

Lucas sells to Russia

Lucas sells to Russia

IN BRIEF

Engineering orders show small rise

Engineering sales in the first six months of this year have shown a small rise compared to the same period of 1980, statistics from the Department of Industry revealed yesterday.

Total orders in hand have improved by nearly 9 per cent since last December though they are still two points below their level of a year ago.

Home order books have expanded by 3 per cent in the three months to July, while foreign orders have increased by 4 per cent in the same period.

Japan recovers

Japanese personal consumption may be showing signs of a weak recovery, Government economists told journalists. They said they based their belief on recent returns from department stores, a rise in cash earnings and developments in the registration of new vehicles.

SA price index up

The consumer price index in South Africa rose to 211.3 in September from 208.0 in August, the Department of Statistics said. The rate of increase in the 12 months to September was 15.6 per cent, down from 16.1 per cent in the year to August.

Rover dealer

The Sims Derby group said yesterday it has been appointed sole distributor of Land Rover and Range Rover vehicles and parts in Malaysia and Singapore.

Inflation rises

Provisional cost of living indexes for October rose in major Italian cities, indicating a severe quickening of the inflation pace after a five-month lull.

Lancer Boss is likely to seek merger overseas

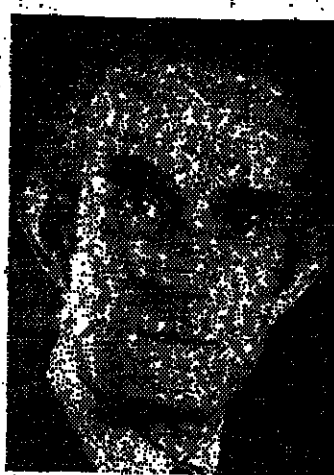
By Edward Townsend

Lancer Boss, the privately-owned Bedfordshire company which claims to be among only a handful of manufacturers now making profits in the over-supplied European forklift truck market, disclosed yesterday that it is actively seeking to take over competitors or form partnerships.

Mr Neville Bowman-Shaw, the Lancer Boss chairman, said that the company was looking at acquisition possibilities in Britain, Germany and the United States, and was particularly interested in strengthening its position in the market for lift trucks of under four tonnes capacity.

He said it was possible the company might make a second bid for Coventry Climax, the BL subsidiary earmarked for disposal as being peripheral to the group's mainstream car and commercial vehicle operations.

Last year, Lancer Boss made an offer for an undisclosed sum, but it lapsed.



Mr Bowman-Shaw: aiming to double size of company.

because of BL's lack of interest.

More likely now, however, is a merger of Lancer Boss with one of the bigger overseas lift-truck makers, Mr Bowman-Shaw said he hoped to double the company's size in the next ten years.

Spotlight on currencies in court awards

A working paper on the rights of English courts to make monetary awards in foreign currencies was published yesterday by the Law Commission.

This is an area of the law which at a time of rising emphasis on foreign trade, is taking on increasing significance.

As a result of the see-sawing value of the pound, there are times when those involved in, for instance, international trade disputes in English courts could find themselves hard done by if an eventual court award had to be paid in sterling.

The 195-page working paper issued by the Law Commission which monitors the law and recommends changes, spotlights all aspects of the law in this area.

The purpose of the working paper is to canvass opinion on whether new laws are necessary to clarify the law or whether it should be left to the courts to bring about changes as they become necessary.

The Law Commission favours leaving the problems for the courts to iron out.

The commission says there are a wide variety of actions heard in the courts in which the type of currency used in the award could have a serious bearing. These range from shipping cases and commercial arbitration to maintenance awards involving separated couples living in different countries.

Before a House of Lords ruling in 1975, the courts had no choice but to convert awards into sterling, the exchange rates used for the conversion depending on the type of claim.

A Law Commission spokesman said: "This caused injustice to the claimant when the pound had fallen in value against the foreign currency."

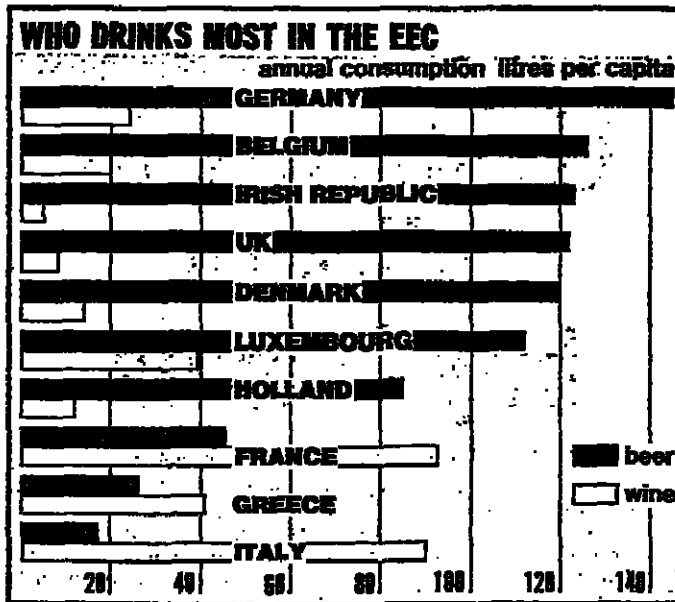
Britain awaits EEC court ruling on drinks tax
Pint of beer could cost 7p moreBy Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

British beer drinkers could face a price rise of up to 7p a pint depending on a decision in the European Court of Justice, expected early in the new year. Alternatively the price of wine could drop by as much as 28p a bottle. This is quite apart from what the hard pressed Chancellor may want to do to raise excise duties in the next Budget to increase the Government's tax take from drinks.

The likeliest outcome of what is an unresolved dispute within the EEC over harmonisation of drinks taxation could be a possible 2p rise in the price of beer and about 23p off a bottle of wine.

Last month the European Court postponed temporarily a final judgement on what action to take against Britain following allegations of discriminatory treatment between beer and wine taxes. This was to allow time for the EEC's fiscal council to find a compromise formula on reforming the alcohol taxation structure in Europe.

Britain's ratio of tax on wine compared with that on beer is 4.2 to 1, the highest in the EEC. The European Commission had been pressing



for a ratio of 3 to 1 as a ceiling.

Four countries the Irish Republic, Denmark, Belgium and Holland all have a higher ratio of tax on wine than on beer but all are below the Commission's benchmark. Italy, West Germany and France tax wine more lightly. Britain has already moved

some way to meet objections of the main wine-producing countries. In the last Budget the Chancellor increased wine duties less in proportion to those on beer, bringing the ratio down from above 5 to 1. There had been hopes that a compromise solution would be for the British ratio to come down to

3.5 to 1, to be implemented over as long as six years. There are some who feel that if the European Court puts down a specific ratio, it may pitch it nearer the 3.5 mark. In an interim judgement the court indicated there were flaws in both sides of the case put before it.

One argument put forward by British brewers was that wine and beer were not readily substitutable drinks in terms of consumer preference. The person who normally drinks a pint of beer was hardly likely to turn to a large glass of wine as a substitute. The court thought the two drinks were only partially substitutable.

The Brewers' Society said yesterday it was relieved that the case would go to the court rather than running the risk of a poor compromise around the 3 to 1 level.

Trade calculations suggest that on a 3.5 to 1 ratio the effect of a mixed option would be to add 1p to a pint of beer and to deduct the duty on a bottle of wine by 18p. Whatever the ratio eventually decided, the Chancellor is expected to take a mixed option to avoid too great a depressing effect on tax revenue.

HEATING OIL STOCKS HIGH

Stocks of winter heating oil are generally still high in leading oil importing countries, where government and industry officials are saying that supplies should be adequate, according to a Reuters survey.

But refinery throughput is down in the present soft-product market and, with prevailing high interest rates, the industry has found carrying of high stocks an added financial burden.

Sinclair set to invade Japan

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

British micro-electronic technology is preparing to invade Japan under a sales deal struck between Sinclair of Cambridge, and Mitsumi Computers.

Over 20,000 Sinclair ZX81 personal computers will initially be exported to Japan but that level is expected to rise to at least 50,000 within a year.

Mr Hiroshi Shimizu, manager of Mitsumi Computers, said in London yesterday: "We expect to bring Sinclair products to many Japanese homes before Christmas and to capture at least £3m to £4m sales in Japan's booming home computer market with this world-leading British design within the first year."

The small computer, launched this March, has sold over 100,000 units. Production is running at 40,000 a month.

If the Japanese venture is successful, Sinclair and Mitsumi intend to form a joint marketing company in Japan. Further expansion could mean manufacture in Japan.

Both partners expect that within six months they will be faced with a competitive product made in Japan.

The five month distribution agreement signed earlier this year with W. H. Smith is proving very successful. The national retailer, which is selling the ZX81 in 14 of its outlets throughout the United Kingdom has quadrupled its orders from 5,000 a month.

A mail-order deal signed by Sinclair with American Express last month is expected to boost the sales even more.

There are no plans to sell the kit version of the Sinclair design in Japan. The units will sell in Japan for £30 which is £20 dearer than in the United States.

Commodore which launched its personal computer, the VIC20 in London in September, will next week publish its United Kingdom trading figures for last year.

The company returned £1.8m pretax profit in the last financial year. The British arm of the company now contributes about 18 per cent of the United States company's turnover.

British 'pay too much for sugar'

By Hugh Clayton
British sugar prices are about ten per cent higher than those elsewhere in the European Economic Community, food manufacturers complained yesterday.

The Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance said: "Competition is inadequate to force British Sugar Corporation prices down to continental levels."

Mr Robert Wadsworth, president of the Alliance, said many Continental Suppliers had a surplus of sugar. He added: "In the United Kingdom, the position is different. We have one supplier privileged to process all home-grown beet sugar."

In the past two years, British exports of sweets had shown a "disturbing decline". The Alliance, which was supported by the Cake and Biscuit Alliance, explained that list prices of refined sugar for the food industry in five other EEC countries were all below £340 a tonne. The British list price was £362.50.

Mr Wadsworth said that competition, abroad, ensured that Continental companies seldom paid much above the Community floor price of £312. British companies were charged almost the British list price.

The corporation did not comment on the Alliance's complaint.

TRAINING CENTRE

A £420,000 Merseyside training centre, the idea of the task force set up by Mr Michael Heseltine, Environment, Secretary, and local businessmen, is to be set up in Birkenhead.

The Enterprise Centre will provide 12-month training periods for up to 102 youngsters, aged from 16 to 19, plus 22 jobs for adult supervisors.

It will also offer facilities for small firms, who can make use of central services, such as typing and book-keeping, provided by the training.

Most of the capital and running costs for the first year will come from the Manpower Services Commission.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Divs	%	Actual	P/E	Full Yr
114-108	ABN-Edgds 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—	—	—	—
75-39	Abingdon Group	67 1/2	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	—	14.7	—	—
52-21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.8	3.6	—	8.1	—	—
200-92 1/2	Barclay-Hill	193	—	9.7	5.0	9.4	—	11.4	—	—
104-88	Deborah Services	97	—	5.5	5.7	4.8	—	8.1	—	—
125-88	Frank Horsell	116	—	6.4	5.5	10.5	—	25.2	—	—
110-39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—	—	—	—
110-50	George Blair	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
102-93	IPC	95	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	—	10.4	—	—
113-59	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	—	6.9	—	—
138-103	James Burroughs	108	—	8.7	8.0	8.0	—	10.0	—	—
234-244	Robert Jenkins	245	—	31.2	11.0	4.0	—	10.1	—	—
59-50	Scrutton "A"	54	—	5.3	9.8	8.3	—	7.7	—	—
224-187	Torday Limited	187	—	15.1	8.1	7.2	—	12.4	—	—
23-8	Twinkl Ord	14	—	15.0	19.2	—	—	—	—	—
90-68	Twinkl 15% ULS	78	—	3.0	9.1	5.9	—	10.0	—	—
56-34	Unilock Holdings	33	—	6.4	7.6	5.5	—	9.8	—	—
105-81	Walter Alexander	84	—	13.1	5.8	4.3	—	8.7	—	—
263-181	W. S. Yeates	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Special Announcement
PHASE TWO OF BRICKELL KEY

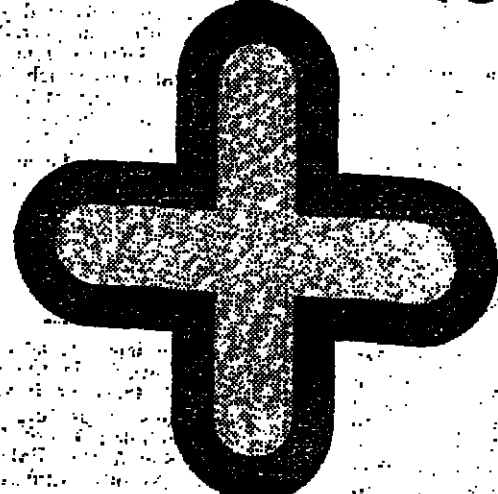
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rate merry-go-round goes on

Here we go again! Only eight days after the banks trimmed base rates half a point to 15½ per cent, pressure is steadily increasing for the reversal of what always looked an over-hasty move. Once more we are being tugged along by the action in Wall Street where expectations of higher rates boosted the dollar yesterday, especially against the Deutsche mark.

The rise in the Federal Funds rate to 15½ per cent, the current nervousness of sterling and shortages in the London money markets as tax payments flood in, have forced the Bank of England to hold down short period rates. Because there is no sign yet of corporate treasurers switching between market-related funds and alternative sources of bank finance, the clearing banks are able, for the moment, to take a fairly relaxed attitude towards any increase in base rates.

But if current period rates do not justify a base rate increase, the fact that they are nearly back to the levels which forced the second two point hike earlier this month, is causing concern to markets. This was reflected in the fall in equities and the gilt market yesterday as dealers cast a nervous eye across the Atlantic. The half point falls in gilts established prices at yet another five year low.

Politically, the banks will be reluctant to raise base rates and so add to industry's costs. And even under the new, flexible system under which the authorities operate the money markets, it is far more difficult for the clearers to raise rates than to cut them. Meanwhile, financial markets will welcome the news that the Chancellor is actively considering a reduction in the National Insurance surcharge. A 50 per cent cut would save industry around £1,750m a year, alleviating liquidity pressures caused in part by high financing costs.

Cons Gold Looking over the horizon

Consolidated Gold Fields' agreement with Newmont to limit the stake in the American company to no more than 26 per cent between now and the end of 1984 is an important, if unexpected development in Cons Gold's expansion plans. Since Cons Gold had originally set its heart on a minimum stake of 25 per cent, the agreement could be seen as a rebuff, especially after the momentary elation of receiving the all clear from the American regulatory authorities. Cons Gold has so far paid \$200m for 11.4 per cent of Newmont.

But looking at the situation another way, Cons Gold has acquired a strategic stake in a large American mining company and is saved the time and trouble of possibly long drawn out legal proceedings to stop it buying £181m rights issue proceeds and the £800m of credit lines is intact. There is the added advantage that so of the steam could go out of Newmont shares, making future purchases cheaper.

In any event, Cons Gold must make a virtue of necessity, and the question is where the next move will be. A 26 per cent stake in Newmont may have the advantage of equity accounting, but against that Cons Gold will need to increase its British earnings if it is to avoid the ACT problems which bedevil RTZ, for example. An acquisition, possibly industrial, in this country must therefore be a favourite area for manoeuvre in existing interests is limited by monopoly considerations.

The other two areas are the United States and Australia. But, leaving aside the ACT point, severe difficulties of the kind illustrated by the Newmont episode become evident. Identifying targets is even harder. Negotiating the regulatory authorities can be excruciating. Renzoni may be the answer, needing cash as it does, except that the Australian

minerals picture is arguably even more confused than the American. Cons Gold may have to make further enforced changes of direction before long.

Hoover The agony continues

Hoover's non-voting shares shot up 16p to 100p yesterday after it became known that it was shedding a further 2,000 workers, and closing its Art Deco factory in Perivale on London's Western Avenue. But it is one thing to close this factory and another to sell it at a decent price. There are plenty of empty factories in the same area and the Perivale plant has a preservation order on the front of it and another on parts of the inside. Hoover expects the latest streamlining to produce big savings, but it begs the question whether the group has a future manufacturing household goods at all.

The calculation, presumably, is that now the group is down to two key plants at Cambuslang in Scotland and Merthyr Tydfil for vacuum cleaners in the one and washing machines in the other, it will eventually have rock bottom costs of production. But the Italians and the East Europeans have shown what they can do in the United Kingdom market, and the Spaniards will presumably make themselves felt once inside the European Community. Hoover's United Kingdom workers have already rejected a 10 per cent wage cut. The group took yesterday's opportunity to be grim about next month's figures for the nine months to September. It lost £6m in the first half year to June, and it now has £7m of redundancy, and closure costs to pay for. Assets are £5 or so a share (according to some estimates) but there is no reason why the selling parent should oblige the stock market by buying out United Kingdom shareholders.

McKechnie Brothers

Slimming down

The drop in profits at McKechnie Brothers was much in line with expectations after the first half set-back. At the pretax level they came out at £9.3m compared with £15.5m in the year to July 1980. But the second half was a little better than anticipated with the central business pre-tax at £5.2m against £4.1m in the first half, helped by more stable second half interest charges.

As well as postponed profits in the United Kingdom fell sharply, from £10.5m at the operating level to £3.4m so it has been left to the overseas side, especially New Zealand and Australia, where operating profits increased from £1.6m to £2.2m to save the day. To counter the problems in the United Kingdom McKechnie has slimmed down its operations, making about 1,000 redundant at a total cost of some £750,000. Now the group believes it has cut back its operations here as much as possible. There are signs in the first quarter of the current year of some improvement, but they are patchy. Demand is a little better on the semi-fabrication side, but consumer products including the Airfix acquisition are experiencing very little increase in demand.

The balance sheet however remains strong with the gearing coming to around 20 per cent at present compared with 17.9 per cent at the end of the financial year. That is a fairly comfortable position to be in, especially with stocks being run down. Although the first quarter is patchy, the trend could now be in the right direction. The shares, unchanged at 97p, are well supported by a yield of 10.7 per cent thanks to an unchanged final dividend.

Another rough ride for Volkswagen

Volkswagen, which pulled itself back from the edge of bankruptcy in the mid-1970s, is going through another crisis.

The group's net profit slumped to a mere 15m Deutsche marks (about £3.6m) in the first half of this year and, although the figures are now better, as bad as the losses recorded in 1974 and 1975 (when the losses totalled DM157m and DM157m respectively) the decline in the company's fortunes is likely to claim its first prominent victim.

For the past week it has been rumoured that Professor Friedrich Thome, Volkswagen's director of finance and the second ranking man on the company's managing board, may be about to resign.

A decision is thought to be imminent. Professor Thome, who is at present on holiday, has been running the group since its chief executive Herr Toni Schmücker had a heart attack early in the summer.

Besides the strain of deputising for Herr Schmücker, Herr Thome has had to preside over the company at a period when its deteriorating profitability has become abundantly apparent.

He has been held largely responsible for the heavy losses incurred by the group's Triumph-Adler subsidiary, a company, which represented Volkswagen's first diversification away from cars, makes small computers and typewriters. It is thought that Volkswagen's biggest problem is its Brazilian subsidiary. Over the first nine months of this year the subsidiary's sales fell by nearly 40 per cent, while on the Brazilian car market alone there was a 47.5 per cent drop in Volkswagen registrations.

The full impact of Brazil's economic stabilization policy hit the group this year. Faced with a huge balance of payments deficit and rampant

inflation, the Brazilian authorities switched to a rough-going policy of austerity. The most prominent victim has been the country's motor industry, in which Volkswagen occupies the leading slot. Capacity use at the plants of Volkswagen Brazil is reported to have fallen to about 35 per cent, with as yet uncalculated consequences for profitability.

Sales in North America have been hit by high interest rates and generous discounts offered by rival American and Japanese producers. Although over the first half of the year Volkswagen was able to maintain its overall sales level compared with the same period in 1980, it stopped production at its Westmoreland plant for a week at the beginning of June and reduced daily production by 100 units to 940. While the company still has faith in the medium to long-term future, the subsidiary in the United States will be hard pressed to improve on last year's result when it turned in a loss of \$30m.

In West Germany, Volkswagen expects to lose half a percentage point of its market share this year. Group sales were down by 6.8 per cent until the end of September.

Although the shock effect of Japan's challenge has receded somewhat since 1980, when the Japanese raised their share of the German market to 10.4 per cent from 5.6 per cent the previous year, the company is still suffering the long-term effects of this rivalry.

According to Dr Werner P. Schmidt, a member of Volkswagen's managing board, the group could have expected a market share of between 34 and 35 per cent in Germany compared with the present level of 29.5 per cent had it not been for Japanese imports. According to Dr Schmidt, Volkswagen and its Audi subsidiary loses four

watercooled cars that replaced the rear engine, air-cooled "Beetle" model in the mid-seventies.

The group is now in the throes of replacing this range with a third generation of cars in an attempt to reestablish a competitive edge over its rivals.

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Jeavons Engineering on target

By Catherine Gunn

First-half results from Jeavons Engineering are on target at £306,000 pre-tax—down 38 per cent—and the group still expects to meet a profit forecast of not less than £575,000 pre-tax for the year to December 31, Mr Terry Maher, chairman, said yesterday.

When 60 per cent of Jeavons was floated off by parent company Pentos in August at 62p a share, the sub-underwriters were left with just over two-thirds of the issue. The shares were 45p, down 2p, yesterday. Directors own 66,000 shares, 1.2 per cent of the issued capital. Many of them borrowed to subscribe for the shares at 62p, Mr Maher said.

In 1980 Jeavons made £932,000 pre-tax, and £493,000 of that in the six months to June 30. "We see recovery from next year onwards," Mr Maher said yesterday. "In engineering terms I think Jeavons's performance is exceptional, given that it is in the United Kingdom."

Sales in the first half were £2.8m against £3.6m. A dividend of 1.51p gross will be paid at the end of December and a final of the same will be paid in respect of 1981, in mid-1982.

Mr Maher said Jeavons still has very little debt and £2m of net assets, as shown in the August prospectus. It plans to expand its exports of gas regu-

lators and couplings world wide.

At the moment exports provide up to 15 per cent of sales of gas regulators, and over a quarter of turnover from couplings. It also plans to increase its market share here. "Jeavons is the kind of company which, in its field, can be acquisitive, taking a two-year view," Mr Maher said. However, there will be no moves this year.

Demand for gas regulators is now showing faint signs of improvement. In couplings, export orders are encouraging and there has been a pick-up in business for home market products in recent weeks. But the group's big Tipton factory is still on four-day working.



Mr Terry Maher, chairman of Jeavons Engineering

Modest rise at Photax in difficult half

Photax, (London), which makes and imports photographic equipment, increased its pre-tax profits by £3,000 to £251,000 in the six months to June 30, despite a rough UK market. The improvement reflects a 6.9 per cent rise in sales to £3.17m.

Most of Photax's imports come from Germany and Japan and a weaker pound against these currencies pushed their sterling prices up when retail demand here was slipping.

The first-half dividend has been maintained at 2.14p gross. Last year's total payout was 5p gross.

Mr S. Jacobs, who heads Photax, says efforts to contain costs and improve competitive conditions are still worsening, but overdrafts have fallen slightly from the year-end level of £252,000.

Wm Low shuts its fast food lossmaker

By Our Financial Staff

The Dundee-based supermarket group Wm Low has closed its troubled fast food subsidiary, Lowfoods, after suffering heavy losses that have resulted in an 18.6 per cent drop in group profits for 1980-81.

Lowfoods operates the MacTarties outlets in Glasgow and Edinburgh, the first of which opened little more than a year ago.

The group's full year-figures to September 5 include an extraordinary debt of £645,000, which it says relates to the closure of Lowfoods. The subsidiary lost £225,000 in the first half.

Full-year group pre-tax profit was £1.8m, down from £2.4m for 1979-80.

Turnover rose by 15.2 per cent to £109.2m from £94.8m.

The group had planned to invest £2m over three years in the fast food business. Like others trying to make the jump from retailing, Wm Low has found fast food a difficult sector to enter.

The investment is now being diverted into its supermarket and freezer centres side.

It opened two superstores during the year and continued its policy of replacing older, smaller outlets with larger ones. A supermarket is due to be opened in Grangemouth later this year and another freezer centre in Falkirk.

The group says that although it is in the middle of a substantial long-term investment programme, profits in the coming year are going to be squeezed by rising costs and substantial interest charges.

Brown & Jackson rights issue

Brown & Jackson is raising £1.33m with a 1-for-2 rights issue at 20p.

The effect of the issue will be to reduce borrowings of the holding company expressed as a proportion of its shareholders' funds, from about 40 per cent to 21 per cent.

Conditions in the second half continue to be difficult and margins remain depressed. So long as the recession continues, it is unlikely that there will be any significant improvement in the group's recovery programme, but the board hope that trading prospects will quickly revive when economic conditions improve.

Gold and Base Metal

Gold and Base Metal Mines halved its loss to £6,000 in the half year to June 30. Apart from the balance of the 1974 dividend received during the period, no sums have been received in respect of past dividends or from the sale of the company's Nigerian investment. However, negotiations to achieve early repatriation of these amounts are continuing.

It is not possible to predict the outcome of negotiations, but the board remains hopeful that further permission will be received to repatriate the sums due.

Fundhorn Finance

Fundhorn Finance has raised its dividend from 2.14p to 2.28p gross for the year to July 31. Turnover was £17m against £16m. Pre-tax profits rose to £243,000 to £286,000. The CCA pre-tax profit was £143,000.

Tomatin Distillers owns 300,000 of the company's shares (40 per cent) and a subsidiary of Arbroath Latham Holdings owns 65,200 shares (8.7 per cent).

Sime Darby

Sime Darby, the Malaysian-based international trading and manufacturing group, has made another big move into the motor business in Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei, with the signing in London of an agreement for a new joint-venture company between Pemas Sime Darby Holdings, a Sime Darby associate managed by the group, and Land Rover.

Tyzack up 29 pc

W. Tyzack, Sons and Turner raised its pre-tax profits by 29 per cent to £93,000 in the year to August. Sales rose from £4.6m to £4.7m. The dividend was held at 1.43p gross, excluding the special payment of 2.14p made last year.

Mr T. H. Read, chairman, says costs were contained. The number of employees was reduced by 38, the group was assisted by a favourable rate of exchange in the United States, and sales during the second half were some 35 per cent higher than in first half.

Elliott Group

The Board of Elliott Group of Peterborough strongly recommends shareholders to take no action in connection with the approach from Jenks & Cartell. The board will make a further announcement as soon as possible.

Selincourt down 55 pc midway but payout held

By Our Financial Staff

Selincourt, the textile and garment manufacturer which owns the Jacquard scarves label, saw its pre-tax profits for the six months to end-July fall to £202,000 from £452,000 a year earlier, a drop of 55.3 per cent. Turnover dipped by just over 3 per cent from £29.3m to £28.9m.

The interim dividend is being maintained at 0.63p gross per share on recovery hopes, and the shares closed 1p higher at 11p.

Mr Lionel Leighton, chairman of Selincourt, says that further measures are being taken to streamline group operations over, and above those taken last year. "It was a disappointment that the worsening of the trading climate both in the United Kingdom and Western Europe has delayed benefits of the progressive improvement in the underlying strength of the group working through into profits," he said.

Mr Roger Bartlett, finance director, estimates that the group's recovery programme is running six months behind schedule. The group is forecasting cautious improvement in the second half, although it gives warning of the effects of recent rises in interest rates. Interest charges for the first half of 1981 were £1.2m, down from £1.4m a year earlier.

The group says its first-half figures were particularly hit by a worse-than-expected performance by its merchant converting company, Walker and Rich, and by the effects of the run-up to the French presidential election and subsequent events on its French subsidiary, Tricorne. Earnings for the first half dropped to 0.23 pence from 0.69 pence a year earlier.



Mr Lionel Leighton, chairman of Selincourt

Two groups to acquire stakes in Abwood

Abwood Machine Tools is acquiring two big new shareholders and a new non-executive chairman, as the acquisitions section within the corporate finance department.

Mr Ian Howie, chairman and joint managing director of Merrydown, has been named president of the Common Market Permanent International Negotiations Committee.

Mr Denis Shaw has become chairman and Mr Mark Shaw managing director of A. Shaw & Son (Diamonds).

Mr Brian K. Pettit is now managing director of Tiger European Financial Services.

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MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street

New York, Oct. 22—Stocks advanced sharply in the Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 10.58 points to 1,048.27. The market was buoyed by a report that the Federal Reserve will not raise interest rates, and by a report that the economy is growing faster than expected.

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Rugby Union: two views of the referee's role in curbing violence

Enforcing rules in an unruly world

Violence is rife throughout the country, so why should it be any different in rugby union? It is a hard game and, without strict self-discipline and recognition that the referee's word is law, violence can erupt at any time.

Those words were spoken recently by Kenneth Lockrie, who this season has been elected president of the Rugby Union in the North of England and among the leading dozen in the United Kingdom. Tomorrow is an important day for Gostorth, who are staging the game between the Northern Division and the Australian.

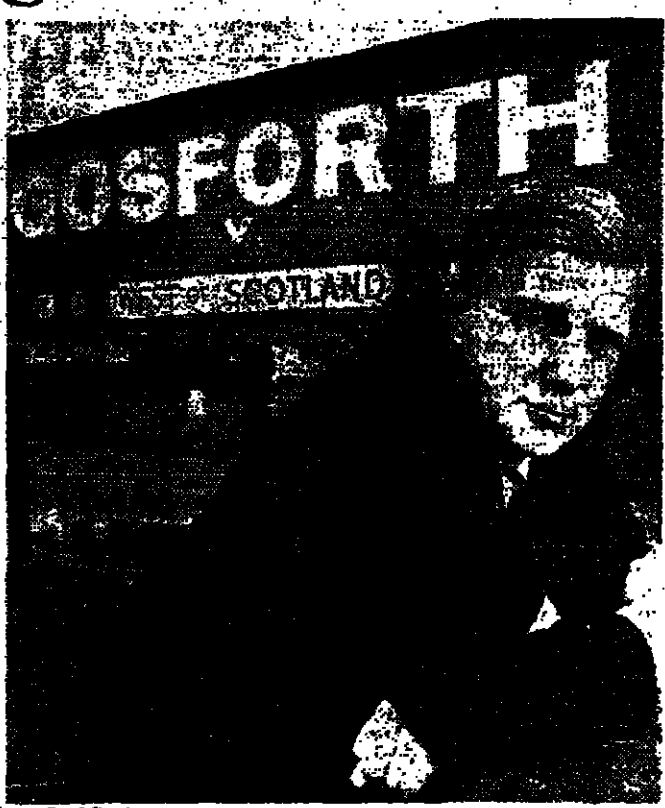
Many club presidents make statements about disorderly conduct on the field (and, sadly, off it in such places as clubrooms and hotels). However, Mr. Lockrie is better qualified than most to play and then referred in first-class rugby for about 30 years, has experience of refereeing in New Zealand, and has had a leading part in coaching referees in the United Kingdom. He practices as a solicitor in Jarrold and lives in Gostorth.

"I believe we shall continue to have violence on the field, or at least violent acts from time to time, as long as we continue to live in a violent world," he said. "The whole structure of society has got to be changed, though I wish I knew how. If there is a general lack of discipline and respect for authority everywhere else, it is irrational to expect to find it in sport and especially in hard physical contact sports."

Edward Grayson, London barrister, comments in his book *Sport and the Law* that during the past decade there has been sufficient increase in violence for criminal proceedings to be taken more often than before 1970, notably in England and Wales. He makes the point that there is a great difference between the foul tackle leading to serious injury when the tackler has accidentally slipped to mud, and that when the tackler has set out deliberately to injure an opponent.

Dismissing his book, Mr. Grayson said: "No one wishes to see the courts crammed with sportsmen on trial, but it must be brought home that there is no difference in criminal law, between kicking a man on the pavement and kicking him deliberately on a playing field."

Mr. Lockrie has not had Mr.



Kenneth Lockrie: "give players a fair hearing"

Grayson's extensive experience in criminal and civil law as they affect sport. He agrees that punishment in more serious cases should not be left in the hands of laymen, but argues that the International Board's "Laws of the Game" can be unfair to players.

"I disagree with the law which puts a man off the field and they do not allow the referee to put his point of view," he says. "The referee is the sole judge of fact and of law. All his decisions are binding on players. How long can we allow that one to stay in the book? Referees do make mistakes."

His last game as a referee was in a seven tournament at the neighbouring Northern club on the other side of the A1 road, at the end of last season. He was invited to officiate in the final. His last, important XV-side game was the Durham County Cup final between West Hartlepool and Hartlepool Rovers, when he was given a special invitation because of his impending retirement.

Mr. Lockrie's career in

rugby began as a schoolboy at Halesbury where he played first at full-back and then at wing-forward, and he believes that having appeared in two such different positions helped him in refereeing, particularly during his 17 years on the Northumberland county panel; he was elected to the panel in 1970, seven years after first blowing a whistle at "coarse rugby" level.

In 1974, at the age of 43, he led a group of Rotarians on a visit to New Zealand and was invited to control five senior matches. New Zealand were then on top of the world at rugby and mauling and I found it a fascinating experience. I was criticized sometimes for not stopping play faster when a man on the ground did not let go of the ball. The New Zealanders believed that if a man in that position was injured it was the referee's fault. I learned a lot; maybe they learned a little too."

His association with rugby union in the United States began when, unusually for someone with such close associations with the home club (after he stopped playing in 1963 he was

Gostorth's secretary for three years), he took charge of the 1977 game between the Newcastle side and Boston. Before Boston went home he ran coaching sessions for the players and was then invited to visit the United States and coach their leading referees.

"With permission from Twickenham, I was happy to have a go and in fact made four visits in all and covered parts of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. Frankly, the standards were very low, but both players and referees are improving. One of their problems is that they are very short of experienced, knowledgeable officials."

"There are desperately keen to learn things, I found, but there is something of a paradox. In many cases players (and referees) have to put up with primitive conditions, sometimes even erecting their own posts and playing three matches on the same day before taking them down again. Yet there is a lot of discipline, and referees can be in for quite a bit of verbal abuse."

American players are, he says, "extremely fit and make up in fitness to an extent for what they lack so far in technique. He is convinced that when they have been properly taught and coached over several more years they could be equal to any side in the world, at least at the present level."

"There is a new breed of referee coming through in the States," Mr. Lockrie said. "He is a young and dedicated man, with a strong sense of duty, although not of course financially, a professional. I believe this will be the pattern in Britain too with young referees of the Northern Hemisphere type controlling the important matches, rather than officials in their forties who may be slightly less fit and possibly just that bit more out of touch with the game than their colleagues."

The new president of Gostorth is also secretary to the Northumberland Referees' Society. He will watch other referees which, he says, is a "very important part of the job. It is not in favour of adjudicators, referees who examine officials and report on their competence. Perhaps typically, Mr. Lockrie said: "Would it not be a better idea to have coaches for referees, instead of examiners?"

Iain Mackenzie

Football

New Mersey sound is a hiccup or two

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The European Cup will be reduced to eight clubs on November 4 and, after the outcome of the first legs on Wednesday night, England are still likely to be represented by two clubs, Aston Villa and the English champions, who should maintain their advantage over Dynamo Dresden and Liverpool, the cup holders, entering AZ 67 Alkmaar needing only one goal to reach the quarter-finals for the fifth time.

Alkmaar, who walked away with the Dutch title last season, will be the twenty-third visitors to the stadium in the quarter-finals. After the 2-2 draw they need to win a result achieved by only one other side, in 1973 Red Star Belgrade took less by a score of 2-1 in the second round.

Over an unbroken run of 17 years in European competitions, Liverpool have lost only three times at home. The other two conquerors were Ferencváros in 1967 and Leeds United in 1970, both in the UEFA Cup and both by the same margin, 1-0. These cold statistics will do anything to ease the hearts of the Dutchmen.

Yet Alkmaar have a chance that has seemed unthinkable. As Tottenham's surprise done in the Cup Winners' Cup against Ajax last month, Liverpool took control in the UEFA Cup and then lost to start and two goals from Johan and Lee gave them a comfortable lead in an hour.

This Liverpool is not the Liverpool of old. In the past a portly would have been lowered and the almost every match in the Dutch league has been a close-run thing.

Brighton were similarly late to arrive last Saturday. A loss of concentration is becoming a characteristic of the Liverpool side in the League that was once their domain. Against opponents that disturbed them as little as Arsenal it is a sign of progress up the table.

The meeting of the former champions of Bayern Munich, ended predictably in a goalless draw. Juventus and Red Star went down unexpectedly heavily away, and signalled the end of the season. In the final, Liverpool were off and after the tragedy of the previous season, Bobby McGregor, who suffered a

heart attack and died while treating an injured player.

The other Irish representatives, Dundalk, held Spurs in front of their biggest home crowd for many years in the Cup Winners' Cup but cannot expect to do so in the return at White Hart Lane. Huddersfield, silenced for the most part, opened the way for Crook to give Spurs the lead in the hour and Fairclough equalized with 10 minutes left. Galtin has developed a limp and Spurs a list of injuries that their assistant manager says put them "on the breadline".

Malcolm Allison, as usual, was not to be denied a headline. His new side, Sporting Lisbon, not only destroyed Southampton's unbeaten home record that had lasted for a year but also denied their hopes of staying in the UEFA Cup. A Keegan penalty and a Channon deflection only reduced the embarrassment in the 4-2 defeat.

With Arsenal only a goal behind Winterhagen, Southampton may be the only English club to fall in the second round. One of Scotland's two survivors, Aberdeen, will take the biggest advantage of all to Roma against Arnes Pires but the late goal that Dundee United conceded against Borussia Mönchengladbach may be decisive.

The most surprising outcome of the round was a match devoid of unequal pairings, was the eclipse of the three Italian clubs. As well as Juventus, Inter Milan and Fiorentina, the Italian side to Dynamo Bucharest and Roma must make up for a two-goal deficit against Torino. In a couple of goals as rare as an Aberdeen Angus steak, that is asking a lot.

Danger signals for England

Ferenc Mesáros and Malcolm Allison get along so fluently in sign language that their rapport could prove the undoing of England when they play Hungary in the World Cup at Wembley next month.

The Hungarian attributes the supreme confidence, handling, and agility that he showed when keeping goals in favour of his own side, says that his game has improved since he signed his new-found understanding with his English coach.

Sparking neutral English nor Portuguese, Mesáros communicates with Mr. Allison through hand signals and a few words, says that his game has improved since he signed his new-found understanding with his English coach.

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Healthy Villa adjustment to demands of European game

By Norman Fox

When Aston Villa won the championship last season, they were still considered too limited to savour much success in the more varied fields of European football. They have not yet done enough to repudiate the suggestion, but in Wednesday's 2-1 victory over Bayern Munich they made a defiant statement.

For a team without deep European Cup experience, and not at all averse to a second round first leg in the hallowed atmosphere created by the night of the Berlin Wall, might have been a frightful experience. It was all very well being told that Nottingham Forest had won their previous year's European Cup, but the fact that it was a second round first leg was another threat.

On such days luck must take a leading part. So it was in the opening minutes. Often the early goal away from home remains in reserve, but here Villa gained it quickly and crucially. The luck was not in the taking of the goal, but in the fact that the goal was scored by a player who was not a regular scorer.

The essential task for Villa was to show that they were not a pressure, there was little doubt about their spirit and strength, despite a slow start in their form against the opposition, but the methodical work involved in keeping

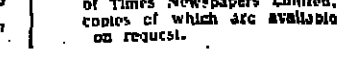
ing a good home team frustrated was a demand peculiar to European football.

Breaking through the pain barrier

Sarfraz and Sikander miss first game of tour

Plight of Stevens tempers England team's delight

South Korea enters the British market



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.40 Open University. The Island — Language and Drama. 7.05 Education in Portugal. 7.30 Creating Equals in Class. 9.00 For Schools. Colleges: Subjects include Physical Science (chemical technology) at 9.00; Exploring Science (energy) at 10.30; and Talkabout (The Blind Men and It) at 11.22. Also, 9.30 Up at 12.05; 12.20 News After Noon; with Richard Williams, Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One; with Peter Seabrook's gardening item; 1.45 The Fringes for the very young; 2.02 For Schools. Colleges: Scene (Crime and Punishment) and, at 2.35, A Good Job with Prospects; 3.00 International Tennis: Daihatsu Challenge, from Brighton Centre. From the quarter final. On BBC 2 at 4.15. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Ann Jones and Virginia Wade. Highlights on BBC2 at 11.30.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. The story of Jack and Nancy; 11.25 Close Down; 2.15 Racing at Newbury. We see the 3.00, 3.30 and 4.00 races. Commentators: Peter O'Sullivan, Jimmy Lindley, Richard Pimms, John Hamner.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools. Subjects include How We Used to Live (various subjects) at 9.47 Starting Out (football) at 11.05 and Documentary Re-run (Mister Lowry) at 11.34; 12.00 The Learning Tree with Tony Brandon; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: The Enormous Turnip; 12.30 Women Rule OK! Depressed women; and how they can help each other; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames news; 1.30 Taff Acre: Serial set in South Wales. More about Danny Evans's weekend. With Robert Blythe; 2.00 Afternoon Play: Interview with William Pitt, the Liberals' man at Croydon North-West; 2.45 Film: Just for Fun (1963). Pop-music comedy about political parties' campaign to give the vote to teenagers. With Mark Wynter, Cherry Roland, Richard Vernon (the prime minister) and David Jacobs, Jimmy Savile and Alan Freeman. Its cast of pop stars in the scenes includes Joe Brown, The Springfields, Karl Denry, Clodagh Rodgers and Brian Poole and the Tremeloes.

RADIO 4

6.00 News Briefing. 6.30 Today. 6.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.05 Desert Island Discs: Elsie, Hasty Pudding. 9.45 A Sidekick Look At... by Antony Smith. 10.00 Today's Family Pleasure. 10.02 International Assignment. 10.30 Daily Service. 10.45 Morning Story: "The Treasure Chest" by H. E. Bates. 11.00 News. 11.05 Prisoner of War: "A Little World of Our Own". 11.20 Natural Selection: The Hog. 12.00 News. 12.02 You and Yours: Partner (series). 12.27 The Senior Partner (series). 12.30 For Schools: "The Knockout". 12.55 Weather. 1.00 News. 1.40 The Archers. 2.00 News. 2.02 Women's Hour. 3.00 News. 3.02 Play "Broken Wings, Bright Stars" by Mike Walker. 4.05 The Family Pleasure. 4.15 Hazardous Waste: Alastair Hey, lecturer in chemical pathology, Leeds University, reviews the problem of disposing of toxic industrial waste. 4.45 Story Time: "King Charles I" by Alison Fraser. (Last part). 5.00 PM. 5.05 News and Financial Report. 5.10 Going Places. 5.20 News. 5.25 The Archers. 5.30 Pick of the Week. 5.40 Profile. 5.45 Any Questions? 5.55 Letter from America. 6.00 Kaleidoscope. 6.15 Weather. 6.20 The World Tonight. 6.30 Week Enders. 6.35 A Book at Bedtime: "The Brazilian Cat" by St. Arthur. 6.40 The World Tonight. 11.15 The Financial World Tonight. 11.40 Today in Parliament. 11.45 John Peel with BBC Sound Archives. 12.00 News and Weather. 12.05 News. 12.05 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 12.00 News. 12.05 (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Beethoven, Rameau, Vieuxtemps, 'Indy' records. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Holst, Fergan, Chausson. 8.10 News. 8.05 This Week's Composer: Rachmaninov; records, including mono. 10.00 English Sacred Music: Vocal music by Robert Rameau, Fothergill, Hummel, John Blow, Henry Purcell. 11.40 Schumann Recital: Piano Quintet in E flat, Op. 44. 12.15 The Senior Partner (series) from Henry Wood Hall, Glasgow. Part 1: Smetana, Hindemith. 1.00 News. 1.05 Interlude. 1.20 Midday Concert Part 2: Dvorak. 2.05 Piano Duo Recital: Ravel, Satie, Debussy, Poulenc. 3.05 Graham Whitham "Sintonia" (series).

Radio 2

5.00 am Ray Moore 1. 7.30 Terry Wogan. 10.00 Jimmy Young 1. 12.00 John Dunn 1. 2.00 Ed Stewart 1. 3.00 David Symonds 1. 5.45 Mike MacLeod and his Band 1. 6.45 Friday Night is Music Night 1. 10.00 Diddy's Delirious Show 1. 10.30 The Girls Goshy Show (series) Sprackley. 11.00 Diddy's Delirious Show 1. 11.00 Diddy's Delirious Show 1. 1.00 am Trucker's Hour 1. 2.00-5.00 Two's Company 1.

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 1. 7.30 Mike Read. 8.00 Bruce Forsyth 1. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis 1. 2.00 pm Paul McCartney 1. 3.30 Steve Wright 1. 5.45 Roundabout 1. 7.00 Andy Partridge 1. 10.00 The Fray Rock Show 1. 12.00 Clock. VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2. 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.



Dr. Nicholas Humphrey: Bronowski Memorial lecturer (BBC 2, 8.10 pm)

Lord Chalfont: Any Questions? (BBC 2, 8.30 pm)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 105.8kHz/28.5m or 108.9kHz/17.1m. Radio 2 MF 67.5kHz/30.3m or 108.1kHz/17.1m. Radio 3 MF 90.9kHz/42.4m. Radio 4 MF 15.4kHz/7.7m. Radio 5 MF 15.4kHz/7.7m. VHF 50 MHz: BBC Radio London MF 115.8kHz/56.1m. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ATV	GRAMPIN	GRANADA	TYNE TEES
<p>As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: "The Day After Tomorrow". 4.15-5.45 News. 5.45-6.00 News. 6.00-7.00 News. 7.00-7.30 News. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30 News. 8.30-9.00 News. 9.00-9.30 News. 9.30-10.00 News. 10.00-10.30 News. 10.30-11.00 News. 11.00-11.30 News. 11.30-12.00 News. 12.00-12.30 News. 12.30-1.00 News. 1.00-1.30 News. 1.30-2.00 News. 2.00-2.30 News. 2.30-3.00 News. 3.00-3.30 News. 3.30-4.00 News. 4.00-4.30 News. 4.30-5.00 News. 5.00-5.30 News. 5.30-6.00 News. 6.00-6.30 News. 6.30-7.00 News. 7.00-7.30 News. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30 News. 8.30-9.00 News. 9.00-9.30 News. 9.30-10.00 News. 10.00-10.30 News. 10.30-11.00 News. 11.00-11.30 News. 11.30-12.00 News. 12.00-12.30 News. 12.30-1.00 News. 1.00-1.30 News. 1.30-2.00 News. 2.00-2.30 News. 2.30-3.00 News. 3.00-3.30 News. 3.30-4.00 News. 4.00-4.30 News. 4.30-5.00 News. 5.00-5.30 News. 5.30-6.00 News. 6.00-6.30 News. 6.30-7.00 News. 7.00-7.30 News. 7.30-8.00 News. 8.00-8.30 News. 8.30-9.00 News. 9.00-9.30 News. 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Soviet group said to be in Botswana

The first group of an unknown number of Russian military advisers has arrived in Botswana, the South African newspaper Beeld reports. About a month ago Russian-made armoured vehicles, weapons, and ammunition were delivered to the country after being shipped to Mozambique. Page 5

Metro men earn record bonus

A record 4,706 Metro cars were produced at B.L. Longbridge plant this week, earning the 15,000 workers their biggest bonus yet of £21.38. Meanwhile, company executives hope that informal soundings of union leaders over the weekend will help to avert the threatened strike of manual workers. Page 2



Salvation Army chooses leader

Commissioner Jarl Wahlström, Salvation Army Territorial Commander for Sweden, with a Camper Garland yesterday after he was elected as the movement's next leader. He will succeed General Arnold Brown, who retires next year. Commissioner Wahlström, aged 63, joined the Salvation Army in 1938.

Police guard for Zubin Mehta

Zubin Mehta, the Indian-born musical director of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, was under special police guard earlier this week after he tried to break the unofficial Israeli ban on public performances of Richard Wagner's music. There were scuffles at two concerts when he conducted the orchestra in the Prélude to Tristan and Isolde, and plans to stage Wagner's first Wagner concert yesterday were abandoned. Interview, page 6

Labour blocks farm deal

A Labour Party subcommittee has rejected a proposed new law which the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association hoped would make more tenant farms available. The Government refuses to support the proposal until all Opposition parties have accepted it. Page 3

Kyprianou meets Greek leader

Mr. Andreas Papandreu, Greece's first Socialist Prime Minister, has held talks with President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus who is visiting Athens to find out which of the new Government's campaign promises on Cyprus are to become official policy. Mr. Papandreu has accepted an invitation to Cyprus. Page 4

Whitehall loses

The Government appears to have conceded defeat in the battle in its financial war with local councils. Rate support grant figures are being revised now and it is clear that councils cannot cut their spending to meet the target for 1982-83. Page 2

Semi-final, finally

Anne Smith, of the United States, ranked 19th in the world, reached her first semi-final round of a singles event since 1978, defeating Sylvia Hanley of Wales 6-3, 6-4 in the Dalnaisp Torment at Brighton. Page 20

Clocks go back

Summer time ends officially at 2 am tomorrow when clocks should be put back one hour.

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Warsaw sends troops to keep supplies moving

From Dennis Trevisan, Warsaw, Oct 23

The Polish Government announced tonight that troops would be used throughout the country to improve supplies and administration and resolve local disputes amid widening incidents of protest. An extraordinary situation requires extraordinary measures, a Government spokesman said.

The decision to intervene came after the Solidarity independent trade union organization called for a one-hour general strike on Wednesday in protest at alleged police harassment and government threats to suspend the right to strike.

Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, said in a statement relayed over national television: "Tension is growing. The state leaning toward a fall must undertake all indispensable actions in saving the state."

The Army has played an increasingly active role since the appointment of General Wojciech Jaruzelski as Prime Minister, and will now lead a special task force to streamline administration and secure better supplies, as well as to watch over "negative manifestations," which clearly mean to see that law and order is maintained.

The Government spokesman announced the decision to set up special operational regional groups, headed by professional soldiers and composed of national servicemen entrusted with a variety of tasks.

They will be attached to the regional and local administrative offices, in the present wave of strikes, is being accused of inefficiency.

Solidarity announced its intention today to take over the control of production and the distribution of food and other commodities in a chronically short supply.

The Prime Minister obviously shares the view that the administration is mainly to blame for the breakdown of supplies. "Their principal mission is directly to inform the Government of any negative phenomena, to take steps to counteract them, and to render necessary assistance to the population and local government," Mr Urban said, quoting from a Cabinet decree.

Earlier, the union leadership called on all regional branches to stop the protests which were damaging the Polish economy.

The union's national commission, meeting in Gdansk, decided that unless the Government ensured availability by the

Labour left in fight for Bradford North

By Our Correspondent, Bradford

Mr Michael Foot, MP for Bradford North, said tonight that he would not stand for re-election in the constituency's reselection meeting at Bradford last night.

Mr Foot, aged 55, Labour MP for Bradford North since 1964, failed to attract sufficient votes as the constituency's reselection meeting at Bradford last night.

Mr Foot said later: "I think there was a serious infiltration in the constituency. I consider this to be a vote against party unity and democracy."

This is in answer to incidents earlier this week when several union members were detained for selling union bulletins which the authorities regarded as illegal. The police justified their action by saying that such publications, unless previously cleared by the censor, were illegal.

The police also alleged that the distribution in public places of such material was attracting crowds and increasing the risk of public disorder.

There is a strong possibility that General Jaruzelski will meet Mr Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, within a few days, and most probably before the Central Committee is reconvened on Tuesday.

General Jaruzelski has already had a series of consultations with various leading personalities in what is clearly an effort to enlarge the basis of his Government and open it to more people from outside the party.

Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, whom he met two days ago, appears to have given a qualified support to the Solidarity movement. The Catholic Church is not ready to involve itself directly and intends to continue exercising its moral authority by counselling both sides to pursue a prudent and continue to negotiate.

Solidarity's decision to stage another token strike is prompted by what the leadership sees as a need for self-defence. Many of the strikes sweeping the country are over local grievances and the union leadership seems to have little control in Katowice, on the Baltic coast, where the strike has been for the whole region today in support of Solidarity's proposal to set up a social council for the national economy to supervise production and distribution.

The plan to suspend the right to strike seems to be meeting considerable opposition, even from quarters close to the Government, and the government commission on the economic reforms pronounced itself firmly opposed to any such coercion.



General Sir Stuart Pringle with a picture of his dog, Bella.

General knew he might be target

By Richard Ford

Two weeks before the IRA attempted to assassinate him by booby-trapping his car, Lieutenant-General Sir Stuart Pringle knew there was a strong possibility that he might be a target and warned his immediate staff to be on their guard.

Sir Stuart said yesterday that he had done what he could about personal security but his name and address were in 20 to 30 registers. "Unless I dig myself a hole in the ground and cease to be a human being, I do not see how I can live any other way."

Sir Stuart is Commandant General of the Royal Marines. "I do not think they would rate me very highly if I tried to evade some of the dangers they go through more frequently than I do," he said. The discipline of service life had, perhaps, made him more morally resilient during the minutes he lay conscious in the wreckage of his car, hanging on to life.

Sir Stuart was sitting up in his bed in King's College Hospital surrounded by some of the cards and messages of good will that have deluged him in the week since the car bomb exploded as he drove away from his home in South Croydon Road, Dulwich, South London.

As he lay trapped, his thoughts were for the people around in case there was another bomb, and for the distress the blast would cause to his family. "But being selfish and seeing what my injuries were, I knew it was not necessary to die," he said.

Sir Stuart praised the revues services and a neighbour, whom he had previously not known, who held his head and talked to him throughout the time he was in the wreckage at great risk to himself and with great tenderness and care.

Half a mile from Chelsea Barracks where an IRA bomb killed an elderly woman two weeks ago, nearly 250 people assembled at the Church of the Holy Apostles yesterday for a service for John Breslin, aged 38, who was injured in the blast and who died a week later.

Foot blames Livingstone for Labour failure at Croydon

By Julian Hayland, Political Editor

Leaders of the Conservative and Labour parties whose candidates lost in Thursday's by-election at Croydon North West were both decisively beaten by Mr William Pitt, the Liberal-Social Democrat Alliance candidate, who hid their disappointment yesterday.

The Prime Minister, who is in Mexico, was sold at once of the result and admitted it was a setback. It was only the third parliamentary by-election which the Conservatives have had to defend in the present Parliament, and their defeat was a serious blow.

But Margaret Thatcher reaffirmed her belief in the Government's economic policies. They would stand by them. There were no soft options.



A triumphant embrace for Mr Pitt from a party worker at the Liberal HQ in Whitehall.

Mr Ken Livingstone, the Labour leader of the city whose supplementary rate demand, which was issued in the middle of the election, had a specially bad effect, he said.

Mr Eric Varley, opposition spokesman on employment, in one of the bitterest comments yesterday, blamed Labour's failure on senior members of the party who in the last two years had "critically denounced the Labour government in which they served."

He meant Mr Tony Benn. "I hope they feel proud of themselves," Mr Varley said.

Mr Pitt, the first parliamentary candidate to stand in the name of the Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance, won the seat with 13,800 votes. The Conservative, Mr John Butler, was second, with 10,546, and the Labour candidate, Mr Stan Boden, third, with 9,567.

Mr Boden, who at the general election in 1979 was only 3,769 behind the Conservative in second place, recorded Labour's weakest performance for many years, but no one in the party is blaming him.

The Alliance now has high hopes of winning the by-election. Mr Varley, who is the candidate to be Mr Shirley Williams, one of the SDP's four leaders. She said yesterday: "This is a tremendous result. I am sure it will be the first of many."

An SDP-Liberal Government was not only a possibility but now a probability, Mr Roy Jenkins, another joint leader, said. Birmingham has now had to cement the alliance in every seat in the country, to provide people with a third choice of government at the next election.

Oil tanker drivers may strike

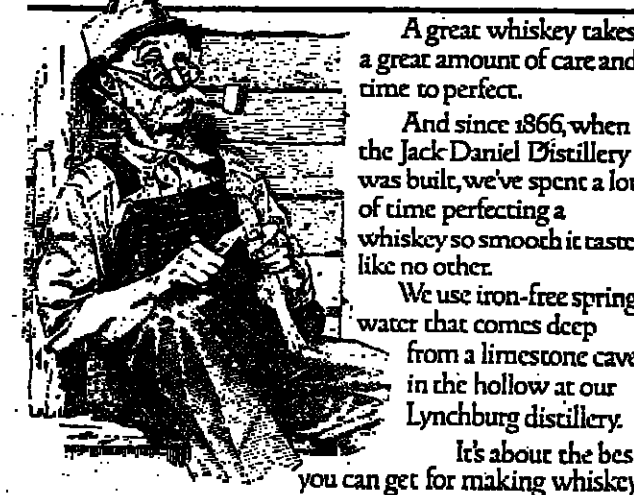
By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

The Government is expected to dust off contingency plans for the use of troops to move essential oil and petrol supplies after a shop stewards' decision yesterday to recommend a tanker drivers' strike from November 16.

A delegate conference of Transport and General Workers' Union senior stewards, representing more than 15,000 tanker drivers in the large oil companies, decided to call a national stoppage in the biggest oil companies unless a 6.7 per cent pay offer was improved to 11 per cent.

Continued on page 2, col 1

WHITTILING ON A STICK THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF MAKING JACK DANIEL'S



A great whiskey takes a great amount of care and time to perfect. And since 1866, when the Jack Daniel Distillery was built, we've spent a lot of time perfecting a whiskey so smooth it tastes like no other.

We use iron-free spring water that comes deep from a limestone cave in the hollow at our Lynchburg distillery. It's about the best you can get for making whiskey.

The right blend of the finest quality grains is also important. But it's our special charcoal mellowing process that accounts for Jack Daniel's unrivalled smoothness.

Every drop of Jack Daniel's whiskey takes its own time to filter slowly through nine feet of finely packed sugar maple charcoal. At this stage all we can do is just wait and pass the time.

Eventually, as all the roughness is filtered out, we're left with Jack Daniel's.

And not one drop can be touched until it has slowly matured in charred oak barrels for years. The secret is knowing just when it has reached perfection.

One sip of its rare mellow taste, and you'll be glad we spend so much time just whittling.

JACK DANIEL'S
Tennessee sipping whiskey

STILLED AND BOTTLED BY JACK DANIEL DISTILLERY, LYNCHBURG, TENNESSEE, U.S.A. EST. & REG. IN 1866

Third World dismayed at Reagan's hard line

From Nicholas Ashford and Melvyn Westlake, Cancun, Mexico, Oct 23

With only hours to go before the Cancun conference on North-South dialogue ends, intensive discussions were taking place this afternoon between the 22 delegations attending the last day of the summit here to find a face-saving compromise on the divisive issue of global negotiations.

A senior British official said he believed that a form of words could be worked out to bridge the still very large gap between the United States and most of the poor nations at the summit. Delegates were considering proposals to set up working groups to prepare the way for global negotiations—talks on an overhaul of world's trading and financial systems.

President Reagan has dismayed Third World representatives here by attaching four tough conditions for American participation. By the second and last day of the conference today, this issue was supposed to be over, and participants turned to trade, energy and monetary matters.

But broad agreement to press ahead with global negotiations has been seen as the touchstone of success at the summit, and leaders and foreign ministers agreed to return to the issue at their final session.

The United States has made clear its opposition to the establishment of an energy affiliate of the World Bank. When asked at a press conference whether the United States was still against the scheme, Mr Donald Reagan, the Treasury Secretary, replied simply "Yes".

Yesterday evening the conference discussed the problems of food and agriculture in the Third World, which was accepted as the critical issue facing poor nations.

During the session, President Reagan offered to send a task force to any country that wished to discuss problems of food production.

Keeping to his belief that private enterprise is the best way of dealing with development in both rich and poor countries, he said these task forces would be made up of United States farmers and individuals from farm organizations, private companies, and agricultural colleges.

Moves by Third World countries to get the United States to participate in a plan for the international stockpiling of emergency food supplies produced little response. Mr Reagan said it was generally agreed that most nations should try to stockpile on their own and pointed out that many had done so.

There are evaporation ducts which occur for about 100 feet above water, surface ducts which extend for several thousand feet over land in certain

New radar device ruins RAF defence tactics

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

A British company has achieved a breakthrough in counter-radar technology, which will almost certainly force the RAF and other air forces to rethink their tactics.

The operational use of airborne Early Warning aircraft such as the American AWACS, the British Nimrod is also likely to be affected by the development, carried out by Ferranti Computer Systems Ltd, and it should have implications for ground-hugging cruise missiles like those to be stationed in Britain.

Since its early days radar has been known to give eccentric results at times, but this has been dismissed as "anomalous propagation" or Anaprop, and the blame put on the equipment or operator.

Ferranti has worked out a computer system, called Indication of Microwave Propagation (IMP), which can predict how radar beams will behave, enabling air crews to react accordingly.

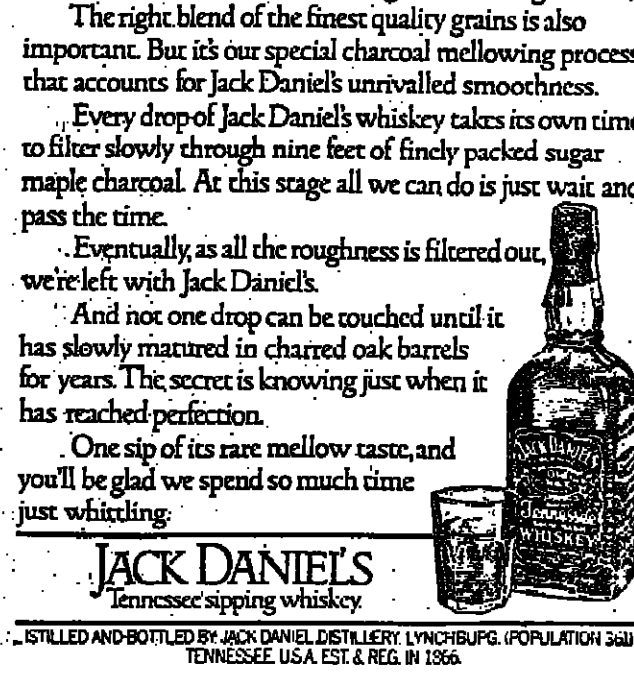
The idea is that of Wing Commander Philip Burton, who has commanded the RAF's early warning squadron but now works as a Ferranti consultant. It is based on the discovery that in certain conditions affected by humidity and air temperature, radar energy is channelled into what Ferranti calls ducts as it passes through the atmosphere.

There are evaporation ducts which occur for about 100 feet above water, surface ducts which extend for several thousand feet over land in certain

conditions, and elevated ducts which have been noted at higher levels. Bombers flying to targets along a radar duct might be picked up by an enemy at more than twice the range the radar set was designed for.

Even the Stealth bomber which is now being developed for about £5,000 million in the United States and which is said to be almost invisible to radar, runs a high risk of being detected if caught in such a duct, according to Ferranti. On the other hand, an aircraft, even as large as a jumbo-jet, could escape if it flew just above the duct from where the radar energy had been drained.

The irony is that modern air forces, particularly the RAF, have concentrated in recent



BL to sound out union chiefs in bid to avert strike

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, Harrogate

Senior BL executives are planning to make informal soundings among union leaders over the weekend in an attempt to end the impasse which threatens to bring the car company to a standstill on November 2.

The company is hoping that contacts with senior officials of the unions, notably the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, could save the way to the strike, by 50,000 manual workers, being averted.

Talks between the company and national officers of the unions broke down on Thursday night after the management offered to guarantee a minimum bonus payment of £3.75 a week on top of the 3.8 per cent offer for grade rate increases, which it has steadfastly refused to increase.

The unions rejected the new offer and asked that bonus earnings should be consolidated into the basic rate. Mr Terence Duffy, president of the AUEW, said in Harrogate last night that he was "prepared to meet anyone, any time and in any place, including Sir Michael Edwards, to find a way out."

"The fact that the negotiators are talking is a good sign and if the management wish to see me, I will make myself available," he said.

Mr Duffy was in Harrogate to speak to the Harrogate Personnel Management conference as was Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL Cars' employee relations director and its chief negotiator. The two men did not meet, but spoke separately to Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service, who was also at the conference.

BL management is pinning its hopes on finding grounds for

new talks through the weekend telephone discussions with Mr Duffy and Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the TGMU.

Speaking at one of the seminars at the conference on BL's attempts to improve its efficiency and negotiating procedures with the unions, Mr Armstrong said: "Despite some reports the trade unions in general have recognized the seriousness of our position and have been prepared to go to BL to great lengths to ensure that each of its 58,000 workers went home last night with a letter detailing the improved offer which had been rejected by their union negotiators (Clifford Webb).

The letter described the offer of a guaranteed minimum bonus of £3.75 a week, in addition to the 3.8 per cent on basic earnings, a safety net to meet the criticism of workers who were not benefiting from the bonus scheme introduced a year ago.

It pointed out that grade three skilled men, the bulk of the company's production workers, now earning a basic wage of £94 a week, would get a guaranteed £101.35 while grade one skilled men earning £104.60 would receive £112.35.

The letter concludes: "We have an outstanding range of offers to consolidate our future security and livelihood. In view of the company's offer we cannot let the strike destroy our factory."

BL has been advanced £450m of 1990-91 government aid allotted to it under the state car company's corporate plan, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State at the Department of Industry said in a written answer in the Commons yesterday.

Strike threat to fuel supply

Continued from page 1

A strike would cover all the companies except Mobil, where management reached a pay deal in May with the TGMU for 300 tanker drivers and depot staff at the level which the stewards are now seeking from next month in the rest of the industry.

A complete walkout by tanker drivers would cut supplies of fuel and heating oil for industry as well as supplies to petrol pumps. The union said last night that the strike would affect schools, hospitals and old people's homes would be exempt.

The oil companies last night reacted cautiously to the threat which follows union

rejection of an offer which would lift basic pay rates from £105 to £112 a week, rather than the £116 paid by Mobil. Arrangements for top graded drivers, including bonuses and overtime, range up to a maximum of about £180, though they are considerably lower than that at Esso.

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Girl in care drunk and walked out

A girl, aged 14, in council care, drank half a bottle of brandy and walked out of a home at midnight, the Central Criminal Court heard yesterday. Within three hours she was having sexual intercourse with a managing director who picked her up while she was hitch-hiking. She became pregnant.

Hearing the facts Judge Abdulla, QC, called for an inquiry into the running of local authority homes. He criticized the lack of discipline and said staff should use tougher methods when dealing with wayward youngsters.

He said: "It must have come as a shock to those who heard the evidence that the girl was just allowed to go away from the home without any form of physical restraint at all."

The judge added: "Parents, no matter how good or bad, who find themselves in a situation where they are no longer able to look after their children adequately and have to resort to the authorities, must feel very alarmed."

The managing director, aged 33, married, and from Surrey, was fined £250 and the director of the home was fined £150 for allowing the girl to leave without any form of physical restraint at all.

The court was told that the girl was attractive and well-built and was in the care of Bromley council.

£500,000 MADE FROM BEER KEGS

Nine men will be sentenced on Monday for their part in a £2.5m beer keg racket, in which 45,000 stolen aluminium kegs were sold as scrap.

A three-week trial ended at Liverpool Crown Court last night when a jury returned guilty verdicts against three of the men involved. They will appear for sentencing on Monday with six others who have already pleaded guilty.

The jury cleared another man of handling and disposing of the kegs and failed to agree on a verdict for another.

The court was told how the gang set up factory operations in Bootle, Merseyside, and Ormskirk, Lancashire, where they processed the stolen kegs.

They made £500,000 over two years after melting down kegs worth £2.5m into ingots or cutting them into bales before posing as legitimate traders and selling the metal to dealers.

EXIT head tells court that helper betrayed his trust

By Frances Gibb

The general secretary of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, told a Central Criminal Court jury yesterday that he was shocked to learn that an officer helper, who styled himself Dr Arthur, recommended a woman to kill herself.

Mr Nicholas Reed, aged 34, who is accused of assisting and conspiring to assist suicides, told the court that he had sent the helper, whose real name he realized was Mr Lyons, to a doctor to be examined in distress but that he was well aware that assisting a suicide was against the law.

Asked by his own counsel, Mr Roger Frisby, QC, why he did not inform the police when he realized that Mr Lyons had done, Mr Reed said: "From what I knew by then, I still considered that Lyons's action was motivated by compassion. It was appalling that the only person willing to do what the (woman) wanted was someone like that."

He said his suspicions had been confirmed after an inquiry into the woman's death when he heard the description of "the shabby man" who had been to visit her. But he did not then consider it his duty to inform the police of the man's name. In retrospect, that decision was wrong, he said.

The court heard, it was stated that the woman, aged 90, who had suffered from multiple sclerosis and been totally confined to bed, had died from an overdose

of a barbiturate-based drug called tinal. On realizing what Mr Lyons had done, Mr Reed said: "I said I was shocked. I could understand why he had chosen to break the law in view of those circumstances, but it was totally unjustified. He had betrayed the trust I had in him."

Mr Reed, of Sanford Walk, New Cross, South London, was giving evidence for the first time from the witness box. Questioned by Mr John Mortimer, QC, for Mr Lyons, Mr Reed agreed that one of the methods of suicide outlined in EXIT's booklet, "Self-Deliverance", was putting a plastic bag over one's head.

The judge, Mr Justice Lawson, asked how the person was supposed to take the bag off. Mr Reed said: "The person does not. The judge asked me to say that the person put it on unassisted?" Mr Reed replied: "Yes. There is no question of taking it off."

Mr Reed and Mr Lyons, of Fairbairn Gardens, West Hampstead, north London face various charges of aiding and abetting suicide. Mr Lyons faces one charge of murder and five of aiding and abetting suicide and Mr Reed faces two charges of aiding and abetting. Both face three other charges of conspiring to aid suicide. All charges are denied.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

Surgeon's wife had heart 'restarted four times'

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

During the fight to save the life of Mrs Margaret Vickers, wife of a surgeon, her heart-beat was restarted four times before she died, Teesside Crown Court was told yesterday.

Dr Susan Jane Adamson, a health physician at Newcastle Royal Victoria Infirmary, said that when Mrs Vickers was admitted her anaemia was so serious that she would have died without an immediate blood transfusion.

The evidence came on the fifth day of the trial in which Paul Vickers, aged 47, consultant orthopaedic surgeon, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle, was charged with the murder of his wife, Mrs Vickers, 44, a former mistress, Miss Pamela Collison, aged 34, political researcher, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, deny murdering Mrs Vickers with an anti-cancer drug.

Dr Adamson said Mrs Vickers was admitted to hospital on June 12, 1979 with a diagnosis of aplastic anaemia. She had to stop her blood count, and seek to stabilise her condition with a blood transfusion.

When the blood transfusion was set up, Mrs Vickers became frightened and thought it would poison her. She hid beneath the bedding. Her condition was paranoid, Dr Adamson said.

Dr Adamson said that on June 12, 1979, a marked deterioration, her heart stopped beating and she became unconscious. Her heart rhythm was restarted four times.

Dr Kurt Schapira, consultant psychiatrist at the hospital, gave an account of Mrs Vickers's mental illness.

He said Mr Vickers had never raised the subject of any organic illness such as cancer nor had he said he was prescribing or administering any drugs.

In reply to Mr Gray, Dr Schapira said Mrs Vickers was suspicious, irritable and under duress to go for treatment for schizophrenia. He agreed it would not be desirable for a consultant to be known to have a wife suffering from mental trouble.

The trial continues on Monday.

Molyneux rejects restoration of Stormont

From Our Correspondent Belfast

Mr James Molyneux, Ulster Unionist Party leader, yesterday ruled out a restoration of a Stormont-style parliament.

Mr Molyneux, MP for South Antrim, said unionists should push for the political integration of the province with the rest of the United Kingdom as the best way of maintaining the union.

He told the party's annual conference in a hotel near Belfast that Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, had said devolution on the Stormont model was a "non-starter". Mr Molyneux said: "From this day forward we shall be asking for what the Parliament cannot deny us—party and equality of opportunity within the United Kingdom."

"We seek no special rights or privilege, but the same rights and privileges enjoyed by our fellow citizens in England, Scotland and Wales. We shall be asking for the same, we cannot settle for less."

However, within the party there remains a substantial lobby for a restoration of a Stormont parliament and it is likely that a restoration of this policy will put their views during the full-scale debate at the conference today.

Successive British governments have insisted on a power-sharing settlement between the two Northern Ireland communities. Advocates of this policy will put their views during the full-scale debate at the conference today.

Yesterday the Rev Ian Paisley's Democratic Unionist Party was preparing for its conference to be held in Belfast. Mr Paisley said the conference is expected to renew its demands for a restoration of a Stormont parliament and therefore further emphasize the sharp divergence in unionist opinions in the province.

A dispute which affected production at the De Lorean sports car plant in Belfast appeared to have been settled last night. Management and unions' leaders were believed to have agreed on a peace formula at the state-owned factory after 400 body shop workers were sent home earlier yesterday (The Press Association reports).

The company said the workers were suspended for refusing to work normally in the body shop at the plant.

The dispute started after the men were late getting back from a tea break in the canteen and found supervisors doing their work. Machines were immediately blacked and the men were later suspended. Another 200 walked out in support.



World of folk: Four of the girls taking part in an international Scout and Guide folk festival at the Royal Albert Hall, London, today. They are, from left: Hiroko Ito, from Japan; Rhona Archibald, Trinidad; Shakila Zaman, Bangladesh and Yusra Mohammed Sopu, Malaysia.

Croydon by-election

Labour inquest as Pitt celebrates

By John Witherow

As Mr William Pitt, the winner of the Croydon North-West by-election, embarked yesterday on a series of interviews to explain how he had helped crack the political mould, the Croydon Labour Party retired to lick its wounds.

The defeat for Labour, which was the main opposition party should have taken the marginal seat comfortably from the Conservatives, was a serious blow despite their poor record in by-elections.

The party agent will now deliver a report to the National Executive Committee to explain why the candidate could poll only 8,967 votes, nearly 5,000 fewer than the Liberal SDP alliance, and trailed well behind the Tories at a time when unemployment has reached nearly three million and the country is in the grip of recession.

One factor being put forward by Labour workers yesterday was the double blow delivered to their campaign by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, whose supplementary rate demands and pronouncements on the IRA arrived in the middle of electioneering. Perhaps Mr Livingstone's good luck telegram on Thursday night, which was met with disbelief by some Labour Party workers, was an attempt to make amends.

But the political future of Mr. Boden, a middle-of-the-road socialist who has tried unsuccessfully to win the seat five times, may now be in question, especially as his local party has swung behind Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Mr Pitt still seemed stunned yesterday by the margin of victory but he believed that "Labour is not the alternative party any longer, and it is the whole policy of the left which has lost them so many votes". In contrast, he said, the alliance caught the minds of the voters "who came in droves".

Although he had been elected as the first Liberal SDP MP, he said he would remain a Liberal and take the Liberal whip in the House of Commons.

"My loyalty will be to the alliance although I am a member of the Liberal Party," he stated. "I regard myself as the first candidate elected for the third force."

Mr Pitt will take his seat on Tuesday and one of the first issues he intends to pursue is the proposed closure of schools in Croydon.

At a post-victory press conference yesterday morning the Liberals saw the result as vital in building up the alliance's momentum, and as a dress rehearsal for the general election.

Down the road at Conservative headquarters, Mr John Butterfill, remained philosophical in defeat: "It's a fairly common tradition that governments have a problem with mid-term by-elections," he said. "But what we have seen is a flash in the pan; a burst of Liberal activity."

He believed it was a much more discouraging result for the Labour Party, and was confident the Conservatives would recapture the seat.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone said yesterday that the Labour Party must come out very firmly for abolishing domestic rates (David Walker writes).

The supplementary rate recently levied by his council had hurt the Conservatives in the by-election, he said.

Rates had not made the difference between victory and defeat. But he recognized that, pressed by the Conservative Government to grant reductions, the GLC and councils such as the London Borough of Lambeth were breaching the limits of tolerance of "this highly unpopular form of taxation".

But either way the scale of cuts required between now and the start of the 1982-83 financial year was dramatic: more than 200,000 full-time equivalent jobs on one estimate.

The Government has now agreed that such a rapid rate of decline in local employment is unacceptable.

Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, is responsible for revising planned government expenditure in 1982-83, said yesterday that some departments had put in claims for higher public spending which were more optimistic than realistic (George Clark writes). He did not name the ministers concerned.

Mr Brittan said the Cabinet was discussing how much more the Government and the public sector should spend than in published plans for 1982-83. The Treasury was not pressing for a reduction.

CROYDON, NORTH-WEST

Pitt, W. (L-SDP)	13,800
Butterfill, J. (C)	10,546
Boden, S. (Lab)	8,967
Gillies-Carr, M. (Ind-Pro-Life)	340
Foster, J. (Ecology)	155
Joseph, J. (Self-Employed)	20
Boaks, W. (White Resident)	51
Brooks, L. (War Pensioners)	81
Major, G. (Family Law Ref)	31
McKenzie, S. (Const)	111
Done, S. (Anti-EEC)	11
Griffin, N. (NF)	429
Majority	3,254

1981 1979 Change

Cons	30.5	-4.8	-15.9
Lab	26.9	-4.1	-14.1
Lib	4.2	-1.0	-23.8
Ecology	0.4	—	—
Self-Emp	1.0	—	—
Ind-Pro-Life	0.1	—	—
White Res	0.1	—	—
Fam Law Ref	0.1	—	—
Const	0.1	—	—
Anti-EEC	0.1	—	—
Nat Front	1.2	—	—
Pol	62.5	72.5	+8
Electorate	55,258	55,178	+80

General election, May, 1979: Taylor (C), 19,928; Boden (Lab), 16,193; Pitt (L), 4,239; majority 3,735.

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Councils win a round on spending

By Diana Geddes and David Walker

The Government appears to have conceded defeat in one battle in its financial war with local councils.

Behind the negotiations leading to the announcement of the annual rate support grant, due in two months, ministers and officials have accepted that councils cannot cut their current spending by the 6 per cent to 9 per cent necessary to meet the Government's target for 1982-83.

Council leaders have consistently argued that getting on target would mean hundreds of thousands of teachers, cleaners and other municipal workers being dismissed before next summer.

Spending plans are being revised to take into account the impossibility of local staffing being cut within the timetable set out earlier this year.

The rate support grant will be based on the revised figures. Official sanction will be given for a higher level of local spending than previous government statements have assumed.

Councils have not yet been told of the Government's change of heart. The most recent battle between the two sides has been over whether the reduction in current spending required was 5.5 per cent as the Department of the Environment has said, or 9 per cent, according to the councils.

The councils say the Government's calculation has made insufficient provision for the effect of pay and price increases.

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HIGH U.S. ART PRICES CHECKED

By Geraldine Norman

The steep rise in the price of American nineteenth century art, one of last season's sensations, appeared to meet its first check at Sotheby's New York sale on Thursday.

A portrait of "A Blackfoot Chief" of 1861 by Frederic Remington, the much-revered Wild West specialist, was unsold at \$300,000 (estimate \$375,000-\$425,000).

Sotheby's admitted afterwards that they had put too high an estimate on the picture which had been recently on the market.

That expensive failure was an important contributor to the 19 per cent left unsold out of a \$4m total. However, the other star pieces of the sale fell short of Sotheby's hopes, although they found buyers.

Four auction record prices were, however, claimed for less important artists: William Robinson Leigh's "Zuni Pottery Painter" of 1907 at £73,552; Alfred Thompson's "Butcher's" of 1907 at £42,582; "The side-wheeler 'The City of Paul'" on the Mississippi River" of 1872 at £60,435; and Joseph Henry Sharp's "Four Tons" of 1907 at £54,780.

Robert Salmon's "Mall" of 1907 at £42,582; British nineteenth century pictures were looking very expensive by comparison. A "Victorian" painting, "The interior of a room" by John Everett Millais, sold for £20,000 (estimate £18,000-£22,000) by Richard Green.

Thomas Sidney Cooper's "Midday Rest" of 1875, sold for £10,000.

Science report Making microbes to increase crops

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Using genetically engineered microbes to improve soil fertility and so increase crops in the future should be an important application of biotechnology, Professor S. J. Pitt, of Queen Elizabeth College, London, said yesterday.

He told a meeting of leading scientists from universities, government departments and industry that exploiting the new biological sciences could relieve the increasing world competition for cereals, protein and fat. He said it was the most important area of research to be encouraged.

He proposed making micro-organisms that release essential minerals contained in common soils and so increase crop yields. That was one of the schemes he outlined at a meeting called by the British Biotechnology Committee for Biotechnology to plan a research and training programme for the future.

He says that only advances in biotechnology can prevent food imports into Britain rising and find a solution to the current balance of payments problem. World Professor Pitt's own research group is tending for that purpose a process called a photobioreactor for growing microscopic plants very rapidly.

They are converted into sources of carbon, nitrogen or fat, or used as the raw material in the form of biomass for the synthesis of fuels or chemical feed-stocks.

The development of the bioreactor for producing biomass from carbon dioxide and solar energy depends on manipulating plants and microbes, and creating conditions in which organisms with an efficiency that is four to five times greater than the normal process of photosynthesis.

Professor Pitt says the experimental bioreactor at Queen Elizabeth College has reached an efficiency of 18 per cent in the transfer of carbon to micro-organisms by solar energy.

To stimulate wider research in biotechnology the science and technology committee of the House of Commons is launching a new scheme under Dr Geoffrey Potter to coordinate work in universities and research institutes.

Dr Potter said he expects the committee to allocate a total of more than £225m a year for studies in fields as diverse as creating new enzymes and perfecting the technology of fermentation. But the proposals for academic departments for support must be linked to the needs of industry.

DEBATE ON BBC CUTS TESTS MPs

By Kenneth Gossling

The Government and Opposition will have three-line whips on Monday's debate in the House of Commons on a Labour motion calling for a 10 per cent cut in the BBC's external services.

A government amendment to the motion reaffirms its intention to maintain the services' essential programmes and to "improve the quality of those remaining after the cuts."

Labour's motion is regarded as a fairly soft one designed to encourage the 83 Conservative MPs who signed an early-day motion condemning the cuts to stand by their signatures.

Reports have suggested that the Government may be reconsidering some of the cuts, but there was gloom last night at Bush House, headquarters of external services when it was suggested that

Defence lawyers seek to quash Bill of Indictment

By Lucy Hodges

Lawyers acting for the 15 black youths charged after the death of Terence May, the motorcyclist who died in a collision with a car in the north London suburb of Tottenham, have moved to quash the Bill of Indictment brought by the Crown Prosecution Service.

During a day which began with a hearing in Croydon Magistrates' Court and ended in front of Mr Justice Nield in the Central Criminal Court, defence counsel made it clear that they objected strongly to the voluntary Bill of Indictment granted to the Director of Public Prosecutions yesterday, to enable the case to be brought to trial quickly.

Mr. R. J. Davies, defence counsel, asked Mr Justice Nield to quash the Bill on the grounds that a High Court judge did not have the power to grant such a Bill where evidence against the accused depended on identification.

He referred to guidelines given by the Attorney General to the House of Commons in 1976 which laid down that witnesses giving identification evidence should be called at the magistrates' court stage. Mr. Davies suggested these guidelines had the force of law.

He asked to bring a voluntary Bill of Indictment in the case, was granted to the DPP on Thursday by Mr. Justice Michael Davies sitting in chambers. On the ground that the guidelines were not binding, he asked the judge to quash the Bill. He said the guidelines were not binding on the magistrates' court stage, but he said the guidelines were not binding on the magistrates' court stage, but he said the guidelines were not binding on the magistrates' court stage.

In a statement read out to Croydon justices yesterday Mr. Justice Davies said it was abundantly clear that the guidelines were not binding on the magistrates' court stage, but he said the guidelines were not binding on the magistrates' court stage, but he said the guidelines were not binding on the magistrates' court stage.

In the afternoon the drama shifted to the Central Criminal Court where Mr. Justice Nield was persuaded to adjourn the case in order to hear lawyers' objections to the granting of the voluntary Bill of Indictment.

He adjourned the case until next week because of lack of time to indicate to the jury that he had jurisdiction to review Mr. Justice Davies's decision.

Three men in Prosser case to go for trial

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Three prison officers are to stand trial accused of murdering Mr. Barry Prosser, aged 32, who died at Winson Green Prison, Birmingham last year.

The decision came during a day of unusual legal impression and followed an early telephone call yesterday from Mr. Justice Stephen Brown to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The judge said he had granted the director's ex parte application for a voluntary Bill of Indictment to accuse the men of Mr. Prosser's murder. He said so without hearing or seeing counsel for the director, who had been due to appear in his chambers later in the day.

The three men, Melvin Jackson, aged 32, Howard Price, aged 24, and Eric Smith, aged 32, were discharged on a murder charge last month by Mr. F. H. Macchard, Birmingham stipendiary magistrate, who said a jury could not properly convict them.

Lawyers said yesterday that the judge did not have to hear oral representations if he was satisfied from the papers before him that there was a prima facie case to be answered.

The judge had read the papers delivered to him by the director's staff on Thursday.

The three prison officers have been issued through their solicitors, with a summons requiring them to appear at Birmingham Crown Court at 10.30 am on Tuesday. They will appear before Mr. Justice Stephen Brown when consideration will be given to the granting of bail and the ultimate venue of the trial.

When the three were discharged on September 30, it was the second time that Mr. Jackson had been accused of Mr. Prosser's murder. In February this year Mr. John Millward, Mr. Macchard's predecessor, also listened to the prosecution case against him and decided not to send him for trial.

St Mary-le-Strand crumbling

By John Young, Planning Reporter

One of London's loveliest and most familiar churches is in grave danger. St Mary-le-Strand, on its island site near the Aldwych, is crumbling from the combined effects of time, weather, heavy traffic and the blast of a wartime bomb.

The Greater London Council has threatened to declare it a dangerous structure unless urgent repairs are carried out.

Ironically, the defects have only come to light as the result of a £100,000 cleaning and restoration programme for which an appeal was launched in 1977. The restoration committee, whose patron is the Duke of Gloucester, believes that dismantling, repairing and rebuilding the tower will cost at least £500,000.

The church was completed in 1717 to a design by James Gibbs who, remarkably for a Roman Catholic so soon after the Orange accession, was also the architect of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the Radcliffe Camera, Oxford, and the Senate House in Cambridge.

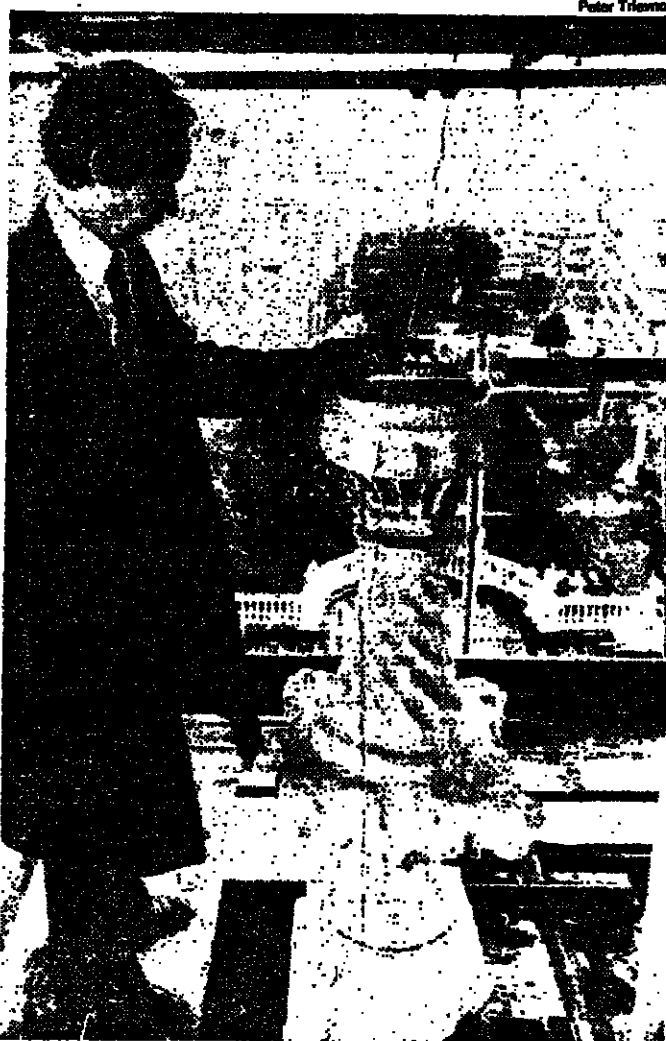
Its tower was so admired that he was even commissioned to add a similar adornment to the St Clement Domes, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, which was rather like being asked to write a new code for a Beethoven symphony.

The parishes of St Mary's and St Clement's were effectively destroyed in the early years of this century, when it was decided to drive the new Aldwych Kingsway through the warren of medieval streets that lay north of the Strand.

Today the two parishes are united but, although both churches still hold regular services, only a few dozen local residents are left to attend them.

St Clement's was the more fortunate of the two in that the scaffolding now enveloping the tower is costing £250 a week and will have to be taken down.

That, he thinks, will persuade people that the restoration is completed, and will make it all the more difficult to relaunch the appeal. He is



Landmark in danger: Mr Peter Symmons, chairman of the restoration committee examining crumbling stonework at St Mary's

also gloomy about the prospect of getting any money from the Historic Buildings Council, which is suffering from the squeeze on public expenditure.

Theoretically St Mary's could survive without its tower, and whatever money may be raised could be devoted to restoring the interior of what Sir John Betjeman has described as "a baroque paradise." But St Mary's without its tower is almost as unthinkable as the Strand without St Mary's.

Labour kills new deal for tenant farmers

By Hugh Clayton

Hopes of winning Opposition support for an early new deal for tenant farmers have been dashed by decisive rejection in the Labour Party.

The agriculture subcommittee of the party's national executive has voted overwhelmingly against a proposed new tenancy law agreed after two years of bargaining by the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association.

The two bodies have agreed to seek partial repeal of a 1976 Act which allows the heirs of tenant farmers to succeed to tenancies when their parents die. The association, which represents landlords, says the law has drastically reduced the availability of tenancies to would-be farmers who cannot afford the hundreds of thousands of pounds needed to buy an economic holding.

The association and the union, which represents tenants as well as landowners, have spent the past two months in a reluctant search for support from Opposition parties. They have accepted under protest the decision of the Government not to bring their agreement into law until all Opposition parties have accepted it.

The vote by the Labour subcommittee will probably destroy all chance of legislation for a new tenancy deal before the next General Election. The subcommittee's decision will be considered by the Labour Party's executive next month.

Dr. Gavin Strang, a member of the subcommittee and a junior agriculture minister in the last Labour government, said yesterday that the deal had been rejected because it would create two classes of tenant.

The deal between the association and the union is for present law to protect only existing tenancies. New tenancies would revert to the old system in which the heirs of tenants could be evicted from their homes without appeal when their parents died.

IN BRIEF

Down's baby submissions

Mr Justice Farquarson, sitting without a jury, yesterday heard defence submissions in the Down's syndrome baby murder trial at Leicester Crown Court. The prosecution case ended on Thursday and the judge released the jury until Monday.

Dr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician of Church Eton, Derbyshire, has pleaded not guilty to murdering the baby, John Pearson.

Summons over blast

A summons under the Health and Safety at Work Act against the chemicals firm Chemstar is expected to be heard at Dukinfield Magistrates' Court on December 16. It concerns an explosion last month at the company's plant at Stalybridge, Greater Manchester, in which a man was killed.

BR is not amused

British Rail is considering prosecuting Mal Hudson, a motor cycle stunt rider from Liverpool, who leapt the 80ft gap between the spans of a disused railway viaduct at Maldon, Essex, without permission.

Docker crushed

Mr Kenneth Harrison, aged 58, a docker from Great Yarmouth, was crushed to death between two trailers as he was helping to unload the ferry Duke of Yarmouth which had arrived in Great Yarmouth from Holland yesterday.

Police chief ordained

Chief Inspector Sidney Rising, former head of the Nottinghamshire police vice squad, who was ordained after 25 years in the force, will take up a post as priest in charge of parishes in Nottinghamshire in January.

Prisoner dies in jail

Michael Lindsay Hilton, aged 21, serving a six-month sentence, died in a lavatory at Kirkham prison, Lancashire, it was reported yesterday.

The arms race

Hope for march on 50s scale

By Robin Young

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is hoping that its peace march in central London today will be on a scale reminiscent of the Aldermaston marches of the 1950s.

Though the organizers refuse to estimate the numbers they think will march, they are confident that there will be many more than last year, when it was estimated that between 50,000 and 80,000 took part.

The campaign organizers announced yesterday that they knew supporters had hired 1,000 coaches and 26 trains to come to London. Last year there were 400 coaches and two trains.

The march will take the demonstrators from an assembly point on Victoria Embankment by Hungerford Bridge up St James's Street and along Piccadilly to an afternoon rally in Hyde Park. CND is providing about 300 stewards, and was meeting the Metropolitan Police yesterday to discuss the management of the march.

One possible source of trouble is the intended participation of the Spartacist Group, which has called for a Soviet invasion of Poland to suppress the Solidarity movement. The Spartacists intend to march under banners saying: "Smash Nato - Defend the Soviet Union" and "Stop Solidarity's Counter Revolution."

Mr. Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND said yesterday: "Ours is a peace march, and the Spartacists are no part of CND indeed they are usually extremely disruptive. We are not capable physically of excluding anyone, but if they come anywhere near a breach of the peace this will be for the police to deal with."

Mr. Kent said that police had cordoned the Spartacists off from a CND demonstration outside Chatham House earlier this week. He said that in another sense CND's own membership was "out of control."

He said that in the past 18 months national membership had grown from 3,000 to 32,000 "but that is only a fraction of the story. There are also 1,000 local groups, some of which have 1,000 members. Literally nobody knows how many members we have, save to say that the national membership should be multiplied perhaps five or ten times."

Mr. Kent said CND had organized today's march as part of an international campaign to mark the disarmament week which had been called for by the United Nations General Assembly.

"We are all multilateralists, but years of talk about multilateral negotiations have achieved nothing. Unilateralists believe we must take an independent initiative to make multilateralism work, but CND is a broad movement, not a pacifist organization."

The march organizers refused to predict the size of the march because they said the effect would be nullified if the police did not confirm that the target had been achieved.

Plea to victims of Strangelove syndrome

By Ian Bradley

People have been put under a spell by the nuclear bomb and feel tired to their imminent destruction by it, a leading academic expert on human behaviour said last night.

Dr Nicholas Humphrey, assistant director of the Department of Animal Behaviour at Cambridge University, referred to what he called the Strangelove Syndrome.

He said: "We are in a state of superstitious helplessness over the bomb, hypnotized by its dread beauty and fascinating power. Some people have an apocalyptic vision of nuclear war as a cleansing holocaust, a period of renewal like the day of judgement."

He used the third Bronowski memorial lecture on BBC television to make a strong call for and end to the nuclear arms race. Recalling the power of public opinion in ending the British slave trade, forcing the American withdrawal in Vietnam and now creating a free trade union movement in Poland, he urged his audience to cease being "the passive, fascinated spectators of nuclear tragedy" and to apply their hands to the brake.

Dr Humphrey compared public attitudes to the bomb to the lemming-like way in which many European Jews faced extermination during the last war. He argued that like the Nazis' treatment of the Jews, the idea of nuclear war is simply too horrifying to comprehend or except.

He said that mankind could not reconcile the horror of the bomb with normal expectations about life, civilization and bringing up children.

"If we cannot carry on normally under the shadow of the bomb," he said, "then we have a duty not to carry on normally."

Dr Humphrey's lecture, entitled *Four Minutes to*

Midnight occupied 50 minutes of prime television time on the eve of today's demonstration against nuclear weapons organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

It also comes at the end of a week where the subject of nuclear weapons has been brought to the fore by exchanges between President Reagan and President Brezhnev about a so-called limited nuclear war in Europe.

In the lecture, which was pre-recorded, Dr Humphrey did not refer to today's CND demonstration or the Reagan-Brezhnev exchange with reference to the BBC's decision to withdraw an invitation to Professor E. P. Thompson, another distinguished exponent of the anti-nuclear case, to give this year's Dimsdaley lecture.

Leading article, page 7

Cash crisis threatens 30 Riverside Studios jobs

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The Riverside Studios, in Hammersmith, West London, faces the loss of 30 of its 36 staff unless it can raise £56,000 in the next 4 weeks to finance operations until the end of the financial year.

The 30 have been given redundancy notices which will take effect on November 15 if the money is not found.

The Riverside and other London venues will organize fund-raising benefits during November, supported by international artists, including the Royal Ballet, Ballet Rambert, Lynn Seymour, Pete Townshend and the Comic Strip.

The theatre has launched an appeal for the sum and has asked the Greater London Council for help. The theatre will be left with a skeleton staff of six to conduct a

DPP NOT TO PROSECUTE POLICEMEN

No public prosecution will be brought against police involved in the case against Edward John Covill, aged 32, who served two years of a six-year sentence for rape before his conviction was quashed.

The Director of Public Prosecutions' office said yesterday: "We have decided that there is insufficient evidence to prosecute any police officer."

The DPP had been considering action against the police after Mr. Covill, of Park Road, Stratford-on-Avon, was released three months ago.

The Court of Appeal hearing followed an anonymous letter to the mother of the 11-year-old Girl Guide who was attacked.

It was from another man, who admitted he was the rapist and gave enough information to convince the police.

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The Leeds

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Basque country tense in wake of ETA deaths

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Oct 23

Police clashed with demonstrators repeatedly today in the San Sebastian area, and thousands of workers and schoolchildren stayed home in a show of sympathy for two members of the Basque separatist organization ETA who were shot dead on Wednesday while apparently trying to escape.

A call from Abertzale (Basque patriot) groups for a general strike met only limited response, however. Most big factories in the Basque country continued to operate. The protest action was most notable in San Sebastian, Hernani and Tolosa, as well as in the home towns of the two dead extremists.

Rioters blocked main roads by dragging vehicles across them in Pasajes and San Sebastian. Police equipped with full riot-control gear patrolled the principal routes, dispersing groups of demonstrators with rubber bullets and tear gas grenades.

In Ibarra, near San Sebastian, family members and intimate friends attended the burial of one of the activists, Señor José Juregui Altube, as police blocked access to the cemetery to all others. The mourners defiantly sang the "Euzkako Gudariak", the Basque Soldiers' song.

In Amorebieta, near Bilbao, police broke up an assembly of citizens called by Abertzale politicians before the burial, which only family members were allowed to attend, of the other separatist, Señor José Andrés Ezaguirre Gogorza.

In Madrid, police took Señor Inaki Etxebarria, a member of the Basque regional parliament, into custody in a roundup of suspected accomplices of the ETA. A member of a party which openly sympathizes with many of the actions of the ETA, Herri Batasuna (People's Unity), Señor Es-

naola is a prominent lawyer from San Sebastian.

Police confiscated copies of the Basque daily newspaper Egin from news-stands in the Basque region yesterday and seized the plates from which the paper had been printed. The seizure was presumably carried out under a law "for the defence of democracy".

The newspaper, organ of the revolutionary leftist nationalist elements in the Basque country, was suspected of publishing an "apology for terrorism" in the form of stories which presented the two dead men as heroes.

The Director-General, who could not legally be dismissed without a two-thirds vote of the network's multi-party board of directors, resigned last night during a three-hour meeting with Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister.

He had been under fire from members of his own party, the UCD, almost since his appointment in January, but the pressure mounted considerably after the unexpected victory of the conservative Popular Alliance (AP) in the elections for the regional parliament of Galicia.

Earlier this month Agustín Rodríguez, the president of the UCD, said the government party would no longer tolerate "socialist instrumentalization of public television".

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Cairo keeps up Sadat murder revelations

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, Oct 23

Almost three weeks after President Sadat's assassination the Egyptian Government is producing a daily series of "revelations" about the killing, stories designed to shock the population which has recovered with remarkable speed from the events of October 6.

Less than a day after an Egyptian magazine claimed that Mr Sadat's assassins wanted to declare an Islamic republic along Iranian lines, President Hosni Mubarak has told the newspaper *Al-Ahram* that the organization behind the killing wanted to liquidate the country's military, political and religious leadership.

Whether Egyptians believe the sensational reports now appearing in the government-controlled press is open to question.

Having been told that the assassins were a small extremist group operating without any widespread support, they are now being regaled with tales of plots of such depth and ingenuity that they might be forgiven for thinking that Lieutenant Khalid Ahmad Shawki al-Islambuli and his colleagues were a good deal more powerful than was at first disclosed.

The magazine *Al-Mussawwar*, for instance, suggested this week that the Muslim fundamentalists behind the assassination planned to take over the Egyptian radio and television and declare an Islamic republic.

This would hardly have been possible unless they were far stronger than had hitherto been revealed. According to the magazine, Egyptian security men have seized documents which revealed plans to carry out a series of assassinations of political leaders over a period of two years.

Mr Mubarak claimed that even opposition leaders were on the group's death list, a suggestion obviously intended to bring Egypt's tame opposition parties into line behind the authorities.

Indeed, today's Cairo newspapers carried photographs of the leaders of the Socialist Labour Party and the Liberal Socialist Party talking to the President after making appropriate gestures of support for the Government.

Lieutenant al-Islambuli and his three comrades meanwhile are still undergoing interrogation at the hands of military intelligence, apparently at a barracks in the Cairo suburb of Helipolis. Just what they are revealing, if anything, has not been disclosed.



Skull going home

The skull of *Proconsul africanus*, a possible early ancestor of man (above), is due to return to Kenya this weekend after spending the last 30 years of its approximately 20 million years of existence in the Natural History Museum in London (Charles Harrison writes from Nairobi).

The skull was discovered by the archaeologist Dr Mary Leakey on Rusinga Island, Lake Victoria, in 1948. It was lent to the Natural History Museum, on the understanding that it remained the property of Kenya and would be returned after study.

Documents regarding it were recently discovered in Kenya's national archives after being misplaced. This was followed by a request for its return and Mr Richard Leakey, the Director of Kenya's National Museum, is flying to Nairobi with it this weekend.

The museum says this is the only known skull of *Proconsul africanus*.

The Egyptian Government has called for the return of a 3ft high fragment of the Sphinx which is now in the British Museum (David Cross writes).

MOONIE LEADER IS BAILED

From Our Correspondent New York, Oct 23

Thousands of flag-waving followers of the Rev Sun Myung Moon, who are known as "Moonies", chanted their support outside the Manhattan Federal Court yesterday as the Korean-born leader of the Unification Church was arraigned on tax evasion charges.

Mr Moon, dressed in a dapper grey suit, pleaded not guilty through an intermediary as he was released on \$250,000 (£138,000) bail and his passport was confiscated.

He is charged with failing to report \$112,000 in interest earned on \$1.5m in accounts at a New York bank between 1973 and 1975. It is also alleged he received \$50,000 in unreported stock in a company of which he is chairman.

Controllers win brief reprieve

Washington, Oct 23.—Although the Federal Labour Relations Authority has ordered withdrawal of recognition from the true union covering 11,500 striking air traffic controllers, dismissed by President Reagan, a court has blocked the decision at least until next week.

This is the first time the Government has decertified a union by stripping it of its bargaining authority. The court ruling came hours after the authority had ordered decertification of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) yesterday.

A spokesman for the appeals court said it had issued a temporary stay until it received a response from the Government. —Reuters.

Leaders meet in Athens Kyprianou seeks clarification of Greek policy on Cyprus

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Oct 23

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the first Socialist Prime Minister of Greece, has had to come to grips with the Cyprus problem today, barely 48 hours after coming to power.

The Prime Minister had an extensive first round of talks today with Mr Spyros Kyprianou, the Cypriot President, who came to Athens to find out which of Mr Papandreu's campaign pronouncements on Cyprus he had "survived" as Government policy.

At stake here is the Waldheim formula that could revive the deadlocked intercommunal talks by prompting a new negotiating basis for the territorial issue on a 70-30 ratio. The hope is that the Turkish Cypriots would eventually accept a zone of 25 per cent. This number has almost magical connotations.

In Athens, however, the problem was whether the Papandreu Government would be like its predecessor, in favour of a continuation of the intercommunal dialogue or not.

Two days before the elections, Mr Papandreu told a conference that no Cyprus dialogue was possible without prior withdrawal from the island of not only the Turkish forces, but the Greek Army contingent, as well as the sovereign British bases. It was the first time he had included the British bases.

In welcoming Mr Kyprianou at his office today, Mr Papandreu said the Greek Cypriots could count on

Greece's support "until there is a just solution that will safeguard the independence and unity of Cyprus, free from any foreign troops".

Another key question for Mr Kyprianou will be the nature of the relationship between Athens and Nicosia. While in opposition, Mr Papandreu had strongly criticized the previous government for adhering to the doctrine "Cyprus decides, Greece supports". He said this was an escapism policy.

The criticism was seen as implying that Mr Papandreu believed Athens should have a greater say in decision-making about Cyprus — a policy that led to confrontation when Mr George Papandreu, the Prime Minister's late father, sought to impose it in 1964, when he was Prime Minister, on Archbishop Makarios.

The approach was softer today. Mr Papandreu told journalists: "I know this is a difficult and delicate phrase of the Cyprus problem. This is why we meet today, so that we may get briefed and, in turn, express our friendly views to President Kyprianou."

An official statement later said today's sessions had been devoted to a full briefing of the Greek Government on the latest positions. There would be another private session between the President Karamanlis and the Prime Minister on Monday.

During a working luncheon later, Mr Papandreu accepted

an official invitation to Cyprus from Mr Kyprianou, who is to have talks tomorrow also with Mr Karamanlis.

□ PLO recognition: Greece will recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) formally at the end of the year and invite Mr Yasser Arafat, its leader, for an official visit, officials here said today. (AFP reports).

The move would make Greece the first member of the European Community and Nato to recognize the PLO. Mr Papandreu confirmed rumours circulating here last night that Athens would recognize the PLO before the end of the year. Asked about the reports, he said: "Yes, that is correct," but added, "I cannot get into details for the moment." The visit by Mr Arafat would take place this year.

□ Censorship lifted: The Government today lifted censorship of films and songs, imposed price controls on raw materials and began drafting legislation to recognize leftist groups which fought the Nazis in the Second World War.

The decision to lift censorship will not mean unrestricted screening of pornographic films. Under Greek law a public prosecutor may intervene when considerations of public morality are at stake.

Mr Nikos Alkivides, the Commerce Minister, announced price controls at the production level, replacing the gradual freeing of prices applied by the Conservative Government.

OAU reply expected soon on Chad peace force

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, Oct 23

Officials of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) are expected to reply soon to a call by President François Mitterrand of France for the early dispatch of a peacekeeping force to Chad.

Mr Mitterrand's message to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the OAU chairman, was sent in the light of French fears of a new outbreak of civil war between the rival factions led by President Goukouni Oueddei, supported by Libya, and Mr Hissène Habré, the former Foreign Minister, who is said to be receiving support from Egypt and Sudan.

Mr Moi has asked African states, including Nigeria, Senegal and the Ivory Coast, to provide men and support

for an OAU force. Several states have said they would be willing to support such a force.

OAU officials say privately many details on financing and other aspects need to be settled, and they regard Mr Mitterrand's view that the force could be quickly assembled and moved into Chad as over-optimistic.

The OAU summit conference here in July approved a proposal to create the force, and Libya said it would withdraw its forces from Chad as soon as it was asked to by the Chad Government. Mr Goukouni made it clear that the Libyans would remain there until the OAU force was ready to replace them.

Cameraman kicked unconscious

From Our Correspondent Buenos Aires, Oct 23

A photographer for *La Prensa*, the conservative daily, was kept in hospital last night after being severely beaten by police who were breaking up a small student rally outside the Ministry of Education building here.

Señor Sergio Vijaude, the photographer told the paper he was covering a demonstration called by students to demand university reform when police arrived on the scene, dragging one student away by the hair.

Señor Enrique di Napoli, the secretary general of the federal police, said today that some policemen had "overstepped the mark".

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Britain attacked for spending aid money in Mexico

From Nicholas Ashford, Cancun, Oct 23

Britain has come in for severe criticism over a decision to use aid money to help finance the construction of a steel mill in Mexico.

It was announced today that Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who is attending the North-South summit conference in Cancun, is to extend her stay in Mexico until Monday in order to attend the signing ceremony for the £220m contract.

It is for the second stage of a business scheme known as Sicasur 2, which has been awarded to the British company Davy International.

Mr Evan Luard, former junior minister at the Foreign Office and now a senior representative of Oxfam, said today that it was "wicked to spend the small amount of British aid on a project of this kind which benefits so few people".

Mr John Mitchell, director of the World Development Movement, said: "The use of £30m of overseas aid money to help this contract is a disgraceful misuse of aid funds." He pointed out that country like Mexico, which has oil wealth, a good economy and is a recipient of British capital.

This is the second time that the same company has been involved in a dispute over the use of British aid to secure a contract. Recently the Government agreed to contribute £150m towards a £1,200m contract which Davy International won in India.

Between them, the two deals will account for almost a fifth of Britain's capital aid programme.

President Reagan, meanwhile, has continued to hold a series of bilateral meetings with participants between sessions at the summit here. By the time he leaves tomorrow he will have had private meetings with all 14 leaders from developing countries attending the conference.

This morning he met President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Chadli of Algeria. Later today he was to meet Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia with whom he was expected to discuss the subject of oil.

The Reagan Administration has been criticised in the thinking of the proposed sale of AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

The Senate is due to vote on the sale next week and at the moment the 100 senators are evenly divided over the deal. Since the House of Representatives has already rejected the deal, a negative vote in the Senate would effectively block it.

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WASHINGTON: The United States Defence Department formally notified Congress today of its proposal to sell fighters for \$1,000m (about £611m).

This comes after acceptance by Pakistan of a \$3,200m contract involving arms and economic aid over five years.

How to be manipulated in luxury

From Nicholas Ashford, Cancun, Oct 23

President Marcos of the Philippines has won a sort of gratitude from among the 2,000 or so journalists who have gathered here for this three-day event, a fringe of the main summit, the Mexican coast to cover what is known as the international meeting on cooperation and development.

"At least he's got something to write about," muttered one of the 22 world leaders attending the meeting are practically imprisoned in the luxury Sheraton Hotel, with the result that only carefully rehearsed versions of what they are saying to each other ever reach the press.

President Marcos, however, is not the sort of man to let slip the presence of so many journalists. Even before he arrived he created a stir when it was revealed that he was bringing his family to stay in a new holiday resort with nothing but luxury hotels and villas.

And to ensure that no-one should be fumbling around for material, thousands of copies of his biography and glossy background notes about the Philippines were circulated in the hotels and conference centre.

When he arrived, several truckloads of local peasants were brought over from the Mexican mainland to stomp up a popular welcome. Later, when he decided to go water-skiing (to which he was taken by helicopter gunship), the assembled masses of the Filipino press were summoned to observe the event.

But while President Marcos may have created the biggest splash at Cancun, most attention has been focused on President Reagan and how he would get on with leaders from countries like Algeria, Tanzania, and China.

He appeared to be off to a bad start when he was 13 minutes late for the opening session of the conference which led one anxious secret service man to comment: "Everybody is here except Rawhide."

Attempts by Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State to blame the President's lateness on an inefficient hotel lift did not endear the Americans to their Mexican hosts.

But President Reagan is too much of a professional to be thrown by such an incident. He just switched on the charm and deflected much of the criticism.

SUSPECTED EXTREMISTS ARRESTED

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, Oct 23

Four West Germans wanted by police in Munich for questioning in connection with a right-wing and secessionist group, were arrested last night in two police raids in the Ghent area.

Extradition proceedings are expected to start within the next week. The four are alleged to have fled to Belgium on Wednesday just after Munich police broke up a unit of the Peoples Socialist Movement of Germany (VSD) in a gun battle during which two group members were killed.

The movement can count on some sympathisers in the west Flanders area, where extreme right-wing groups have operated in the past. One of the best-known, the Flemish Military Order (VMO), has a commemorative ceremony planned for Sunday at Diksmuide, only 30 miles from Ghent.

Correction

The headline on October 17 above a report on the collapse of Holland's coalition Cabinet incorrectly read: Amsterdam Cabinet resigns. The seat of the government is The Hague.



A woman and her horse pass a copy of Picasso's "Guernica" in the village of Caltojar, central Spain, where the artist's centenary is being celebrated by adorning walls with copies of his work painted by villagers.

Drama unlikely at congress

French Socialists go for image of unity

From Charles Hargrove, Valence, Oct 23

The victory congress of the French Socialist Party—the first since it swept into power in the polls—opened here this morning in the vast, hangar-like hall of the trade fair.

It was filled to capacity with an audience of nearly 5,000 party delegates, supporters, delegations from 30 countries—including one from China—and a member of the Afghan resistance movement.

There was a record press contingent of 800 French and foreign journalists for this three-day event. This is the rancorous success. But it has put under severe strain the limited housing and catering facilities of this medium-size town of 70,000 in the Rhone valley, which lies in the orbit of Lyons.

The congress is historic in more than one respect. It is also the first in the ten years since M. Francois Mitterrand launched his new Socialist Party on the long march to power that his powerful personality is absent from an important gathering of his supporters and his friends.

Although he is now, as he insisted on the evening of his election, the president of all Frenchmen, he had expressed the wish to attend. He thought the best of it, however, was in any case in Cancun, fighting the cause of the developing countries.

But, like a presiding deity, he is present in the minds of everyone there, "about the fray" as M. Louis Mermoz, president of the National Assembly emphasized today in an interview.

Two of his closest advisers, M. Pierre Bergery, the secretary-general, and M. Jean Fourrier, his deputy, are at Valence with a watching brief along with a large posse of ministers.

It is the first party congress since 1971 at which only a single resolution is proposed for adoption by the 800 voting delegates.

Unity is the keynote. The many trends and currents which go to the making of French socialism, reflecting the whole gamut of political sensitivities as the Socialists describe them, from social democracy to Marxism, have officially ceased to exist. A party of government, as the Prime Minister insisted a few days ago at Lille, cannot perpetually ask itself questions.

So there will be no drama at Valence, like the clash at the Metz congress two years ago, which opposed M. Mitterrand and M. Michel Rocard, the unsuccessful candidate for the party nomination last year and still its most popular public figure, according to the recent opinion polls with his belief in nuclear forces and common sense being at least as strong as his ideological commitment.

Since then, the influence of the Rocardians has steadily declined and their representation on the new party executive to be approved by congress, was cut substantially when nominations were decided a week ago.

For this reason, they refused to put a resolution of their own, in spite of the urgent promptings of the Mitterrandians, precisely because they did not wish to stand up and be counted. They rallied to the text between the proposed and decided to hide their time until the wind should change.

The main issue before the congress is, however, the equally thorny question of relations between the Government, the parliamentary group, and the party, which are by no means clear cut. The socialist MPs press, at times successfully, for more radical changes in the party's structure, like all militants, one step ahead of them.

It was striking from the outset of the congress. M. Jean Poperen, the party number one in the polls, proposed said party objectives were to "make the country enter irreversibly into Social democracy."

Merrano, Oct 23—The eighth game of the world chess championship ended in a draw on the 80th move today leaving Anatoly Karpov, the Soviet world champion with an unchanged 3-1 advantage in the series over Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger.

The eighth game had been adjourned on the forty-first move. Karpov had a slightly stronger position.

Chess experts said the result was likely to cheer Korchnoi, because Karpov was unable to win despite the advantage of playing the white pieces. AP

In our later editions yesterday, both K and N were used to indicate Knight moves, and in the diagram of the position of the game. Queen symbols were inadvertently used to indicate Kings Also White's twenty-fourth move was shown as B-R5; it should have been B-R4.

White: Karpov. Black: Korchnoi

1. K-K4 P-K4
2. K-K3 K-K4
3. B-B4 K-K3
4. P-B3 P-B3
5. Q-K2 P-Q2
6. Q-Q2 P-Q2
7. P-K3 P-K3
8. B-B2 P-B2
9. K-K1 K-K1
10. P-K4 P-K4
11. K-K1 K-K1
12. P-K4 P-K4
13. K-K1 K-K1
14. P-K4 P-K4
15. K-K1 K-K1
16. P-K4 P-K4
17. K-K1 K-K1
18. P-K4 P-K4
19. K-K1 K-K1
20. P-K4 P-K4
21. K-K1 K-K1
22. P-K4 P-K4
23. K-K1 K-K1
24. P-K4 P-K4

Position when draw was agreed

Black: Korchnoi

White: Karpov

The Commission is particularly concerned about the ban imposed on political parties and trade unions, and has asked its representatives to investigate stories that political prisoners have been tortured.

In the light of this it is likely that the Commission will want to see something more tangible than the text of a speech before it is convinced that Turkey has taken a real step down the path towards restoring democracy.

S African paper says Russians have sent advisers to Botswana

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Oct 23

The first batch of an unknown number of Russian military advisers has arrived to take up residence in Botswana, the former British protectorate of Bechuanaland, Beid, one of South Africa's leading Afrikaans newspapers, reported today.

The Soviet advisers reported arrival comes about a month after Botswana took delivery of a number of Russian-made armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition, which were shipped from Russia to Mozambique and then brought overland by rail to Gaborone, the Botswana capital.

The arms purchase, and the arrival of the Soviet personnel, which occurred shortly after a visit to Moscow by Brigadier Ian Khama, the second-in-command of the Botswana Army, have given rise to fears here that Botswana is falling prey to Soviet influence.

Pretoria is obsessed by the fear of Soviet expansion into southern Africa and sees South Africa as the last anti-communist bastion. This is one of the reasons why the South Africans are reluctant to grant Namibia (South-West Africa) its independence.

Covering more than 230,000 square miles, Botswana occupies an extremely sensitive position, jutting southwards into the heart of South Africa.

There is increasing concern in Pretoria that Botswana, with the two other former British High Commission territories of Lesotho and Swaziland, are developing into operating bases for the African National Congress, the black resistance movement banned in South Africa.

Traditionally, the small Botswana Army of 2,000 to 3,000 men has relied on British, Irish and Belgian equipment.

The Botswana Army chief, Major-General Mompoti Merafhe, has defended the Soviet purchase on the grounds that it merely proves his Government's non-alignment and readiness to buy weapons from any source.

It is understood that President Quett Masire was initially against buying Soviet arms and would have preferred to purchase American weapons, even though they were more expensive. But Brigadier Khama, one of the late President Seretse Khama, threatened to make a public issue of the difference in price and the President backed down.

No rush to one-party state, Mugabe says

From Stephen Taylor, Bulawayo, Oct 23

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, on a visit to London today, today told supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo, his main rival, that the country would not become a one-party state until they gave their consent.

If they wanted Zimbabwe's present system of Government to continue it would.

He gave his assurance at Plumtree, a border town about 60 miles west of here.

Earlier in the day he visited a school at Entumbane, the Bulawayo township where in February members of his and Mr Nkomo's former guerrilla armies were involved in bloody clashes that left more than 200 dead.

Mr Mugabe was on the third day of a tour of Matabeleland, the region which provides the basis of Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front party. Although the two men are bound together in a coalition government, the relationship has been frequently strained and the Matabele people of the region remain deeply suspicious about the intentions of Mr Mugabe's Shona-based Zanu (PF) party.

Today Mr Mugabe was at his most reassuring. "Some people suspect that because I have talked of a one-party state that their party must die. We will not force a one-party state on you but will continue in the hope that you will change," he said.

After Mr Carter notified the paper that he planned to sue for "seven-figure amount" it printed a controversial leading article saying: "It is one thing, however, to read that item to say such a tale is circulating, and quite another to conclude from this that the place was in fact bugged."

"Based on everything we know of the Carter instinct and record on the subject, we find the rumour utterly impossible to believe."

Mr Graham's letter defended the leading article, saying it spoke for the paper's management and was not intended to suggest that the paper printed rumours known to be false because "that is not the policy of the Washington Post."

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IN BRIEF

Trudeau proposal accepted

Ottawa.—Mr Pierre Trudeau and Canada's 10 provincial premiers appear to be heading back to the bargaining table to settle their dispute over bringing home the Canadian constitution from Britain.

In a message to the Prime Minister, Mr William Bennett, premier of British Columbia, accepted his proposal for a first ministers' meeting here on November 2. If the meeting takes place, it will be the first time since September last year that the first ministers have met face to face on the patriation issue.

Thief takes £14,300 from church body

Geneva.—An armed man in a wig and false moustache escaped with the equivalent of £14,300 in Swiss and foreign currencies from the World Council of Churches after freeing a young woman cashier to accompany him from the building without raising the alarm.

Keeping out crime

Golden Beach, Florida.—This wealthy seaside town has closed all but one road leading to the rest of Dade county, where violent crime has increased rapidly. A blockhouse with a gate at the remaining open road is to be built with round-the-clock guards to keep out criminals, curious tourists from nearby hotels, joggers and Haitian refugees.

Carrington trip

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will visit Saudi Arabia for talks with Crown Prince Fahd from November 3 to 5. The purpose of the trip is to explore in detail the proposals made by Prince Fahd for an Arab-Israeli settlement. It will also be an opportunity for Lord Carrington to discuss the proposed multinational peace-keeping force for Sinai.

Paratroopers charged

Felix, Southwest France.—Three British Paratroopers, Peter Dowling, aged 36, John Lamb, 24, and Gerard Smith, 21, were charged with manslaughter here after the death of a young Algerian-born Frenchman following a brawl early on Monday. They are members of the Third Parachute Battalion on manoeuvres.

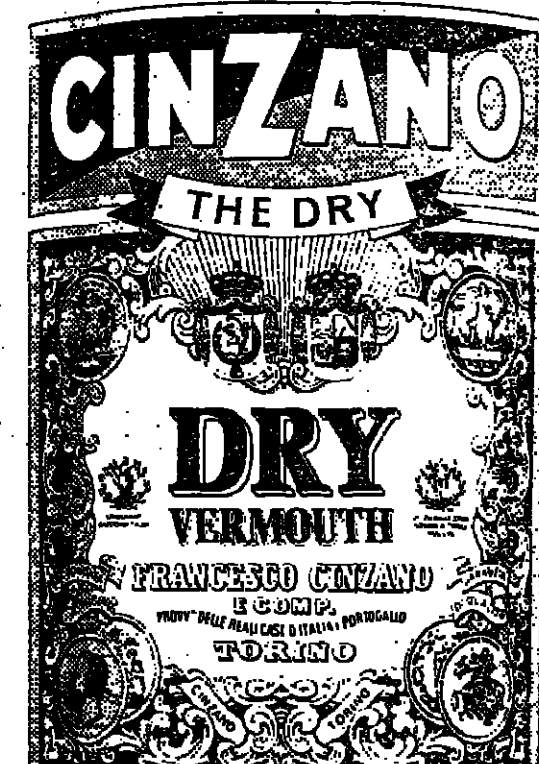
Sahara peace plan

Dakar, Senegal.—Mr Chester Crocker, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, arrived here from Mauritania where he said the United States would play a role in settling the Western Sahara conflict.

Indian arms deal

Paris.—India completed details of the purchase of France's Mirage 2000 combat aircraft in an arms deal worth an estimated 20,000m francs (£2,000m), French officials said.

It'll be dry for an extra hour tonight.



It makes other vermouths seem a little wet.

Now Mehta moves on to Wagner Act 2

by Christopher Walker

Jerusalem

Earlier this week, a leading Hebrew newspaper printed a cartoon of an Israeli symbolically trying to block out the sound of a Wagner concert by sticking a Mercedes-Benz into one ear and a German-made television set into the other.

Zubin Mehta, the Indian-born musical director of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, treasures the cutting as a graphic example of what he considers the hypocrisy of much of the violent opposition which this week sabotaged his efforts to conduct Israel's first Wagner concert.

The concert should have been given yesterday afternoon, a few hours before the start of the Jewish sabbath. But after the fight and abuse which followed attempts to play the Prelude to Tristan and Isolde at the end of two earlier concerts, Mehta decided it should be scrapped. Apart from the general reaction, he had learnt that his militant opponents had decided to pack the hall and stop the musicians by force.

An affable and articulate cricket lover with an Indian passport and not a drop of Jewish blood in his veins, Mehta might seem an unlikely person to spark off such an emotional national debate.

But the need to lift Israel's unofficial ban on Wagner — the result of his antisemitism and the association of his music with the Nazis — has become something of a personal crusade in the 13 years that Mehta has been musical director of the IPO.

In that time, few Israelis have questioned his musical talent or his personal devotion to the country. "In Vienna two years ago I was called a Jew-lover, and I replied that I was proud of it. Now, minutes after conducting the Israeli national anthem, I have been called a Nazi. I am getting it from both sides."

In spite of the furor, the insults and the threats, Mehta remains unrepentant about his decision, which he says was taken with the full support of 113 of the orchestra's 115 musicians (all Israeli citizens), the orchestra's board of directors, the great majority of the audience in the two concerts where the attempts to play Tristan were made, and the Israeli public at large.

"I did not do it from a political point of view. I knew the public wanted to hear Wagner and I know the musicians want to play him, and that is enough," Mehta told me. "In my conscience, I know I have done nothing wrong. I have always tried to take into account the feelings of the survivors of the Nazi holocaust."

Among Jewish musical figures abroad who sent him telegrams of support were Leonard Bernstein and Daniel Barenboim. Inside Israel, many leading music critics backed him. But other prominent Israelis were critical, among them Mr Gideon Hausner, the prosecutor in the televised trial of Adolf Eichmann. He argued that the ban should remain at least until the last survivors of the holocaust were dead.

Mehta shows no sign of ducking the debate and will try to influence opinion through the Israeli media.

He says a protest of Wagnerian education must begin designed to destroy such myths circulating in Israel as the claim that Wagner (who died in 1883) was a close friend of Hitler. Pressed, he refuses to hazard any guess on when the IPO will attempt to play Wagner in public again, though he hopes it might be under Leonard Bernstein next April. I am determined to go on with the process because I think that although the first battle has been lost, a positive step has been taken. People's minds



The passions Wagner arouses in Tel Aviv: two members of the audience come to blows while the Israeli Philharmonic plays music from Tristan and Isolde. Right: Zubin Mehta and the composer he champions

have been opened. People have started thinking about the issue, and that is important.

Mehta claims that his own primary motives were musical, but that the opposition soon became political, with a small but loud minority trying to impose itself on the majority.

A cool and lucid man of 45, Mehta suddenly becomes passionate when discussing the Wagner issue. "It is vital that we do the music of the 19th century's greatest musical revolutionary after Beethoven. If an orchestra cannot play Beethoven and Wagner it might as well not exist."

He added with a note of incredulity that the IPO's concert master had never once heard a Wagnerian opera from beginning to end. "There is a complete void in the education of Israeli musicians and it is vital that it be filled."

Mehta's knowledge is lacking. Musicians thirst for repertoire.

He acknowledged audaciously that in the present climate, there was no hope of lifting a similar ban on the works of Richard Strauss.

Mehta claimed that the problems of trying to perform Wagner in Israel had all been envisaged in

advance and a decision taken last July to approach them "with the maximum haste". The idea of placing a Wagner work in an advertised concert, or of beginning the experiment with a Wagner-only concert, had both been dropped in favour of playing a work at the end of a normal concert — after giving the audience warning and the chance to leave.

At private rehearsals during the week the IPO played four Wagnerian works in preparation for yesterday's cancelled concert. "The effect was quite amazing. At the end of each session the whole orchestra clapped and the applause was solely for Wagner. Only two of our members refused to play. One, who has had a heart condition for 10 years, subsequently went into hospital — and we were accused of sending him there. That is just a sign of how dirty things have been getting."

Mehta and his many local defenders (most, but not all, on the left of Israeli politics) claim that trying to ban Wagner's works raised disturbing parallels with the Nazis' own policy of burning books of Jewish authors. Even in the case of Richard Strauss, irrespective of content — merely because they were written by Jews.

"Wagner was basically a second class human being, but I do not think Beethoven was a terribly nice person either. At some point, a man's creativity transcends his real character. After we recognize his genius, we do not need to go into his character any more."

"Bruckner was rather idiotic, naive and childlike. Mahler was a great intellectual, a towering giant. Yet if you put their music side by side, you find they are equally great cathedrals."

Whatever the final outcome of his Wagner campaign, it has ensured that Mehta will never again be treated simply as a rarefied musical genius when he makes his regular visits to Israel in the future. As he found this week when a Tel Aviv traffic policeman stopped him at 2 am for crossing a red light, he has provoked a bitter national argument which is unlikely to be conducted in rational terms.

"My father has a number on his arm and one day he is going to kill you," the policeman shouted, completely forgetting the prospective summons. "Never, ever play Wagner again."

Croydon: no normal defeat for the Tories

Does the Alliance's victory at Croydon mark a real and lasting alteration to Britain's party system? Or is it just another short-lived by-election defeat for an unpopular mid-term government?

Croydon is as good a test of current party support as any one by-election is likely to provide. It is the kind of marginal seat a party needs to win to form a government with a secure majority. Unlike Watlington, its political and political make-up is close to the national average and the three main candidates were personally and politically inconspicuous (as in most seats at a general election). With the polls showing a close contest, neither Conservative nor Labour supporters had any reason to vote tactically. Turnout was higher than average for a by-election, but not markedly so. Only the dimension of London local politics makes it slightly atypical.

The statistics of Mr Pitt's win certainly look impressive. His share of the vote almost quadrupled, from 10.5 per cent at the 1979 general election (and 11.9 per cent at the last May's GLC elections) to 40 per cent. The Conservative and Labour shares dropped by 19 and 14 per cent respectively; in both cases less than two thirds of what they were in 1979.

The Alliance took a similar number of votes from the two major parties: it was certainly more than a refuge for discontented Conservatives.

The result proves, if further proof were needed, that the Alliance can win seats which the Liberal or SDP alone could not. To have competed against an other would have split the centre vote to the benefit, probably, of the Conservatives. The result of a Liberal standing alone, in the absence of the SDP, is less certain. But Mr Pitt's third place in the GLC elections, held after the formation of the SDP but before the Alliance, strongly suggests that the Alliance label will win.

But is the Alliance vote big enough to suggest a genuine party realignment? One way of answering is to compare it with equivalent by-elections in the past — in Conservative-held seats under unpopular Conservative governments. On that basis there remains a tiny ray of hope for the Government.

The Conservative-to-Lib/SDP swing of 24.2 per cent was fractionally below that in Orpington in 1982 (26 per cent) and Ripon in 1973 (25.2 per cent), and well below that for neighbouring Sutton in 1972 (32.6 per cent). In the general elections that followed these earlier by-elections, the Conservatives held, at least, in better shape — the Conservatives bounced back to near victory, regaining Ripon and Sutton immediately, and Orpington eventually. What is the prospect for a repetition in 1983-84?

Yet these comparisons underestimate the significance of the Conservative defeat. In the earlier by-elections the Liberals had a strong base on which to build local election successes in Sutton and Ripon, and a second place at the preceding election in Orpington. In Croydon, by contrast the 1979 Liberal vote was below its national and regional average.

Moreover, the earlier by-election "win" in solidly Conservative seats where Conservatives knew that a protest vote for the Liberal could not let Labour in; but in marginal Croydon, to switch from Conservative to Liberal SDP was much riskier. The anti-Conservative swing may have failed to break the record, but was very substantial nonetheless.

There is not a crumb of comfort in Labour. By any yardstick, statistical or political, there was an appalling result. It is unusual for the Opposition party's vote share to fall in a by-election; very rare when the Government is highly unpopular; but almost unprecedented on the scale of Croydon NW (Sutton against being the exception).

Once again, the opinion polls faltered over a by-election. They picked the winner, but as in Watlington consistently underestimated the Lib/SDP vote. The MORI poll on Wednesday placed Labour by incorrectly placing Labour second, overestimating its support by 5 per cent. The last Gallup poll, conducted mainly over the weekend, got the Lib/SDP vote right, but gave the Lib/SDP only 37 per cent. Close inspection of all the polls would have detected a gradual drift in the campaign to the Alliance and away from Labour.

Historically national opinion polls by Gallup and MORI to gauge current voting intentions at a general election suggest the following changes since 1979: Alliance +28 per cent (compared with the Lib/SDP +20 per cent), Labour -8 per cent. In Croydon, after excluding the minor party vote, the figures were Alliance +38 per cent, Conservative -19 per cent, Labour -14 per cent.

Placed alongside the Watlington by-election, the national opinion polls and the district and county council by-elections, the result in Croydon looks more like a staging post than a turning point in British elections. The swings at Watlington (27.5 per cent from the Conservatives, 23.4 per cent from Labour) were very close to Croydon's, suggesting that neither by-election was a flash in the pan.

Throughout 1981 the national polls have consistently found Alliance support to be close to 40 per cent, its seatings being as significant as its size. This support level is exactly reflected in the many but little noticed local authority by-elections.

None of this proves Mr Pitt's claim that the Alliance is now unstoppable. Much of its vote remains negative rather than positive (although that is also true, to a lesser extent, for the Labour and Conservative parties).

Gallup found that 58 per cent of voters who switched to the Liberal/SDP at Croydon gave as their main reason a dislike of the other parties rather than a liking for the Alliance. Croydon confirms that the British electorate is disaligned from the one party system which it will re-align to a new one still remains to be seen.

Ivor Crewe

The author is co-Director of the British Election Study and Director of the Social Science Research Council Survey of British Politics at the University of Essex.

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Steady nerves at the Last Chance Saloon

Crisp, clear-eyed, and accustomed to giving orders as the man who came in when Victor Lowmes was sacked from the Playboy Club, is nevertheless rather tired of always being referred to as an admiral. "People seem to think that because I came out of the Navy, I must know nothing at all. I have been working in industry for four and a half years (National Car Parks), working at the coalface," as he puts it.

"In my book, all this —" he gestures to the neatly stacked files and records of gaming returns — "is like any other business. It has a cash flow of £200m a year of which we hold the least, that is, twenty per cent. We pay £16m to the Government in corporation tax and so on. We pay £8m in wages and £7m to our suppliers, and we make about six per cent net profit."

It is visibly irked Sir John that any one in the gaming industry should suppose that he knows nothing about running a big organization like Playboy. "Anyone who wants to know about regulations ought to have their own nuclear reactor," he says, in a rare reference to his naval experience. The implication is that maintaining a set of checks and balances over gaming

tables is a good deal less complex.

In fact he has been going through a rapid learning process, in the training department, discovering the finer points of blackjack and punto banco. Before his arrival at Playboy, Sir John's gambling had been mainly of the matchsticks across the kitchen table variety. He has had tuition in learning about dirty tricks, from which the gaming industry, a humane nature being what it is, will always be at risk. Sir John recounts with relish how a complicated ruse involving switching banknotes, worthy of *The Sting*, can be foiled.

Appeals against the magistrates' refusal to renew the Playboy and the Clermont licences have now gone in. The game is not yet over: the roulette wheels are still spinning and the cards still turning. Park and Berkeley Square. The question is, will the next spin of that great wheel of fortune of the British legal system, namely the appeal hearing, put the group back on its winning ways?

The first point to note is that appeal involves a totally new hearing in which new arguments and new evidence may be adduced, before a Crown Court judge.



Sir John: 'We have tightened up'

Life at Playboy headquarters is a bit like the last chance saloon. The 1,500 staff employed in the group are working on with no assurance about their future, which makes their situation edgy. What particularly rocked the management was the

severity of the judgment against its conduct. "No one accused the clubs of bribery, corruption, fraud, embezzlement, secret bank accounts, tax evasion, or even shredding of documents," Sir John points out. "On the contrary, the case against us was

constructed from the records we kept ourselves and faithfully handed over."

Yet, he said, the magistrates' verdict, on technical offences, concerning matters like the granting of credit, was as severe as if the company had been guilty of larceny. In an argument much favoured by casino operators, Playboy managers complain that the ultimate sanction of shutting down the whole operation for minor technical offences is like bringing in the death penalty for stealing a lamb.

Just how heavily the technical offences weighed with the magistrates against other misdemeanours, or matters such as the relationship with the American parent company, is not known. The magistrates do not give reasons for their judgment. In the crown court — the hearing will probably be early in the new year, and the case will be heard by a judge and four magistrates.

What Sir John says most was the finding that the company's record and present management's fitness will be tested before a judge and four magistrates.

of the term habitual is more than a point of semantics, because it automatically removes the magistrates' option to exercise discretion. Sir John likes to make unshed rounds of the casinos, sometimes late at night, to see how things are going. "If the top team sets the standard, the people down below welcome it," he declares. "No one here believes the fact that we have tightened up."

To ordinary mortals, the amounts of money wagered in British casinos by the high rollers are almost too heavy to grasp. Even in these straitened times big players may win, or more likely lose, £100,000 in a night, and in the course of a year turn over millions.

It is not just the percentage of the game which wins for the casino, Sir John notes. "It's the velocity. The average player turns his money over several times on a night's visit. The house edge may be only one and a half per cent, but in a night's play, it comes out nearer twenty per cent." The conclusion would seem to be that casinos run more efficiently make more money.

David Spanier

Can there be a middle way?

Geoffrey Smith

The time has come when the Government will have to answer one critical question: can it live with its own differences? This is traditionally the great Conservative virtue. The capacity not to be diverted by mere conflicts of opinion, are what have made the Tories a governing party. But that seems to have changed. From the day it took office this Government has been divided, and there is no prospect of these differences being resolved in the near future by the triumph of either wing or the other.

The Blackpool conference provided ample evidence that Mrs Thatcher still retains the support of the party activists. They would resent any attempt to dislodge her, and there is no chance of her being replaced at this stage. This is not because she commands the full personal support of either her Cabinet or the Parliamentary party. Far from it, but there is no obvious successor in whom there is full confidence, and no disposition to move effectively against her.

There has been much discussion of running a staffing election next month. The intention would not be to defeat Mrs Thatcher outright but to secure a sufficiently large minority vote against her to demonstrate the extent of the disaffection and just possibly to make her position untenable.

any association are dry — a not infrequent combination. If he were to back another candidate for the leadership he would expose himself to considerable pressure, and a feature of Conservative politics is the readiness of constituency associations to put pressure on their MPs.

It would be all right to back a successful contender, because today's rebellious backbencher would then become tomorrow's loyal subject of the new king. But to take part in an unsuccessful rebellion — even worse, one with no serious hope of outright victory — would be foolhardy.

That is how it seems to number of backbenchers who would have to support any challenge to Mrs Thatcher if it were not to fail ludicrously. They would prefer to wait until a member of the present Cabinet stands against Mrs Thatcher. But there is no sign of that happening. Many are deeply unhappy with her: one of her critical failures as Prime Minister has been her inability to come to terms with her barons. But they have not reached the point of wishing to strike against her.

So the Government is going to remain under dry leadership, but it is a leadership that is unable to secure the agreement of the Cabinet to the full economic policy that it would like. That was evident from Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. The last time the Cabinet had discussed public spending had been at the traumatic meeting of July 23 when only four ministers had

been in favour of the Treasury's proposal for curbing the growth in expenditure — Mrs Thatcher, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Mr Leon Brittan and Sir Keith Joseph.

This week they were joined by three of the newcomers: Mr Nigel Lawson, Mr Norman Tebbit and Mr Cecil Parkinson. In some accounts Mr Norman Fowler has been added to their number; but while he expressed his general approval for the Treasury's strategy, he was firmly opposed to the specific proposals put forward — and in this instance it is the specifics that count.

Lord Hailsham and Mr Norton were absent, Lady Young did not speak, and the others were in varying degrees critical of the proposals. The meeting was not acrimonious. There was no heated argument, partly perhaps because the form of the proceedings was for each minister to take it in turn to state his general position. But the conclusion was clear. There is not now, and there does not seem likely to be, a majority in this Cabinet for the Treasury's intention to cut the spending plans for next year by approximately £3,500m, which would be consistent with a target for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement of £8,000m to £10,000m.

The Treasury's target for cuts was not endorsed, and it was not stated whether the next stage would be a further round of bilateral negotiations between the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr

Britten, and the spending ministers or whether a small group of ministers would be appointed to act as a vetting committee for departmental estimates. But whatever mechanism may be adopted, it would be a surprise if the Treasury were to get very close to their objective.

So there will be deadlock. The wetts cannot get rid of dry leadership and impose an alternative strategy of their own, the dries cannot force their policy through the Cabinet, even though the Prime Minister reshuffled it in September with the obvious intention of having more like-minded ministers around her.

How can this deadlock be resolved? Another Cabinet reshuffle would hardly be feasible politically. For the Chancellor to introduce another tough Budget, and present his colleagues with a fait accompli just before delivering his speech, would impose severe strains on Cabinet cohesion.

The only reasonable course is for the Cabinet collectively to discuss not only spending but also the Budget strategy well in advance of its presentation, so that an agreed economic policy can at last be hammered out. One of the most serious weaknesses of this Government has been its failure to consider together its economic strategy with any degree of thoroughness. Such general discussions as there have been have been too short to be worthwhile.

This approach would require a readiness to compromise. It might also involve some risk of premature disclosure of the Government's intentions. But the Government's fortunes will depend critically on its being able to transform the present stalemate into a constructive compromise.

The Mermaid's stormy days

A chill economic wind has ruffled the waters of Puddle Dock at Blackfriars on the Thames. Less than four months after its widely heralded reopening as an enlarged and greatly improved theatre, the Mermaid has been forced into temporary closure.

The present production, *Shakespeare's Rome*, will come off next Saturday after only three weeks, and the theatre will remain dark until Lord Miles reopens in his well-worn but still trusty, *Treasure Island* on December 16. Since the Mermaid reopened on July 7 after a two-year reconstruction, it has been a success story. Lord Miles relaunched his theatre with a production of *Eastward Ho!*, a Jacobean comedy previously performed at Puddle Dock in 1962. It was unenthusiastically reviewed, played to disappointing houses, and was taken off after five weeks when its losses had reached £70,000. It was an expensive play, requiring as it did an eight-piece orchestra at Musicians' Union rates.

Children Of A Lesser God, which followed with a six-week run, did much better, playing to capacity houses and was taken off after five weeks when its losses had reached £70,000. It was an expensive play, requiring as it did an eight-piece orchestra at Musicians' Union rates.

Troubles have not been confined to the artistic. Lord Miles and his staff had high hopes for the new riverside restaurant incorporated in the refurbished building; it would, they believed, attract people into the theatre and provide a substantial cash flow from its 120 seats. But it

failed to do so; within a short time its manager had to be dismissed and its doors closed.

It remains closed, while the Mermaid management debates the wisdom of bringing in professional caterers to run it, although the smaller front-of-house restaurant and its adjoining bars, remain in flourishing business.

The Mermaid now has little cash flow and no reserves. A £1m appeal fund was launched several years ago to equip the new theatre and provide an operating fund, the cost of actual reconstruction having been 'borne' by the site developers in return for being allowed to build an adjoining office block. Half the fund was to have been for equipment, the other half for investment.

To date the appeal has raised only £475,000, and in the intervening period inflation has pushed the cost of equipping the interior to nearer £720,000. There is as yet nothing with which to open an investment account.

Another danger is that the Arts Council grant to the Mermaid, £150,000 this year, could be reduced next year, as it may be to many other theatres, if the Government continues to tighten its fist on the disbursement of public funds.

Lord Miles believes that six or seven years ago, he would have had no difficulty in raising the money to build the Mermaid. "But inflation has soared away from us," his general manager, Anne Rawsthorne, adds that £1m is needed "to keep this ship looking good."

Plans are already in hand to keep the ship afloat. Lord Miles and his staff are preparing an aggressive sales drive to attract commercial conference and convention business to the theatre, to make the building earn its keep during the day. They believe that their well-equipped auditorium and catering facilities will provide the perfect venue for such events as product launches and sales conventions.

Another hopeful sign is the Arts Council's more flexible approach to changes in the planned programme. "In the past we have been obliged to stick to the programme for applying for our grant. Now, if we find ourselves with a surplus, we are unlikely to object if they wish to use it for the programme and keep it running for a year," said Lord Miles.

After all, they are in the business of saving the theatre. The problem remains of finding the required smash hit. The Mermaid is investing a great deal of faith and hope in Christopher Hampton's dramatization of George Steiner's book *The Portage To St. Christobal of A.H.* which will be produced early in the New Year once Lord John Silver has vacated the stage.

Lord Miles has always rejected criticism that his artistic policy is insufficiently adventurous, but he does admit that it may have been an error of judgement to reopen the theatre so soon. "Perhaps we should have ensured that the restaurant was properly established and running, and waited until Christmas to stage our first production."

Nonetheless it is play rather than plates which people inside a theatre, and the need for a long-running smash hit which puts a bottom on every seat, every night, miles, whose personal project the Mermaid has been since he launched it in 1962, back garden in 1950, and is now aged 73, is determined to hand on a going concern when he finally retires.

Alan Hamlyn

Lord Miles: after a run of bad luck at the theatre he created, it's back to the old faithful *Treasure Island*



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CHRISTIANS AND THE BOMB

The revived Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament makes a show of its strength in London today. Many tributes feed it and they include the Christian churches, which are making an increasingly important contribution both in numbers and authority to "peace movements", especially on the continent of Europe. The churches do not of course have a monopoly of moral concern about nuclear armaments or of moral arguments against them. Nor for that matter are Christians all of one mind as to how their consciences illuminate this dark question.

The essence of the moral argument which is employed in the service of unilateral nuclear disarmament is that there are no circumstances in which it can be justified. It is a destructive power capable in the human race, though one suspects that specimens would somehow survive. Policies of strategic nuclear deterrence presuppose the possibility of the deliberate escalation of nuclear exchanges until the terminal point is reached. Such a policy cannot in conscience be endorsed and must be opposed.

The form of that argument is anything but new. Recital of the horrors of war has in all ages been enough to lead some to condemn it as absolutely wrong, has led them to the conclusion that no cause, however good justifies preparation or engagement in warfare. Erasmus posed the question, "If you find by balancing one set of advantages and disadvantages with another that an unjust peace is better than a just war, why should you want to try the fortunes of Mars?" His question receives the modern answer, "Better Red than dead": better submission than resistance at so dreadful a cost.

More palatable to rulers (and to most of their subjects) than principled pacifism has been the theory of the just

war. The theory has two legs. The cause must be just — self defence, liberation from tyranny etc.; and the means of waging it must be proportional to the object served by it. By blowing away proportionally — the mass annihilation inherent in nuclear armaments is reckoned to be excessive to any war aim however virtuous — the nuclear dimension is held to have destroyed the concept of justifiable warfare. A just nuclear war becomes a self-contradiction.

It can be objected that this position is founded on too crude a view of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence and the pursuit of nuclear balance. Not all nuclear weapon systems are indiscriminate or limitless destructive in their effect. It depends on their size (there are battlefield weapons), on their precision (which is becoming very great), and their targeting (which may be directed at "key aspects of state power", a phrase used by British ministers in distinction from centres of population). In the light of those qualifications the advent of nuclear weapons may appear to be a little less apocalyptic and rather more in a line of development with the weapons of mass destruction of earlier wars. Further, to a unique degree, and probably quite genuinely on all sides, nuclear weapons are deployed not for the purpose of winning war, but for the purpose of heading off the aggression that precipitates it. The morality of their possession deserves to be judged against that motive.

However, the moralist may doubt if sufficient control could be kept over a developing nuclear engagement to limit the potentially vast and indiscriminate force of these weapons in the way suggested. And while conceding that the primary purpose of a nuclear strategy of flexible response is deterrence, he is entitled to point out that the effectiveness of the strategy rests ultimately on a readiness to use the weapons in the order and to the extent that the theory requires. It is that readiness — that deformity of will, as he sees it — that he refuses to sanction. Those who arrive at that

conviction (and very many do), and feel, as they must, a duty to act upon it, may proceed by one of two ways. They may conclude that nuclear warfare is so horrendous and iniquitous that it must at any cost be prevented, from happening; or they may conclude that a policy of reliance on nuclear weapons is so morally disordered that it must be rejected and the weapons themselves renounced. These different conclusions may lead in different directions, and neither runs through a landscape of moral or practical certainties.

Renunciation entails the possibility (the likelihood in the world as it is) that not all others will follow. Nuclear arms cannot be uninvited, and those left in sole possession of them would have overwhelming force at their disposal. It is unsafe to assume that the exercise of that power would be forgone. It would rest, on this argument, in the hands of those who had not taken the path of morality. Their will would be enforceable, their value system prevail. The moral consequence of that possibility has to be weighed against the risk inherent in a policy of nuclear deterrence.

The other path — the avoidance of nuclear war at any cost — leads immediately from moral to political judgment. It is not self-evident that the avoidance of nuclear war is best arranged by unilateral disarmament in Britain or Europe, or by popular revolt against the defence policies of western governments. Every canvassed course of action — the closure of nuclear bases, a unilateral gesture of some kind, a nuclear-free zone, rejection of nuclear weapons or the "negative" withdrawal from Nato, neutralism — has to be examined, if it is put forward in the name of peace, for its practical effect on the equilibrium which, however insecurely, now preserves the peace. Moral conviction may dictate the objectives of policy, but it is no guarantee of sound political judgment and no substitute for an understanding of power politics in the present.

COMING OF AGE

The Liberals and their Social Democratic allies have every reason to be satisfied with the Croydon by-election result. They have proved that it is possible for an alliance candidate not only to secure a dramatically high share of the poll, and to come a good second, as in Warrington, but actually to win a seat in a parliamentary by-election. For a new force, struggling to establish itself in British politics, there can be no substitute for victory.

It has been especially reassuring for the Liberals in this instance. They have shown that it is possible to win without a nationally known figure. In that respect the victory has been more impressive than it would have been if it had been secured by Sir Shirley Williams. It is only fair for those of us who counselled Mr Pitt to stand down in her favour to acknowledge this. He has also demonstrated that support for the alliance can be mobilised by a Liberal candidate as well as by a Social Democrat.

The alliance has now shown at both parliamentary and local government by-elections that it can bring into the polling booths the support that it attracts in opinion polls. If it continues along this course

its claim to form the next government will have to be taken seriously. This means that it will have to be measured by more exacting standards: for its capacity to run the country, rather than just as a healthy new force in British politics. It will not have to put itself into the straightjacket of programmatic politics, with a neatly packaged policy for everything under the sun. But it will have to develop in more depth the broad themes that would characterize an alliance administration. It will also have to let the country know according to what criteria an alliance Prime Minister would be chosen, even if it cannot announce in advance what would be Croydon should be seen not only as a triumph for the alliance, but also as the moment when it grew up. The age of innocence is over.

For the Conservatives Croydon offered a degree of unexpected reassurance. It is never pleasing for any party to lose a seat in a by-election, but it is not an unusual experience for a party in office halfway through a Parliament. It was message is not headed. Croydon will be a benchmark in the decline of Labour as a front-line party as well as in the rise of the alliance.

THE SPECIALIST

The board of the Faculty of Oriental Studies in Cambridge has come unstuck. Its proposal to remove Iranian Studies from its Tripos was rightly rejected last week by a ballot of the Regent House, Cambridge's sovereign general assembly of dons. The members of the board had made themselves appear philistines with too little appreciation of the intrinsic value of learning, egoists willing to sacrifice a colleague's department to save their own, and Stalinists determined to impose a party line on their juniors. It took great courage to be an orientalist and sign the fly-sheet opposing the proposal, according to one of its sponsors. Yet a number of orientalists did so, including some of Cambridge's most distinguished, as did many dons from other faculties.

The faculty board was presented with the all-too-familiar problem of having to make expenditure cuts in order to live within its income, and came to the conclusion that it was no longer possible "to envisage the inclusion of a

comprehensive range of important Oriental languages and subjects within the Tripos, however desirable that might seem to be on purely academic grounds". They felt that Iranian Studies was a suitable candidate for the axe since only sixteen undergraduates had actually taken the course in thirty-three years, and since the teacher of it, Dr Ilya Gershevitch, is due to retire next year.

Iranian Studies, it should be explained, are not quite what they sound. Although modern Persian is an Iranian language, it is taught separately as a subject in its own right. Iranian Studies stand in relation to it more or less as classical studies do in relation to modern Romance languages or modern Greek. They involve the languages and civilizations of ancient Iran — the land of the Aryans — a much wider area than the state which bears the name today; though by a curious anomaly they also include one modern, non-Persian Iranian language, Ossetic, a descendant of an ancient Scythian spoken by an

obscure people of the northern Caucasus.

Philologically, ancient Iranian languages are of the greatest importance for the study of the development of Indo-European languages in general — providing, as it were, the link between Indo and European. Historically, the role played by ancient Iran in the development of western civilizations, both Hellenistic and Islamic, hardly needs to be recalled. Ancient Iranian will always be a minority discipline, but one whose exponents fellow-scholars in other disciplines will always be glad to consult. It may, sadly, be necessary for Dr Gershevitch's post to be kept unfilled, for financial reasons, for a year or two after his retirement. But the proposal to remove the course — the only one available in Britain at undergraduate level — from the tripos was a mistake. The very rarity of the species makes its preservation a duty, and scholarship without counting heads is not the least of a university's services.

Proposals for young unemployed

From the Chairman of Youthaid

Sir, Your recent letters under the headings of "Understanding unemployment" and "Youth unemployment" make sad reading. My professional and personal concern is with the young and when I contemplate the apparently quite serious suggestion from Mr Cooper (October 15) that unemployment benefit can be paid only to those who congregate in disused cinemas and factories to practise "crafts, sports, medicine (sic), the arts and so on" and to be organized as an "almost self-governing section of the community", I know that the probes of the brave new world can be wished upon us tomorrow if we give Mr Cooper and those thinking like him their heads. Nor are Lord Horder's "large-scale labour camps" (October 19), specially designed for the useless young, one scrap better.

Are these letters, my very dear Sir, truly representative of your readers' thinking about the young? Is it potentially the greatest tragedy and the most profound social problem confronting this country of ours? Of course boredom and social rejection are the evils resulting from the appalling and callous way in which our society is betraying its youth and its enthusiasm and its idealism. Have those from older generations really considered what their own feelings and attitudes might have been at school-leaving age if, as for so many young people today, there were no career opening out, no soundly based training by older generations, no leading on to good openings, no prospect of a stable home and the creation of a new family? Would they have been pleased to accept the offer of old cinemas and labour camps as a last resort?

There are, Sir, better ways than these defeatist and cynical solutions — ways which recognize human dignity and worth, which may well require great sacrifice by older generations if they are to share their gains and their opportunities with those entering adult citizenship. Yet sharing, I believe, will be the only key to the problem because it will show the young that it is possible that we intend to keep faith with our youth and our country's future.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN SWALLOW, Headmaster,
Ongar Comprehensive School,
Ongar,
Essex,
October 22.

From Mr Alan Reich

Sir, Lord Horder's letter in *The Times* of October 19 surely deserves wholehearted support. May I point out the parallels today with the not dissimilar conditions

that prevailed in the United States in the 1930s?

During the depression in the early thirties in America, a degree of national service of a peacetime kind was introduced as part of the New Deal. The CCC (Civil Conservation Corps) took up some of the slack of unemployment by putting able-bodied men to work on public projects of community value: forestry improvement, making of nature trails, general land reclamation schemes, etc. There were many outlets for untapped energy in those difficult times. Even artists and writers were employed in the preparation of guidebooks and such like.

It has always seemed a great pity that our government of the day, after the last war, abolished national service as a normal transition period between school-leaving and career training. As Lord Horder suggests, could not a similar corps be formed here in our present conditions? A year out after school would be both morale-boosting and those involved would have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts were channelled in socially useful ways.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN REICH,
3 Winton Loan,
Edinburgh,
October 21.

From Mr R. L. Jacobs

Sir, Mr Andrew R. Cooper's letter on the inevitability of unemployment and what to do about it (October 16) blew in a breath of harsh, fresh air. Unnecessarily harsh, I think. His suggestion that the problem be treated as "an opportunity for compulsory education" had an unpleasant tang of totalitarianism.

Society should meet its obligation to fill the dangerous vacuum into which compulsory educated school-leavers are being precipitated, not by prolonging compulsory education, but by creating educational opportunities of the kind Mr Cooper describes and (human nature being what it is) providing financial inducement to take advantage of them.

The alternative on offer should not be Mr Cooper's harsh further-education-or-else-unemployment-benefit, but the option of more unemployment benefit for those who take advantage of the opportunity.

Too generous? Surely not. Most parents and grandparents would willingly foot their share of the extra taxation bill in order that something be done to save their children and grandchildren from the heart-rending situation of those worried youngsters on the box.

Yours etc.,
ROBERT L. JACOBS,
27 Asmund Hill, NW11,
October 17.

Poland's new leader

From Professor Ghita Ionescu

Sir, Michael Binyon's perceptive reports from Moscow are high on the list of the attractions of *The Times*, but his analysis of Russian reactions to the takeover by a General of the Communists with a party and government link (October 19) seems to me to go less deeply than usual. He writes: "But the Russians cannot but feel uneasy at the spectre of a fraternal party being headed by a military man, such a link with military rule does not follow the orthodox model of communism. The Russians would not mind if a state of emergency was declared that allowed the party to take drastic measures against Solidarity; but they do not want Poland to appear like a Third World country, headed by an army general."

But who are the Russians of whom Binyon is speaking? Obviously he is referring to the people, and he implies that the political leadership is in the hands of the official leaders of the CPSU. I think that this was true yesterday and may be only partly true today. For at the Polish political crisis throws a fascinating light on the USSR political crisis.

As I wrote some months ago in an article for *Government and Opposition* (published in September 1981):

Readers may remember that in my last Reading Notice I had already drawn attention to the rise of the Polish army apparal. Of course this rise is understandable in domestic terms, and a Catholic Church directing the opposition, but still in need of a political "hero" which cannot be formed, the army apparal is bound to try to fill the vacuum which politics, like nature, abhors. But the significance of this aspect of the Polish army apparal lies in its relation with the USSR. The question is who within the complex policy-making machine of the USSR most favours the

Polish army apparal, as against the Solidarity party apparal? Or in simpler words, are the military members of the Soviet Præsidium watching with particular interest a pragmatic (non-ideological, nationalistic and world-revolutionary), effective (as against the Solidarity apparal), and conditionally popular (as against specifically hated) apparal could provide a better replacement for a hated party apparal in another communist country? After all, it was Karl Marx who said that when something starts in Poland, it must spread to Russia.

Yours sincerely,
G. IONESCU,
Government and Opposition,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.

Devil's Bridge

From Mr V. D. B. Williams

Sir, May I correct the statement about Devil's Bridge by Mr Douglas E. Hague (October 6) that "two elephantine, castellated girders 1372 mm by 419 mm" are to be provided, as part of the proposed bridge, for the girders referred to form part of the existing structure and are to remain undisturbed, as they are in almost perfect condition.

The simple truth of the matter is that the two parapet lattice girders alongside the bridge are severely corroded in parts, and must be replaced. Consideration is being given to replacing them with a similar type of construction, but at having been subjected to severe corrosion, they are being replaced by two new girders to provide adequate safety standards to cater for any possible vehicular impact, where the consequences at the particular site could be very serious.

Yours faithfully,
V. D. B. WILLIAMS,
County Engineer and Surveyor,
Dyfed County Council,
Llanstephan Road,
Carmarthen,
October 21.

Middle East regimes

From Mr Marion Woolfson

Sir, Although I am not a supporter of Colonel Gaddafi, I think that, to be fair, some comment is in order concerning Robert Fisk's claim that Libya had broadcast "ferocious antisemitic sentiments" (October 14). Tripoli radio certainly called on the Egyptians and other Arabs to oppose Zionism, but where is the "antisemitism" in this? Or have the Zionists finally succeeded in convincing *The Times* that to oppose political Zionism is to be "antisemitic"?

Anyway, this is a ridiculous term to apply to Arabs who are far more "semitic" than the majority of European Jews, but if it were true of the Libyans, I do not believe that they would have extended several invitations to me (which I have so far been unable to accept) to visit Libya, and I do not think the Libyans Government's representatives in this country would invite me, and a number of other anti-Zionist Jews, to be present at their receptions.

Another point is that I do not think the two writers, one Egyptian and one Jordanian, whom I met on my last visit to Baghdad, when they had sought refuge here, having been subjected to savage ill-treatment in Saddam Hussein's "savage dictatorship" made Saddam's Egypt look like a Swedish-style democracy", as Mr Fisk puts it.

These two (who had been incarcerated for having failed to agree with Saddam's views) were at least capable of understanding that the ordinary people of Egypt had gained nothing but increased poverty and misery under Saddam, whereas Iraq has made enormous strides in the spheres of social welfare and economic development, with vast sums poured into hydroelectric and agricultural projects, urban redevelopment, an impressive anti-filthery programme, legislation to outlaw sex discrimination and the introduction of compulsory education from primary level.

Yours faithfully,
MARION WOOLFSON,
35 Camden Mews, NW1.

Art works lost by poorer nations

From Dr David Hamilton

Sir, Whether or not Richard Dowden is correct in asserting (article, October 19) that it will take an Act of Parliament to permit the British Museum Trust to part with its treasures, there is no doubt that the issues of ethics, ownership and patriotism at stake are so complex that they will take many years to resolve.

An aspect of the problem created by the "looting" of other nations' treasures, which may be more manageable, arises from the seizure of historical records and archives. The 350 Ethiopian manuscripts to which Dr Richard Pankhurst refers (October 21) came from the personal collection of Emperor Theodore and include a number of documents absolutely crucial to the study of Ethiopian history. Other manuscripts of considerable importance to Ethiopian students are held in libraries at Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester and elsewhere in Italy, France and the United States.

It seems unforgivable that of all this important material, at the moment the texts of only those documents selected and quoted by scholars travelling or writing in Europe or the USA are available for research in Ethiopia.

Could not Unesco be persuaded to divert a little of its energy to promote the microfilming of these and other similar documents so that their texts can be quickly and inexpensively returned on microfilm for study in the home context by students and scholars of the country concerned?

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HAMILTON,
164 Brixton Road, SW9,
October 22.

From Mr David Sturdy

Sir, It is very far from true to say, "No one has yet asked for the Elgin Marbles" (feature, October 19). Unofficially since 1833 and officially since 1919, the Greeks have made many requests

for the return of these great treasures, architectural sculptures which formed a vital and integral part of several still-surviving structures.

All too often the acquisition of cultural treasures has been accompanied by wishful thinking, self-deceit and plain dishonesty, though it is frequently difficult to tell which of those involved is suffering from which of these mental defects.

The authorities of the Cabinet des Medailles of the Bibliotheque Nationale have accused the British Museum of benefiting from the proceeds of burglary. They have several times alleged that a number of the treasures of St. Denis, taken in a daring theft in 1804, were smuggled across the Channel in a plaster-cast of the Laocoon (in wartime!) and soon passed into our national collections through the hands of the collector Towneley.

The truth has never been revealed and, in fact, the principal item mentioned in this tale, Abbot Suger's chalice, can be seen, not in the British Museum, but in the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

The great Provençal collector and savant Fabre de Peiresc, set an example for us all when it turned out that a group of classical inscriptions, assembled for him in the Aegean, had instead reached London, to grace Lord Arundel's House in the Strand (and now to be seen in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford). He "rejoiced, when he heard that those rare Monuments of antiquity, were fallen into the hands of so eminent an Hero. For, his utmost end being publick profit, he thought it mattered not whether he or some other had the glory, provided that what was for the good of the Commonwealth of learning might be published".

Yours truly,
DAVID STURDY,
54 Hawley Road, NW1,
October 21.

Checks on prisons

From the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board of Visitors, HM Prison, Pentonville

Sir, The Board of Visitors at Pentonville Prison take very great exception to comments in the *Times* written by your representatives of PROP (October 17).

It is the bounden duty of members of boards of visitors to act as "watchdogs" and this was emphasised by the Home Secretary, adding the Annual Conference of Boards of Visitors in October, 1980, when he said he looked upon us "as a window on the world for the prison service".

To this end members have the right of access to all parts of the prison at any time of the day or night without warning. In Penton-

vile there are weekly visits paid in rotation by members of the public which include visits to segregation cells; in addition some members like to pay extra visits.

Unannounced visits together with visits at unusual hours are welcomed by the Governor and there are very few corners or "inner recesses" of the prison that are not visited frequently as our check list shows. Visits include those paid late at night and during the discharge period early in the morning. None of us in the conscientious discharge of our duties has ever been criticised as a "persistent nuisance".

Yours faithfully,
RACHEL GIBBS,
OLIVER SEBAG-MONTEFIORE,
HM Prison, Pentonville,
Caledonian Road, N7.

Mr Grant's decision

From Mr John Grant, MP for Islington Central (Labour)

Sir, I should be grateful if you would allow me to briefly explain through your columns the extremely unfortunate sequence of events which led to the article, "Why I am quitting my Labour seat" appearing under my name in your late editions today (October 22).

I do so because I had told my local Labour Party on the previous evening that I would make no immediate public statement about my decision not to seek reelection as their parliamentary candidate. I adhered strictly to that undertaking because I did not wish to influence the outcome of the Croydon by-election to the detriment of a good and decent Labour candidate. I intended to make my views known in detail during the following weekend and asked delegates at the local meeting to observe confidentiality for that long.

University cuts

From the Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Stirling

Sir, Your editorial, "The cost of university cuts" (October 10), is most welcome. It should encourage more informed public discussion than there has been on two aspects of these cuts — their timing and the mechanism by which they have been distributed between the universities.

You describe the cuts as an "abrupt reversal" and link this with references to "wasted human and academic resources" and the loss of skills which may be keenly missed when recovery becomes possible. It is beyond dispute that whatever the cut-back agreed as necessary, it could be accomplished with less damage to the quality of university teaching and research, more cost effectively and in a way more appropriate to the demographic trend which is the raison d'être of retrenchment, if the period of run-down were delayed for two years and then spread over a rather longer period, say seven years rather than four.

Secondly, you discuss whether the present mechanisms for distributing finance are the best and comment on my suggestion that more influence could be accorded to student choice and therefore less to the University Grants Committee. There are many implications of such a shift which require most careful examination before implementation would be supportable. Given widespread dissatisfaction with the UGC (illustrated, for example, by statements on the radio from the President of the Confederation of British Industry and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition on the evening before your editorial appeared), it is surely sensible to look at possible alternatives. You found your opinion that my suggestion is "almost certainly mistaken" on

the view that it was designed to "escape from the painful realities of deciding how much higher education this country can afford" — and how much it can afford to forego? With respect, Sir, you misunderstand the position. The government to decide the national level, which it does when it determines the UGC appropriation.

The UGC then allocates that sum and thereby determines the pattern as between — and to a lesser extent within — the universities. It is this process of apportionment which I have suggested deserves further thought. In doing so, I am not suggesting that the level of funding now being made available for the university system is adequate to sustain the Robbins principle in the years immediately ahead. The eloquent letter you published from the Vice-Chancellor of Durham on the same day as your editorial illustrates that the Robbins principle has been abandoned, and our experience at Stirling also confirms this sad fact.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH ALEXANDER,
The University of Stirling,
Stirling,
Scotland,
October 13.

Bridling at Brideshead

From the Reverend A.H. Mead

Sir, Although Evelyn Waugh knows now, I suppose, that Anglican orders are valid, he will have been surprised to learn from Lord Brideshead that the Bishop of London has jurisdiction over private Roman Catholic chapels in the depths of the country.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH MEAD, Librarian,
St Paul's School,
Lonsdale Road,
Barnes, SW13.

Saturday Review

A.J. Langguth salutes an Edwardian writer whose mixture of high comedy and cruelty seems admirably attuned to the Eighties.



Saki on fatigues as a private soldier in the 22nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers

The man who called himself Saki

The writer who called himself Saki was clever enough; the critics of his own day, those languid years before World War I, never disputed his wit.

But even as they laughed, they were dubious about recommending his short stories to a larger public. The *Athenaeum*, for example, wondered whether any reader of Saki could ever be induced to return to more wholesome fare. The *Spectator* worried that a vein of freakish inhumanity in the work might disconcert the plain person. And so, in the years after his death in 1916, Saki retained a reputation as a rare delicacy, a touchstone against which to appraise new acquaintances. If they did not embrace Saki, the fault was theirs, never his.

Adding perhaps to his appeal was the absence of vulgar biographical detail about the man who had taken his pen name — a "pseudonym of the recondite sort that makes people shy," complained the critic J. C. Squire, from the pages of *Omar Khayyam*. Even an enthusiast was likely to know little more than that Hector Hugh Munro had been raised by two quarrelsome and malignant aunts; that he had been shot dead by a sniper in the trenches in France at the age of 45; that his devoted sister, Ethel, had published a brief memoir, and then destroyed his letters and personal writings.

So the 140 stories, the two novels and the one play stood on their shelf in English letters like highly polished seashells, formed by unseen pressures, admirable for their effortless perfection. When I undertook to write Hector Munro's life, I was less daunted by the myth that no materials had survived than by the strenuous pleading from some of his admirers that a biography might only quash the precious produce of his life, as though I were proposing to set a brass hen on his nest of plover's eggs.

But as I came to understand the forces that had acted on Hector Munro, my admiration for his brilliant stories only increased. And as it turned out, there was more material to work with than legend had allowed. Even a woman like Ethel Munro, heirless to the Munro energy and martial spirit, could not eradicate her brother's every trace.

To begin with, there was the notebook that settled at last the question of Hector's pen name. It had been stored in the attic of his niece, Mrs Juniper Bryan of Belfast. A fair, comely woman, Mrs Bryan gave me a tea complete with potato bread as we lamented together her Aunt Ethel's assault on Hector's effects. Still, she added, some time after Ethel's death those few mementoes that survived had been moved to her own home. If I liked, I could come to stay with Mrs Bryan and her husband, Pat, and comb through their attic at my leisure.

Gratefully I accepted the offer. In June 1979, with hopes unbounded, I climbed to the top of their house and began turning out every box and trunk.

In one old suitcase, I found a commonplace book and recognized at once Hector's spiky bold script; Mrs Bryan confirmed that the hand-

writing belonged to her uncle. In the book, amid fragments of Hector's own beginning work and quotations from other writers, he had copied out five stanzas from Omar Khayyam about Saki the cupbearer.

Not only were the lines filled with elegiac despair, however; they were also an injunction to meet Death bravely when it came. I was beginning to understand that Hector's inheritance — the Munros were Army and police officers; his mother's father an admiral — had left him riven. The youthful side to his temperament loved elegance, wit, practical jokes. The other side, gradually tightening its hold over him as he aged, thrilled to duty, suffering and gallant death. The quotation from Omar spoke for both natures.

The notebook also laid to rest a minor literary debate. Critics after his death had disputed the origin of the pen name; one editorial writer in 1916 reported with an air of authority that it was a shortening of Nagasaki. Now, with his own hand, Hector had resolved the question.

Another treasury of Saki material rested undisturbed at the Colindale newspaper archive of the British Library. Bound editions of the *Morning Post*, dated from 1902, when Hector went out to the Balkans as a foreign correspondent, revealed his whereabouts, activities, even his feelings, over an eight-year period.

Although he was new to the trade of journalism, he wrote from the start with immense assurance and employed the first person with no self-consciousness. It became clear that Hector was a man who craved excitement but had learned from his aunts never to show emotion. To display sentiment left one exposed to the world's men, and Hector knew the world had no mercy. As a result, he covered dozens of riots and disorders, including the 1905 march on the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg, but he was careful always to stand aloof to the passions rolling around him.

After King Alexander of Serbia and his queen, Draga, were dragged from their bedchambers and thrown from the palace windows, Hector allowed that there had been drama to the murders. But when the first chill had passed and a new king installed, he concluded: "I had seen a King-choosing, a Königswahl — one must put the word in German to get its fullest effect — and it had not come up to expectations."

Some ten years later, when life itself was not living up to expectations, Hector knew the remedy. He put on the uniform of an enlisted man and went off to kill Germans or be killed by them.

(There was a bonus to the days at the Colindale archive. While paging through newspapers and magazines for Hector's dispatches, I came upon "The Pond" and five other stories that had been overlooked when Ethel Munro and his editor brought out two posthumous collections of his work.)

Meanwhile, a locket from the Bryan attic had raised perhaps the most troubling question of a biographer of Saki to address. "Oh, yes",

said Juniper Bryan when I produced the gold heart set with a turquoise. "That belonged to Aunt Ethel!"

But prizing open its tiny hinges, we read the hand-written inscription: "8th May 1908", on one side. On the other: "Hector With best love Cyril". Mrs Bryan remarked that it was an odd trinket for her uncle to have received. I could only agree.

In 1963, when J. W. Lambert was about to publish his splendid introduction to the Bodley Head Collected Saki, the Munro family suggested that he delete two references to Hector's possible homosexuality. Now Mrs Bryan explained that she and her sister had made the request, which Mr Lambert honoured, only to spare pain to their mother, Hector's sister-in-law, who was still living at the time.

Any doubts about that aspect of Hector's life were resolved for me during an immensely entertaining conversation with Ben Travers in his basement flat in London. Long before he became a successful playwright, Travers had worked as an editor for John Lane, Saki's publisher. He had met Hector in the Lane offices in 1911, when Ben was in his mid-twenties and Hector just past forty.

They had lunched a few times at Hector's club, the Cocoa Tree, and the younger man felt that he had never met a man who was better dressed or more flawlessly groomed.

By the time of our talk, Travers was past ninety, but with his robust frame and his supple mind, I could fully expect that he would celebrate his hundredth birthday in a London theatre, watching a revival of one of his farces.

The National Theatre had recently introduced a new generation to Travers's *Plunder*, and we agreed that the time was right, at last, for Saki. The mixture of high comedy and cruelty that had given pause to critics of his own time had been imitated often, never surpassed, over the last sixty years. Writers like Evelyn Waugh and Noel Coward had taken Saki as their master, but in the 1980s what had once been a rarefied taste had become more generally acquired. Readers were harder to shock and harder to amuse, but Saki, we were sure, was still admirably equipped to accomplish the latter.

Although he spoke freely about Hector's homosexuality, Ben Travers paused to remind me that "many of our brilliant men have suffered in that way." To him, it was not the important thing about Saki, and he wanted to be sure that I appreciated Saki's kindness, generosity and courage.

Some months ago, when I read of Ben Travers's death, I was sorry I had counted so heavily on his indestructibility. Why hadn't I sent him copies of "The Pond" and the other stories I had found? They may not be the very best of Saki, but I know they would have cheered Ben Travers. He had admired the man, but he had loved the wit.

A. J. Langguth
A. J. Langguth's *Saki: A Life of Hector Hugh Munro* will be published by Hamish Hamilton at £12.50 next Thursday.

An "uncollected" short story.

The Pond

Mona had always regarded herself as cast for the tragic role; her name, her large dark eyes, and the style of hairdressing that best suited her, all contributed to support that outlook on life. She wore habitually the air of one who has seen trouble, or, at any rate, expects to do so very shortly; and she was accustomed to speak of the Angel of Death almost as other people would speak of their chauffeur waiting round the corner to fetch them at the appointed moment.

Fortune-tellers, noting this tendency in her disposition, invariably hinted at something in her fate which they did not care to speak about too explicitly. "You will marry the man of your choice, but afterwards you will pass through strange fires," a Bona Street two-guinea palm-olist had told her. "Thank you," said Mona, "for your plain-speaking. But I have known it always."

In marrying John Waddacombe, Mona had mated herself with a man who shared none of her intimacy with the shadowy tragedies of what she called the half-seen world. He had the substantial

tragedies of his own world to bother about, without straining his mental eyesight for the elusive and dubious distractions belonging to a sphere that lay entirely beyond his range of vision; or, for the matter of that, his range of interests.

Potato blight, swine fever, the Government's land legislation, and other pests of the farm absorbed his attention as well as his energies, and even if he had admitted the possibility of such a disease as soul-sickness, of which

Mona recognised eleven distinct varieties, most of them incurable, he would probably have prescribed a fortnight at the seaside as the most hopeful and natural remedy. There was no disguising the fact, John Waddacombe was of the loam, loamy. If he had cared to go into politics he would have been known inevitably as honest John Waddacombe, and after that there is nothing more to be said.

Two days, or thereabouts, after her marriage, Mona had made the tragic discovery that she was yoked to a life-partner with whom she had little in common, and from whom she could expect nothing in the way of sympathetic understanding. Anyone else, knowing both her and John and their respective temperaments, could have advanced her that information the moment that the engagement was announced. John was fond of her in his own way, and she, in her quite different way, was more than a little fond of him; but they trafficked in ideas that had scarcely a common language.

Mona set out on her married life with the expectation of being misunderstood, and after a while John arrived at the rather obvious conclusion that he didn't understand her — and was content to "leave it at that." His wife was at first irritated and then disheartened by his attitude of stolid unconcern. "Least said, soonest mended" was his comfortable doctrine, which failed woefully when applied to Mona's share of the reticence. She was unhappy and perturbed about their lack of soul-fellowship; why couldn't he

be decently distressed about it also?

From being at first theatrically miserable she became more seriously affected. The morbid strain in her character found at last something tangible to feed on, and brought a good appetite to the feeding. While John was busy and moderately happy with his farm troubles, Mona was dull, unoccupied, and immediately unhappy with her own trouble.

It was at this time, in the course of one of her moody, listless rambles, that she came across the pond. In the high chalky soil of the neighbourhood, standing water was a rarity; with the exception of the artificially made duckpond at the farm and one or two cattle pools, Mona knew of no other for miles round.

It stood in a clay "pocket" in the heart of a neglected beech plantation on the steep side of a hill, a dark, evil-looking patch of water, fenced round and overgrown with gloomy yews and monstrous decaying beeches. It was not a cheerful spot, and such picturesqueness as it possessed was all on the side of melancholy; the only human suggestion that could arise in connection with the pool was the idea of a dead body floating on its surface.

Mona took to the place with an instantaneous sense of fascination; it suited her temperament, and it mightily suited her mood. Nearly all her walks led her to the beechwood, and the Mecca of the wood was always the still dark pond, with its suggestion of limitless depths, its silence, its air of an almost malignant dependency. If one could indulge

in such a flight of fancy as to imagine a hill rejoicing, or a valley smiling, one could certainly picture the pond wearing a sullen, evil scowl.

Mona wove all sorts of histories about the pool, and in most of them there was some unhappy, face-buffed soul who hung wearily over its beckoning depths and finally floated in sombre spectacular repose among the weeds on its surface, and each time that she reshaped the story she identified the victim more and more with herself. She would stand or sit on the steeply inclined bank that overhung the pond on every side, peering down at the water and reflecting on the consequences that would follow a slip of her foot or an incautious venturing over-near the edge.

How long would she struggle in those unfathomed weed-grown depths before she lay as picturesquely still as the drowned heroine of her tale-weavings, and how long would she float there in peace, with the daylight and moonlight reaching down to her through the over-arching catafalque of yew and beech, before searchers discovered her resting-place, and haled her body away to the sordid necessities of inquest and burial? The idea of ending her dependencies and soul troubles in that dark, repose-inviting pool took firmer and clearer shape; there seemed a spirit lurking in its depths and smiling on its surface that beckoned her to lean further and yet further over its edge, to stand more and more rashly on the steep slope that overhung it.

She took a subtle pleasure in marking how the fascination grew

on her with each visit; how the dread of the catastrophe that she was courting grew less and less. Every time that she reluctantly tore herself away from the spot there seemed a half-jeering, half-reproachful murmur in the air around her. "Why not today?"

And then, at a timely moment, John Waddacombe, hearty as an ox, and seemingly proof against weather exposure, fell suddenly and critically ill with a lung attack that nearly triumphed over doctors and nurses and his own powers of stubborn resistance. Mona did her fair share of the nursing while the case was critical, fighting with greater zeal against the death that threatened her husband than she had shown in combating the suggestion of self-destruction that had gained so insidious a hold on her.

And when the convalescent stage had been reached she found John, weak and rather fretful as he was after his long experience of the sick-room, far more lovable and sympathetic than he had been in the days of his vigour. The barriers of reserve and mutual impatience had been broken down, and husband and wife found that they had more in common than they had once thought possible. Mona forgot the pond, or thought of it only with a shudder; a healthy contempt for her morbid weakness and silliness had begun to assert itself. John was not the only one of them who was going through a period of convalescence.

The self-pity and the coquetry with self-destruction had passed away under the stress of new sympathies and interests; the

morbid undercurrent was part of Mona's nature, and was not to be cast out at a moment's notice. It was the prompting of this undercurrent that led her, one day in the autumn, to pay a visit to the spot where she had toyed so weakly with stupid, evil ideas and where she wished — John who had loved her and learned to love her better than ever; John whom she loved with all her heart.

She raised her voice to call his name again and again, but she knew that he was a mile or two away, busy with the farm life that once more claimed his devoted attention. She felt the bank slide away from her in a dark, ugly smear, and heard the small stones and twigs that she had dislodged fall with soft splashes into the water at her feet; above her, far above her, it seemed, the yews spread their sombre branches like the roof-span of a crypt.

"Heavens alive, Mona, where did you get all that mud?" asked John in some pardonable astonishment. "Have you been playing catch-as-catch-can with the pigs? You're splashed up to the eyes in it."

"I slipped into a pond," said Mona. "What, into the horse-pond?" asked John. "No, a pond out in one of the woods," she explained. "I didn't know there was such a thing for miles round," said John. "Well, perhaps it would be an exaggeration to call it a pond," said Mona, with a faint trace of resentment in her voice; "it's only about an inch and a half deep."

Collectors' Diary/Geraldine Norman

Banzai! you bidders

The Royal Academy fired the pistol last week for the Great Japan Craze. Their winter exhibition devoted to Art of the Edo Period 1600-1868 opens to the public today and there is no doubt that the "Great Japan Exhibition", as they like to call it, is a great visual experience.

Western collectors have hitherto devoted themselves largely to the minor arts of Japan, netsuke carvings, inro and lacquer, sword fittings and metalwork, prints and porcelain. The Royal Academy show includes examples of all these art forms but puts them in the context of the major arts, painting and sculpture — hitherto little known or understood in the West.

The impact of the exhibition derives from the unfamiliar but consistent aesthetic that runs through all the major and minor arts; it combines a strong attachment to nature, flowers, birds, landscape, even the elements, on one hand, to human vanities, geisha girls, theatre, dress on another, and an extraordinary feel for pure form on the third, an interest in the balance of space, form and colour that leaves most modern abstractionists in the shade.

Having seen and admired, those with an acquisitive instinct are going to want to buy it. And London's dealers

and auctioneers are making sure that plenty of opportunities are available over the next week or so.

While the trade exhibitions provide an admirable extension and complement to the Academy show, a word of caution is not out of place. Japanese painting and sculpture has been little traded in the West hitherto. It abounds in the same problems of misattribution and restoration as Western art but Western experts have not yet had the opportunity of learning their way around them.

Before indulging in expensive purchases it may be wise to seek out Japanese, as opposed to Western, advice. Alternatively you can protect yourself by buying from dealers of high repute who can be relied on to back items that are subsequently questioned. Another alternative is to spend small sums on pieces where attribution or condition is unimportant to the price.

With that caveat, where do you go and look? □ Colnaghi's is just round the corner from the Academy, at the southern end of Old Bond St. Last week they opened a major exhibition of *One Thousand Years of Art in Japan* which runs until November 27.

The show is almost exclusively devoted to painting and sculpture and includes some fascinating early pieces that



predominate the Edo period. The aesthetic approach that is such a delight at the Academy continues unabated here.

But the quiet spiritual calm of the early sculptures is a new feature; a large wood carving of Yakushi Nyorai, the Healing Buddha, is an outstanding example from around 1150. It is priced at £50,000.

The late seventeenth century double portrait of Sokubi and Senpo, founders of the Zen Buddhist sect of the still important Obaku sect of Zen Buddhism, has a special importance (£15,000). Most paintings of the two monks are products of the imagin-

ation, as with Western paintings of saints. In this case the artist Kina Genki was a contemporary of the monks, and could have painted from the life.

For sheer visual delight you would have to go far to match the "Maple Tree in Autumn" by Ikeda Kōson (1801-1866), the texture of the leaves and trunk brilliantly rendered in ink and colours on silk (£14,000).

□ Bluet and Sons of 48 Davies St, one of London's leading specialist dealers in Chinese art, open an exhibition titled *Chesel and*

Brush on Monday which also runs until November 27. This exhibition is largely devoted to the applied arts though it includes some outstanding wood and gilt bronze Buddhist sculptures.

It includes only 23 items, each carefully selected as a masterpiece. The items belong mainly to Japanese dealers with a few items from America, for the pieces have been gathered and the catalogue organized by Mr Harry Richards, an American dealer who has spent the last 30 years in Japan. He has persuaded leading museum experts from Japan to collaborate on the catalogue which thus achieves a remarkable standard of accuracy. Mr John Ayers of the Victoria and Albert Museum is to open the exhibition on Monday, providing a stamp of approval from the world of British scholarship.

Notable among the pieces is a sixteenth century gold lacquer writing box with a design of plovers (£16,000), a thirteenth century votive plaque with a bronze image of Bishamonten, one of the four deities guarding the entrance to the Buddhist temple of the late sixteenth century tea ceremony dish of Oribe pottery (£16,000).

□ An exhibition of *Bird and Flower Paintings* opens at Milne Henderson, 29 Mount Street, on Wednesday. The importance of nature themes in Japanese art is underlined by the Academy and here 32 paintings are on offer ranging in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century and in price from £1,600 to £45,000.

The exhibition includes both large scrolls and hanging scrolls. Notable is the inclusion of a scroll painting by Moronobu, the greatest sixteenth century painter and founder of the Kano school, his brother Yukiobu and his son Shōei. The large scale bird and flower scroll painting of the Momoyama period (late 16th century, to 1610) are not usually allowed out of Japan, but the exhibition includes one large (unpainted) piece.

□ For those with enthusiasm but more modest resources the exhibition of *Japanese Works of Art* at the Mayfair Hotel, Grosvenor Street, is a more hopeful hunting ground. It opens at 6.30 pm on Wednesday (till 9 pm), runs from 12 till 8 pm on Thursday and Friday, and from 12 to 6 pm on Saturday October 31.

Many London dealers have got together to put on this show: Odile Cavendish, Sydney L. Moss, Tokyo Gallery, Robin Kennedy, Woods Antiques, Henry Temple-Wilson and Hiroshi Yamagi. They are showing a mix of sculpture, lacquer, painting, screens, prints, netsuke, carvings, porcelain, textiles, cloisonné, bronze, swords and sword fittings.

There will be some 500 pieces on show with prices ranging from £50 to £10,000. The cheaper end of the market will be represented by porcelain, prints and netsuke carvings.

Not that netsuke carvings, the tiny toggles or buttons used to attach a pouch to the belt, are necessarily cheap. Eskenazi, at 166 Piccadilly, just opposite the Academy, is exhibiting a small group of netsuke from the collection of Professor and Mrs John Hull Grundy, an opportunity to acquire top examples.

Down the road at Spink's in Duke Street there are also important netsuke mixed with lacquer, sculpture and porcelain. Spink's got in first with their small Japanese exhibition which closes today; the unsold items will remain on view through the autumn.

Chess/Harry Golombek

Mechanical failings

On this page some months ago I marvelled at the progress made by chess-playing machines in 1980. In fact we were witnessing only the opening stages of their development and practice. Having recently examined no less than 10 new machines, it seems that we are now in the early middle-game, and by this time next year we shall be viewing the transition from middle-game to ending.

The machines have advanced tactically and technically so far that even at the weakest levels, they can readily spot a combination provided it is not more than two moves deep; and, since modern technique concentrates so heavily on the openings, they have markedly improved in the opening field. Even so, they are not yet capable of dealing with a master player, notably in the endings.

If you happen to find yourself in trouble in the opening stages of a game against one of the robots, make with the utmost speed for the ending and you will find yourself once again masquerading in the role of the condescending master.

You will be assisted in this manoeuvre by the fact that the machines still love to make captures and, on the lower levels at any rate, tend to make little distinction between major and minor pieces. Positionally, too, they have much to learn, and they irritate me enormously by making a practice, almost a fetish, of placing their Q Knight in front of the QBP in closed positions. Perhaps most irritating of all is their persistence in playing on in hopeless positions. Cannot they be programmed to resign when well down or when mate is inevitable?

All this said, I must confess that I find it most difficult to master most of the machines I have examined recently than those I studied earlier in the year. A case in point is the Champion Sensory Chess Challenge, so called because it won the first World Microcomputer chess championship in London in September last year and also the first North American Microcomputer Chess Championship in San Jose, California, in that year. This is a new version of a machine I studied earlier and retains all the features that dis-

tinguish it from its competitors.

It has a section devoted to the 64 greatest games by world champions and challenges you to find out what the moves were. Perhaps it should add a section giving the 64 worst games ever played by world champions, in which case it would find ample provision for such a collection in the current world championship match.

The machine has improved the section on book openings, by which you can choose the opening you wish to play, and gives you the latest analysis of that particular opening. For example, in the previous model I regularly forced it in the opening by starting off with a Ruy Lopez, 1 P-K4, P-Q4, 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-N5, P-QR3; and then transposing to a Guoco PIANO by playing 4 B-B4, N-B3; 5 N-B3, P-QN4; 6 B-Q5, when I threatened both NxP and N-N5.

The present price of the machine is £329. That may seem quite a lot but one of its rivals, the Auto Response Board, costs £649. Admittedly, the Auto Response Board has some luxurious advantages. It is perhaps the easiest and most comfortable of all the playing machines to use since all you have to do is to pick up the piece and make the move fairly and squarely. With the Challenger you have to press the pieces sideways on the board, and I have often found it difficult to find the point where the magnetic contact lies. Also it has a changeable module and therefore a changeable programme.

But the machine is not as strong as the Champion Challenge, and the chief reason for its high price lies in its handsome, massive workmanship. It did once surprise me with what I thought was a new move in the Scotch Game with 1 P-K4, P-Q4; 2 N-KB3, P-Q4; 3 P-Q4. But I have since discovered this third move was a favourite with the American champion Frank Marshall, who played it in the early 1920s.

I thought I would test the opening section of the Champion Chess Challenger by trying out the variation of the Ruy Lopez with which Korchnot won the sixth game of his world championship match at Merano. Here is the game played, a few days after the world championship game.

White: Homo Insuper, Chess Challenger, Ruy Lopez.

1 P-K4 P-K4 7 B-N5 P-Q4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3 8 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 B-N5 P-QR3 9 P-Q5 P-QB4
4 B-B4 N-B3 10 Q-N2 Q-N2
5 B-Q5 P-QN4 11 B-Q2 B-Q2
6 P-Q4 P-QN4 12 N-K4 P-QN4

All up to here as in the world championship match; but now Korchnot played 13... B-KN3. It should be observed that the B-QN3 move is quite a natural one and occurred in other games later on, for example in the 1969 USSR championship tournament between Tulkakov and Savron 12... B-KN3; 13 P-QR4, B-QN3. Or in Koshchakov, Poland, 1973: 12... B-KN3; 13 KN-Q4, N-N5; 14 FxN, B-QN3.

15 Q-N4 N-N5 15 P-B4 B-N5
16 N-N5 B-N5
(Position after 15... B-N5)
Best in the game, I pressed the button before this move to see what the intentions of the machine were and it played 15... P-QB4 which lost a piece after 16 P-B3. So then I returned to the position as it was before all this, allowing it to play B-N3.

16 B-A3 P-QB3
This also is best; the threat is 17... P-B3 followed by a number of exchanges and R-QB1.

A cunning way of ridding himself of the loss of his Bishop by 19 P-B5

19 P-B5 B-A4 21 Q-N4 Q-N4
20 Q-N4 Q-N4

A better line was 21... Q-R1, aiming at P-QB4 eventually.

22 N-B3 P-B3 24 P-KN4 B-B2
23 P-B3 P-B3 25 P-B3 R-B2

Now the game is lost but in any case it had little to play for.

The ending is quite lost, but this wastes further time and is a typical ending mistake of the machine.

31 P-K4 K-B2 37 K-B3 K-B3
32 P-B3 B-B4 38 K-B3 K-B3
33 P-P R-B3 39 P-QB4 P-P
34 P-B3 Q-K3 40 R-B3 K-B3
35 R-P R-P 41 R-B3 R-B3
36 R-P R-P 43 R-B3

and the game went on for another 14 moves before Karpov resigned the hopeless ending.

New York/John Heilpern

Hit the road to dreamland

"Nobody can know better than you that nature makes use of the instrument of human fantasy to pursue her work of creation on a higher level."

"True enough, true enough, but where does all this get us?"

"Nowhere. I only wish to show you that one is born into life in so many ways, in so many forms."

Sometimes, concerned as I undoubtedly was with the theatre of illusion and American Dreams, I am asked what it is really like to be rich and famous in New York, and the answer is, it's very nice.

Provided it happens to you. If it doesn't happen to you — what can I say? It isn't so nice. In fact, it can be horrible. But I see that I am drifting into bitterness. Permit me, then, to illustrate my feelings on the matter by way of a fantasy show playing in Manhattan — call it "The Low Life Show".

I was refused entry to "The Low Life Show". How low, I hear you ask, can a man get? Extremely low. I was refused entry twice. Two years ago, when I first came to New York, I was eager to taste all the shows this essentially showbiz city has to offer, the supreme symbol of illusion was that form of living theatre (or night of the living dead) known as Studio 54.

The paying customers were the show. People dressed up, or down, to rock, pop, snort, smoke, trip and zonk the night away, to be seen midst disco freaks and bald transvestites, insouciant trash and macho guys, jet-set hotshots and Bianca, Jackie O, Halston, and everyone.

The interiors were the stage set. This fantasy celebration

of nostalgia *de la boue* was acted out to light projectors and back-drops, moving scenery and arc lamps, special theatrical effects leading to escapist entrances and exits.

But the entrance was the thing, this was the show of shows (and therefore a hot ticket). Each night of the week, hundreds of people, humiliated, would wait wearily in line in the forlorn hope of being allowed entry. Some, specially costumed, would beg the guards and bouncers baring the way to single them out of the faceless crowd, only to be ignored by the Incredible Hulks who maliciously turned them away. Fists would sometimes fly, violent rituals creating more publicity for the show.

My first entrance was somewhat privileged, for I had been given the equivalent of a seat in the royal box, an invitation to a private party. "Leave this to me, darling," I said to my wife, striding confidently through the crowd outside, past punks with safety pins in their noses, past a man wishing to see several bouncers on the door. I presented my credentials: private party, VIP invite, honorary celebrity status, distinguished member of the press, Equiano, and only a white lie — personal friend of Vitas Gerulaitis.

I felt it best to be bold. The bouncer looked me up and down. Something was wrong. "I told you," I whispered to my wife, "that I should have worn a dress, too late."

"Stand in line, jerk," said the bouncer, beginning to advance. "Let's go," said my wife, sensing trouble. "Leave this one to me, darling," I

announced, "people will always listen to reason."

Whereupon the truth of that particular illusion suddenly hit me, taking the bouncer's fist, which sent me sort of hurtling across Manhattan. When I landed, crumpled in a heap, I had this thought: "If all the world's a stage, why am I lying here in agony?"

There was no immediate answer. For there followed a prolonged interval. By chance, the producers of "The Low Life", the two owners of Studio 54, were subsequently going for tax evasion, and Studio 54 was closed down. With this sorry course of events, it was said that the former exotic habits, when confronted by the reality of life without fantasy, changed roles. They got jobs.

No shame in that. It is traditional for resting actors to work between shows. But when Studio 54 reopened last month and I received an invitation to the opening night, I was surprised. "It's awfully decent of them to apologize in this way," I thought. Alas, nothing more than a pre-emptive strike, for part of events that his exclusion from them. "Leave this to me, darling," I announced, clutching the opening-night invitation as we made our way through the mob toward the dear old bouncers of Studio 54.

I had good reason to feel quietly confident. In the year or so since my last unfortunate visit, I had taken to going to a gym. There, for three nights every week, I worked out with a fanatical Romanian, who was also a

black belt in the arts of karate.

"Good evening, gentlemen," I said to the bouncers. One among them, their kind looked me up and down. Something was wrong. "I know we should have come as pirates," I whispered, too late.

"Leave this one to me, my darling."

"No entry," ordered the bouncer, beaming malevolence. "But..."

Upon reflection, it was possibly unwise of me not to have made a preemptive strike. The wallop I received this time, however, was not quite as forceful as the last.

With practice, he learns to roll with the punches. You must forgive me, though. Emboldened by my training at the gym, I felt a new man was beginning to emerge (though I knew little or nothing about him). It therefore seemed a matter of honour and necessity to hit the thug back.

What a role I was playing then! "Fearless," people's word, brave, rocky, victor, king, glory, Hero, glory, glory... It was not to be. Several cops quickly stepped in between us, one of them offering a dose of reality in typical New York fashion: "But bust his nose. He busts your nose. I make an arrest. This is Duhb. Me? They couldn't pay me to go to such places. You? How should I know about you?"

True enough. But where does all this get us? Perhaps as the good Pirandello says, nowhere. I only wish to say that if it is so that each of us is the author and actor of his dreams; some fantasies, like some fantasies, are easier to get into than others.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Beware boomerangs

"Don't pre-empt with a weak partner" is a sound rubber bridge maxim. Obviously, any penalty you concede will be in a poor cause. But a greater deterrent is that pre-emptive bids, designed to disrupt the opposition, all too frequently boomerang.

To select the best response to a pre-emptive bid requires judgment, vision, and a sound knowledge of the language of bidding. Imagine that your partner, at love all, has opened three hearts. What action would you recommend with these three hands?

A. The worst bid is three no trumps. Of course, with a helpful lead and a benign distribution, you will some-

times succeed, but too infrequently. Four hearts is also over-enthusiastic. The only sensible call is No Bid. It is a simple matter of valuation.

B. It's amazing how many bridge players who have played the game all their lives still bid three no trumps. Any sensible construction of partner's hand will demonstrate that four hearts will be a good contract. Three no trumps will vary from poor to putrid.

C. This is more difficult. If your partner has the right cards, there might well be a slam. Normally a pre-emptive bid should not contain an outside ace, so Blackwood will be singularly unhelpful. The correct technique is to cue bid your lowest control, four clubs. Your partner should appreciate that you are interested in a slam but have no spade control. If he has a spade control, it is up to him to take the initiative.

To underline the points I have made, here is a typical hand on which your partner might have opened three hearts.

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

The competitive bidding which follows a pre-emptive bid often requires delicate judgment.

East-West game. Dealer South.

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

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VK J 10 9 6 5 4
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VK J 10 9 6 5 4
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VK J 10 9 6 5 4
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VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

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VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

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VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

(i) Despite the vulnerability, the quality of the hearts fully justifies the intervention.

(ii) Relying on his partner to choose between doubling and bidding six hearts.

(iii) Unwise. Without the 4Q, indefensible. Six spades must be a cheap insurance.

North followed a poor decision in the bidding with a lamentable display in the defence. Declarer ruffed the spade in dummy and returned to his hand with a trump. When he continued with diamond, North panicked, taking the trick with the 4A. Hoping that South had two hearts, he forced the dummy with the 4K. Declarer was able to cash the ace of trumps and dispose of his losing clubs on the 4K and the 4J.

North should have had no difficulty in forming a picture of West's hand. Surely the only hope of defeating the contract must lie in the club suit. If North ducks the 4A, declarer loses no diamond but cannot avoid the loss of two club tricks.

On the next hand, the protagonists were all players of world championship class. France v USA — final of the 1980 World Olympiad, North-South game. Dealer East.

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
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A J 10 5

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VK J 10 9 6 5 4
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VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

45
VK J 10 9 6 5 4
0 9 8
A J 10 5

to four spades. Notice Peron's double of four clubs. He was subtly suggesting a penalty double without the risk of doubling and finding his partner trickless. If Lebel had had a defensive trick he would doubtless have doubled but he had none. He busts your nose. I make an arrest. This is Duhb. Me? They couldn't pay me to go to such places. You? How should I know about you?"

True enough. But where does all this get us? Perhaps as the good Pirandello says, nowhere. I only wish to say that if it is so that each of us is the author and actor of his dreams; some fantasies, like some fantasies, are easier to get into than others.

Although Wolff suspected the bad trump break, he had to try to make the contract, so he cashed the two top trumps, confirming the bad news. Wolff could have gone one down by playing the VK; instead he tried to take heart discards on dummy's diamonds. Peron was able to ruff the fourth diamond, cash the 4Q and wait for two heart tricks. Two down. 200 to France.

Open room

W. Soloway, N. Mac, E. Rubin, S. Chmela

W N E S

Soloway Mac Rubin Chmela

58 Double 38 46 No No

Opening lead 4A

The bidding started in the same way, but Soloway's attempt to maintain the barrage misfired badly. Possibly five clubs is not a bid of which he is particularly proud. On the contrary, North's double showed excellent judgment. No doubt Mac reasoned that as South's bid was based on a major two-suit, his diamonds would be more valuable in defence than attack. Chmela had no difficulty in finding the diamond switch, so the French extracted a 500 penalty to add to the 200 they had earned in the closed room.

A swing of 12 IMPs to France.

Pop was not a bridge player, but how aptly he wrote:

Tis with our judgments as our watches, none

Go just alike, yet each believes

his own.

Western's

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Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Christmas away/John Carter

Seasonal packages

Spending Christmas in the Norwegian resort of Gullu was not the best of ideas, for all that the children enjoyed the deep snow and the reindeer sleigh rides. The hotel was first class, but we found it difficult to join in the jollifications, particularly after Santa Claus turned up and our youngsters discovered he did not speak English. Try convincing a tearful three-year-old that such a language barrier does not matter, especially when she sees the presents being distributed to the other children! When taking the family away for Christmas, make sure the traditions are what young children expect.

For most of the years since I have been unable to spend Christmas abroad, although I did dash over to France with some colleagues for a couple of days in 1978. It was a sort of work outing, the idea being that we could eat and drink well (we did) and do some Christmas shopping (we did not, because the shops were closed and the street market deserted on account of some extra public holiday we had not expected).

If you find yourself on a "regular" holiday at Christmas, a package deal that spans the season, the tour company is certain to lay on some extra entertainment — films, shows, fancy dress contests, parties and the like. The hotel will also try to provide "traditional" fare, and I do know of one tour company that smuggles Christmas puddings out to its resorts in the absence of suitable Spanish substitutes.

The increasing use of video cassette recorders means also that the Queen's broadcast speech and other seasonal television offerings may be viewed around the Mediterranean, albeit two or three days late. A mixed blessing.

Although such attempts to provide the flavour of a traditional English Christmas are commendable, I suspect that many who go abroad at that time do so precisely so they may taste the flavour of a different celebration. This is surely the point of the "Christmas Intermexco" holiday in Vienna which offers a three night stay from December 24 to 27. For £74 you get accommodation in the Regina, Graben or Royal hotel, a three day ticket on the public transport system, a Christmas Eve dinner, Christmas Day brunch, a visit to an opera and a trip through the Vienna Woods. Of course, you have to add on the cost of getting yourself out to Vienna and home again afterwards, but a travel agent would be able to help with such arrangements.

If he is unable to give you more information about the holiday itself, contact Kreuzer Hotels, Rooseveltplatz 15, A-1090, Vienna (tel. 42 76 81).

If there is sufficient snow (there was not last Christmas) British guests at the Ramada hotel in Jonkoping, southern Sweden, will be going for sleigh rides as part of their Christmas package deal. They will be tackling Christmas Smorgasbord spreads, getting to grips with glasses of "glogg" and meeting not only Santa Claus (does he speak English?) but Leica, the Queen of Light. This particular deal, which costs £189 for a week, is offered by Tor Line, whose brochure should be on the travel agents' shelves.

There has always been a demand for Christmas holidays in Israel and a number of these are available, some based in Tel Aviv with opportunities to visit Jerusalem, Nazareth and Tiberias and others based in Jerusalem itself, with side trips to Bethlehem and Hebron. The cost of a week in Tel Aviv is £255, in the Sunquest brochure, for example, with a week in Jerusalem offered for £294.

Sunquest also offers a holiday to Antalya in Turkey and this is also seasonally appropriate for it was thereabouts that the story of Santa Claus had its beginnings.

St Nicholas was Bishop of Myra (now Demre) in the third century and among his legends is that he was a slave who was taken to Italy. A week's holiday can be had for £189, but as travel is on Fridays, extra days would have to be added to avoid travel on Christmas Day itself. A nine night holiday costs £211, for example.

All these apart there are very many holidays which will take you away for Christmas in Europe and it is worth seeking out special arrangements such as those offered by Global to Paris, to St Goarhausen in the German Rhineland, and to Ostend. Or, as I mentioned earlier, you can simply buy a holiday that covers the Christmas period and enjoy what extra events are grafted on by the tour company.

But what of those for whom there can be no substitute for Christmas in Britain, although they want to get away from their own homes? The answer lies in one or other of the literally hundreds of special holidays being offered by individual hotels and hotel groups. The difficulty is that one cannot mention them all, thus offending the overlooked, but at the risk of causing such offence, a survey of what is being offered is worth attempting.

Some time ago the Best Western Group has an attractive booklet giving details of inns and country house hotels, and I note that many offer special Christmas



Sleigh bells, deep snow and fir trees: a Christmas view worth travelling for

arrangements as part of the company's "Gateway Breaks" programme. These range from inclusive house-party style holidays with full programmes of entertainment, down to normal hotel opening with special Christmas menus. Among hotels which offer the whole works are the Weston Manor, Oxford (a four-day break for £190) the Pengethly, Ross on Wye (£195), the Dalston Hotel, Carlisle (£116), and the White Hart Hotel at Lewes (£130). There are central reservation offices for Best Western Hotels at Interchange House, 25 Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 2NA (01-940 9766) and 5th Floor, Gordon Chambers, 50 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, G1 3NG (041-204 1794).

Prestige Hotels have a deservedly high reputation, if my own experiences are any yardstick, and many of them offer special Christmas arrangements. Their costs are on the high side, reflecting the quality offered by many, the Elms at Abberley (£240 for four nights) the Lygon Arms, Broadway (£312), the Castle at Taunton (£220) or the Chewton Glen at New Milton (£288). The Prestige Central Office is at Strand House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9EX (01-568 6841).

Trusthouse Forte's "High-time" programme offers the choice of a lively Christmas celebration, or peace and quiet, and the special brochure listing the hotels clear-

ly indicates what kind of Christmas each plans to provide. Four nights' celebration at the White Hart Royal Hotel in Moreton in Marsh for £170, at the Queen's Hotel, Cheltenham (£210), the George, Huntingdon (£188) or at the Blue Boar at Maldon (£180). Those who seek peace and quiet should find it at the Hurwood Inn, Peaslake (£160), The White Horse, Romsey (£170), The Talbot, Maldon (£160) or the Swan's Nest hotel, Stratford upon Avon (£180).

I notice from the brochure that there are no single room supplements and special rates are available for children. Those under five are accommodated free, whilst those over five and under 14 are charged half rate when sharing a room with their parents. The reservations offices are at Paramount House, 71/75 Uxbridge Road, London, W5 5SL (01-567 3444) and at Nelson House, Park Road, Timperley, Altrincham, Cheshire, WA14 5AB (061-969 6111).

Embassy Hotels have a regular programme of winter weekend breaks in the "Hushaway" brochure, covering 50 hotels, and are offering special Christmas deals at three of them — the Lansdowne, Norwich, the Beaufort, Tintern and the Peacock, Rowsley. Prices for the four day Christmas packages range from £140. More about those from Embassy Hotels, Station Street, Burton-on-Trent,

Staffs, DE14 1BZ (0283-66587).

Eleven hotels in the Ladbroke group are offering special programmes over Christmas — at York, you may actually take part in their own production of "A Christmas Carol". Among the four day deals are those at that Abbey Park Hotel in York; (£130), at the Balmer Lawn Hotel, Brockenhurst (£210), Savoy Hotel, Southampton (£215). The central reservations office is at P.O. Box 137, Watford, Herts, WD1 1DN (01-734 6000).

A new independent British hotel company, Servus International, is presently offering a selection of mini-break holidays to London, where it has five properties. The cost of these includes rail travel to the capital and free travel on the central London underground system. What is particularly attractive about the holidays at Christmas, however, is that to four of the hotels — the Green Park, Mooty, Regency and Rubens — the regular prices are actually reduced by 25%.

Thus, a four night stay in a room with private bath or shower would cost £48.75 per person instead of the usual £65 if one were travelling from, say, Nottinghamshire or the West Midlands, Derby, Dorset, Lincolnshire or the Isle of Wight. The central reservations office is Central Breaks Ltd., Freepost London, SW7 2BR (01-581 1414).

In addition to these and other hotel groups, very many individual and independent hotels have special deals over the Christmas period. Many are looking for company over Christmas, as well as the enjoyment of having everything done for them. He also strongly suggested I should advise on prompt reservations of such holidays. Bearing in mind all those who do book 12 months ahead, I certainly do so advise.

Air emergency/Dr Tony Smith

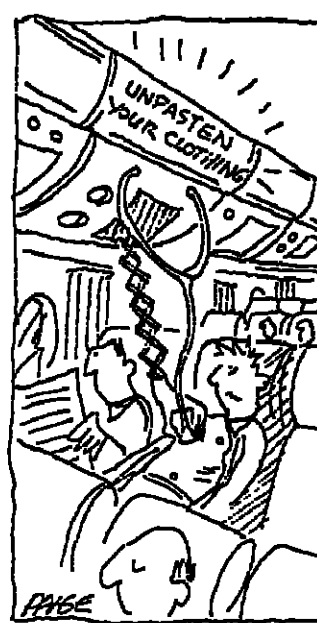
Flying doctors

Like most of my medical colleagues, my instinctive response is to lie low and say nothing when an aircraft steward asks for a doctor over the public address system. Often some more extroverted (and younger) doctor will step forward with a mixture of embarrassment and confidence in his own abilities. My caution — and it is caution shared by most regular medical travellers — is based on realism.

Faced with a sick, possibly unconscious stranger in a cramped aircraft seat, a doctor's first instinct is to check a few vital signs such as blood pressure, heart beat and the state of the lungs. Doctors do not, however, usually carry their medical bags as hand luggage. Without his stethoscope, sphygmomanometer and other basic tools a doctor's hands are tied. And without his emergency drugs — to relieve pain, treat difficulty in breathing, and restore blood pressure he can give little effective treatment.

What if the emergency is psychiatric? Acute mental disturbance rarely leads to violence, but rapid sedation is often the best emergency treatment for a disturbed patient. Again the appropriate drugs are essential.

Ships have to carry doctors



if they have more than 12 passengers. An aircraft may have 400 or more, often isolated over the Pole for several hours. So why cannot airlines carry medical bags, containing a few basic instruments, syringes, and drugs to be made available in an emergency to any doctor with "medical practitioner" on his or her passport?

Holiday discounts: There is no discount news this week because the summer holiday season has now finished. Our chart will be back as soon as there are winter sun and skiing discounts to report.

Wrong number: The correct telephone number for Tattler Park (mentioned in last week's article on locations used in the television series *Brideshead Revisited*) is Knutsford 3155.

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AN EXAMPLE.

From 9 January to 6 February 1982

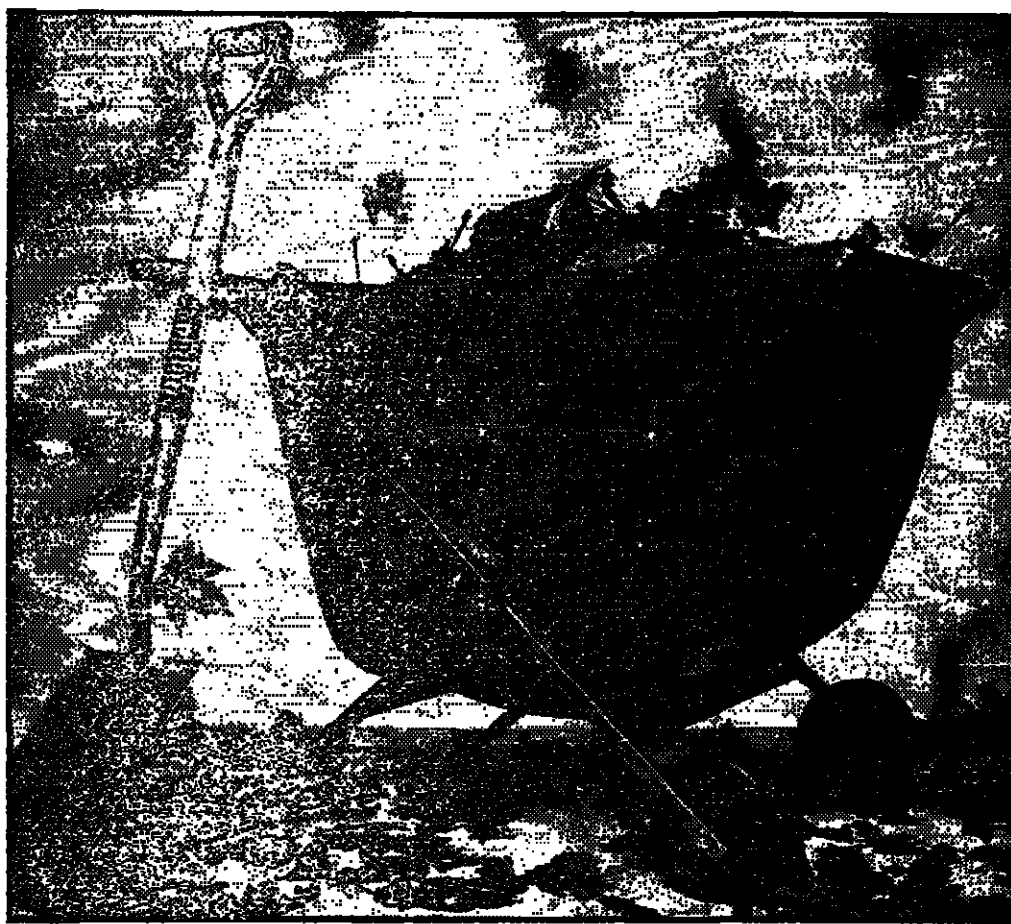
Seven days of half board including a pass for unlimited use of ski lifts: in a 2 star hotel: £121*, in a 3 star hotel: £136*, in a 4 star hotel: £241*.

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A compost carry-cot

Mists and mellow fruitfulness are very fine, but there's an awful lot of stuff flying and lying around the garden, too. Leaves, fallen twigs, last grass cuttings, all have to be transported to compost heap or bonfire. For smaller gardens wheelbarrows are cumbersome and take a lot of storage space. So the Boscart, with its fold-up metal frame, is a good alternative. The bag,

made of woven polyethylene, that doesn't stay wet or rot in store, has a 4 cu ft capacity and lifts off the frame with two handles. The makers sell a Boscart (without frame) and handy garden kneeler too. The Boscart costs £26, including carriage, by mail order only from Boscart Products Ltd, Northumberland Works, Northumberland Road, Portsmouth, PO5 1DP.



Sheep farm knit-kit by Susie Lee

Illustrated knitting is alive and well and prospering all over the shops. People are turning up with sunsets and mountain ranges on their torsos at prices from £50-£90 in a mohair jersey. Obviously someone was going to see the potential for home knitters too especially those without the graph paper or courage to work out panoramas in coloured crosses for themselves.

So here is Susie Lee, once a model and with an eye for what looks well, in one of her own half dozen designs. Because mohair wool is very expensive it makes sense for knitting packs to come with exact quantities for yards of smoke, chimney stacks or paths. Her Knit-Kits give exactly the right amounts of each colour and cost about £25 from branches of John Lewis and from Harrods in London. Her illustrated broadsheet can be sent on receipt of a large 50p and 14p stamp from: Susie Lee, 1 Richmond Street, Herne Bay, Kent CT16 5LJ where you can also place post orders.

More modestly Twilley's have a couple of designs, in cotton yarn, at about £5.40 from the same shops — a seascape and a country scene. Perhaps a Twilley pack would serve as an introduction to people tackling this sort of thing for the first time.

Sheep do safely graze all over the knitted-up jerseys, woolly hats, waistcoats and scarves of Jan Horax's work on sale at stall 16 on Wednesdays and Saturdays in Covent Garden Market. She knits by hand, if that's the right way of describing knitting done on a domestic knitting machine. Long-sleeved sweaters are about £25, scarves £15, all in pure new wool. And very nice too.

Carve your casserole with pride

One stands entranced before the skill of glass engravers. That coordination of eye and hand, those cobweb lines, that use of transparency and the refraction of light. The Sussex branch of the Guild of Glass Engravers is holding a selling exhibition at the Arun Art Centre, High Street, Arundel, Sussex, from October 26 to November 7 daily from 9.30 am till 5.30 pm but they are resting on Sundays. The pleasure of looking can turn into the pleasure of commissioning, too, for here goblets can be engraved with

notable dates, names and loving messages to make truly personal presents. We all know that casseroles are necessary in daily life, but how much nicer to have an individual and unique piece for much the same price. You can mutter that man doesn't live by bread alone to justify the indulgence.

Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, is going to open Crafts Fair Eighty One at Chelsea Old Town Hall, Kings Road, London SW3 on Thursday, October 29. This is an excellent way to see what individual crafts-people have been up to in the last year and to admire their skills and inventiveness.

Just about all the usual things will be on show and on sale: pottery, jewelry, glass, patchwork, knitting, woodwork and furniture. Toys and fashion too at an admission

price of 80p, or 40p for children and pensioners. The fair lasts four days: from 2pm to 6pm on October 29 and then from 10am to 6pm on October 30, 31 and November 1 (Sunday).

In your opinion which is this year's most appealing charity Christmas card? To discover your views we are launching a competition with three £100 prizes for each of the readers choosing the best card within three price ranges: under 15p, between 15p and 25p and over 25p. The design must be on sale this year and sold in aid of a registered charity.

The Times will also donate £1,000 to the charity whose card is judged the outright winner regardless of price. Rules and entry forms are on page 17.



stock to within 1.75cm (3/8 inch) of the top layer of potato and dot the top of the dish with butter. Cover and bake the hot pot in a preheated slow oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for 3 hours. To brown the top, remove the cover, raise the oven heat to moderately hot (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) and bake for a further 30 minutes.

In the days when oysters were the food of the poor, a few, say six, would be included in hot pot. Now they are a very optional refinement. Carbonade of beef, a fairly liquid dish of beef cooked slowly in beer, is popular in the Low Countries. I have been making the simplest possible version for years and prefer mine to more complicated variations which may well be more authentic. Some recipes call for Guinness which, of course, makes a

Shoparound

by Diana Pollock
Beryl Downing is away

Going well with shell

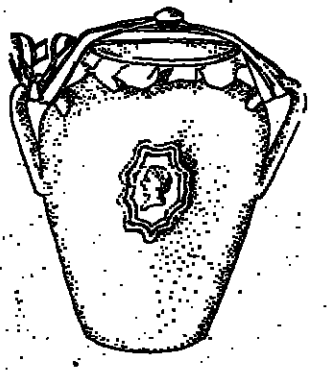
Rilla and Cox have the fastest moving snails in the West. The large, edible kind, cooked and sealed with garlic butter, 20p each, fairly fly out of their newly opened delicatessen at 8 West Smithfield, London EC1 (01-236 7545). Half dozens, boxed with napkin (and bottle chilled wine extra) at £1.20 are going to shops and offices round St Bartholomew's Hospital as well as the newspapers in Farringdon and Gray's Inn Roads.

Two enterprising ladies, Shirley Rilla and Jill Cox, met while working for Jackson's of Piccadilly before it closed its doors. Where better to learn about fine foods for educated palates? Their most successful lunch boxes are smoked salmon sandwiches in brown bread with a bottle of chilled white wine. At the other end of the appreciative taste buds scale are the home-made, the meat porters in the market, who come in at 8.30 am for a wedge of pie and back at 1 pm for a large cake and a box of chocs for the missus. Not your run of the telly-ad stuff either: they want handmade chocolates, please miss.

Within a given radius packed lunches are delivered by scooter at short notice —

hand-raised game pies, home made pates, delectable cheeses. They also stock first pressing Tuscan oil, garlic purees and small terracotta amphoras of Tuscan honey.

Their Islington Shop serves all those appreciative people now living in Regency squares off Upper Street and many of their clients are devotees who first came to them through a mailing of postable Christmas goodies last year. This year's version will soon be ready and will give customers time to have messages inscribed on pies, cakes and pastries. Write to 8 Theberton St., London, N1.



Amphora of honey costs £10.50



Rilla and Cox — Success in the pursuit of rare meats

Journalists traditionally keep going on strong black coffee and nervous tension, so what better place to try out Toshiba's latest machine than this office? There are other filter coffee makers on the market but this is the first I've met with a bean grinder, too. A small container, over the indicators, holds the beans, grinds them and hot water from the reservoir drips through to filter into the toughened glass jug beneath. One cup measure of water to one small measure of beans is the quantity. Then set the dial to 1, 2 or 3 for mild, medium or strong coffee.

We liked the after-dinner strength of number 3 but did find there was one cup less than was measured. Perhaps this is because some water remains soaked up in the coffee grounds. The lid of the grinder cannot be removed while the machine is switched

on and coffee in the jug stays warm on a heated base plate. Altogether a Good Thing if you like your coffee made of freshly ground beans and piping hot. The price is £49.50 from Harrods and, so far, it is not to be bought in discount shops.



Toshiba's Filtermill



Photograph by Eric Haward

A world in a teapot

Although the manufacturer of Bluebird's Big Yellow Teapot says it is suitable for children between two and seven years old it is also irresistible to most grown-ups. Obviously Torquil Norman, the firm's owner, knows about children, plays with his own and has thought of every possible thing to pack into a 14-inch high teapot. Front and back doors let down like drawbridges to show two rooms. There's a drive-in garage under the handle. The lid lifts up and has an observation platform beneath with four pegs so the Teapot family can view the world without

tumbling. People posted down the spout end up in the bedroom.

The family is regulation 1980s Pa, Ma and one child of each kind. Their dog is called Sugarlump — what else? Furniture includes teacup chairs, table dog basket, bed and teacup car. Made of tough polypropylene, it should survive family life for a long time. All surfaces are properly rounded off, so there is no danger of cutting edges.

The Teapot will cost about £19.50 from larger branches of British Home Stores, Fine Fare and Woolworth as well as Boots Department Stores.

Leather olé

If you want a grand venue to launch a new shop in London what grander than the Guildhall in London? Loewe-Hermados, the Spanish leather people, put on their show for the benefit of Dr Barnardo's, complete with royal patron, Princess Margaret. The clothes, all made of Spanish leather-olé (as in the Raggle Taggle Gipsies) were superb. Disdainful girls and arrogant young men paraded on the catwalk to some nearly Spanish music.

Alas, why must the sound people assume they are still in a disco and put up the volume so the music distorts as it bounces back off gothic tracery, Gog and Magog and the marble features of national heroes like Wellington and Nelson? After stuffing my ears with Kleenex it was much better, and it would be cheerful to give anything but praise for Loewe's marvellous craftsmanship.

They specialize in fine leather of all sorts, coats, suits, jackets, suede trousers, hand-made shoes, luggage. They also make exquisite hand-sewn hand bags and



Loewe golden suede bag and gloves and has perfect detailing. It costs £175 and the gloves are £26.

The shop opens on November 2 at 47/49 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London, SW1, with late night shopping on Wednesdays.

The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

When the stew blurs over

When is a stew not a stew? When it is a casserole? Well, not really. The distinctions, in truth, are hopelessly blurred. Both are made with meat and vegetables cooked in liquid and it is tempting to draw a line between recipes which are usually cooked on top of the stove and those traditionally consigned to the oven. Put plain-speaking stews on the back burner and casseroles in the oven. But Irish stew with its un-stirred layers of meat and potato is an oven dish if ever there was one.

Or it might be claimed that stew is good solid British fare, and casseroles are fancy foreign mutton parading as lamb. Not so though. To stew comes from the old French *estuver*, meaning to shut up or enclose, the very same word that gave us the fish ponds, or stews, of old England. And just to be difficult, casserole, based to be sure on the French *cassole*, has been English verbal currency for the best part of four centuries.

From the point of view of current English usage, a better distinction can be found in the presentation of these dishes than in their preparation. Which makes stews unpretentious family fare, and casseroles what they are called when anyone else is listening... except Irish stew of course.

Not that any of this matters overmuch when what is wanted is a good hot meal. Lancashire hot pot is typical

of the homely dishes that are simply delicious when well made and not at all nice when sloppily done. The natural sweetness of best end of neck of lamb cutlets will be spoiled if too much fat is left on them, or every scrap removed. So trim them to leave a narrow band of fat that will hold the chops in shape without making the dish too greasy. This is one of the few dishes in which lamb stock is an improvement.

Lancashire hot pot
Serves six to eight
1.35kg (3lb) best end of neck of lamb cutlets
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
450g (1lb) onions, peeled and sliced in rings
900g (2lb) potatoes, peeled and thickly sliced
660 to 900ml (1 to 1½ pints) good stock
30g (1oz) butter

Trim the cutlets of excess fat and leave them on the bone. The shape of a traditional hot pot dish is round and straight sided so a large soufflé dish or casserole will do very well.

Season the cutlets and arrange them standing round the edge of the dish with bones towards the outside and the meatiest ends down. Tuck the sliced onions and potatoes in layers between the cutlets, seasoning each layer, and ending with a good layer of potato on top. Pour in the

beautifully dark gravy, but you can use any beer from lager to stout. Brown ale has my vote.

Carbonade of beef
Serves six to eight
1.35kg (3lb) braising steak
Salt and freshly ground black pepper
2 tablespoons olive oil
30 g (1 oz) butter
680 g (1½ lb) onions, peeled and thinly sliced
1 tablespoon plain flour
600 ml (1 pint) brown ale

Cut the steak into large cubes and season it generously with salt and pepper. Heat the oil in a heavy fireproof casserole and brown the meat quickly on all sides. Lift out the beef and add the butter to the casserole. Lower the heat and brown the onions evenly without allowing them to burn. Sprinkle them with the flour and mix well. Return the meat to the casserole and add the beer. Bring to the boil on top of the stove then cover tightly and cook in a preheated slow oven (150°C/300°F, gas mark 2) for 3 hours, or until the meat is very tender.

Adjust the seasoning and serve the carbonade piping hot with plenty of fluffy mashed potato or with ribbons of pasta. This dish tastes even better if it is cooled and reheated, and cooling makes it easier to remove any surplus fat from the gravy. It freezes well too.

When garden historians record the changes in our gardens from the end of the First World War to the present day they will doubtless conclude that most of them have been brought about by the high cost and scarcity of trained gardeners and, over the past 10 or 15 years, the crippling cost of fuel for greenhouses.

Smaller gardens, owner maintained, of course, have called for changed techniques and garden fashions. I am thinking mainly of the changes that concern our herbaceous borders. You may say that in a garden where the work is done by the owner, labour costs are irrelevant — but even here the same changes have in many cases made life easier and reduced the work with herbaceous plants.

Let us go back to the larger garden with a herbaceous border some 20 to 30 yards long or even more and say four or five yards wide. It was in many gardens sited against a wall or hedge because the old idea — still perpetuated in some modern books — was that you must have a background or a herbaceous border. Even in small gardens we still see these borders set right up to a wall, hedge or fence.

There are several reasons why this is not a good idea. First, unless a good two foot wide path has been left behind the border, it is difficult to get at the taller plants, to

stake, tie and dead head them. Also plants growing in a border against a wall or hedge tend to become "drawn" or lanky because they are reaching for the light.

So many of them need staking which would be perfectly able to stand up without support if they were growing in a free standing bed well away from the wall or hedge. Staking and tying plants of any kind is something that one learns slowly. Any fool can push in a cane or two, grab the stems and tie them in a bunch to the canes. Sadly most jobbing gardeners I have seen at work do just this.

As I have said before we mourn the disappearance of the pea sticks — even the worst of jobbing gardeners could make some kind of a job with pea sticks around herbaceous plants. And even if he made a pig's ear of the job one could usually spend half an hour after he had gone to set Mr Heath Robinson's efforts to rights.

So now the lessons we have learned are to keep herbaceous borders well away from walls or hedges or to make free standing beds and in both cases to go for as many plants as we can find that require little or no support.

Take first the situation where we have a wall, fence or hedge. At least one could possibly move the border forward say three feet — it is

Gardening/Roy Hay

The importance of the borderline

usually set into a lawn so three feet of turf has to be sacrificed. Obviously one does not move such a border forward three feet in one season but it can be done gradually over a couple of years. Thus there is room to work behind the border and there is space to plant a shrub or climber against the wall to give extra pleasure.

If one is starting from scratch I would forget about a herbaceous border against a wall or fence. I would rather make a border say three feet wide at its base, plant some shrubs — climbing roses, honeysuckles, clematis, pyracantha or many more — and in front of these herbs like lavender or rosemary, dwarf roses, *Amarantus belladonna* or a dozen more low growing perennials that need no support. Then if I wanted to grow a goodly range of hardy herbaceous flowers, I would make some irregularly shaped bed, presumably in the lawn, well away from walls, hedges or trees.

In such beds one can have great fun choosing perennials to flower from April to October — a conifer or two, green or gold, some heathers — again green or gold to flower from the end of the year to early summer on alkaline soils, or almost all the year round on acid soils. There are other dwarf shrubs — skimmias, the lavender blue *Hebe* (*Veronica*) *hebe*, *Genista lydia* and many more that broaden the inter-

est of these beds or borders. Breckingham Gardens of Diss, Norfolk, issue a splendid catalogue full of colour illustrations of herbaceous, alpine and other plants and some plants for planting a border free standing bed, also beds of conifers and heathers.

With large existing herbaceous borders that are becoming burdensome as regards labour, the answer is obviously to reduce drastically the number of plants that need staking and tying, dead heading and cutting down in the autumn. In their place plant low growing ground covering plants such as heathers, bergias, hypericums, lamiums, sedums and stachys. Above these plant low shrubs — azaleas on acid soils, flowering currants, shrubby potentillas, hydrangeas and brooms. Thus the mixed border has much to commend it.

Indeed it is much acclaimed by our continental neighbours, even the French, as their gardening journals are using the English term "mixed borders" quite happily.

Given thought, the time to devote to the study of catalogues, the determination to remove time-wasting plants (or those that are not really very attractive but we have left there because they always have been there), over a year or so one can really transform a garden.

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Rolls-Royce denies shelving aero engine

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Rolls-Royce, the state-owned aero engine builder, has denied reports that it had shelved development plans for a new jet engine because of lack of orders.

The company, however, vigorously denied reports from Tokyo that it had shelved development plans for a year. The joint venture company was established in April last year to build the RJ-500 engine, which is designed to power twin-engine 150-seater aircraft. The project involves spending \$430m (£240m).

A spokesman for Rolls-Royce said last night that at a meeting in Tokyo earlier this week, the participants had agreed on the need for a new engine for the expected 150-seater aircraft. The companies had agreed that the development programme was moving ahead satisfactorily and testing of the first demonstration engine would take place at Bristol in February and the second in Japan in the following month.

But the company acknowledged that aircraft manufacturers had slowed down their development programmes for the construction of the new aircraft and the engine launch had been put back. Industry experts had expected that first orders would have been placed by the end of this year.

Observers now believe that it will be 1987 rather than the 1984-85. The three Japanese companies involved in the joint venture are Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

The two Rolls-Royce engines, which will power the new Boeing 757 airliner on its maiden flight in February, were on their way yesterday from Cambridge to Seattle. The 525 engines have a thrust of 37,400lb and have been chosen to power 101 of the new fuel-efficient aircraft on order or on order for five airlines.

The value of the engines to Britain's exports will be £400m.

FT index down, loan rates up

16% looms as banks face decision week

By John Whitmore

Money market dealers dispersed for the weekend speculating that next week may well prove critical in determining whether the banks will have to move their base rates back to 16 per cent.

Rates continued to move higher yesterday. The three-month interbank rate, moved up to 16.16, almost 1 per cent above last Friday's level.

At the weekly Treasury Bill tender, the average rate of discount rose from 15.34 to 15.95 per cent.

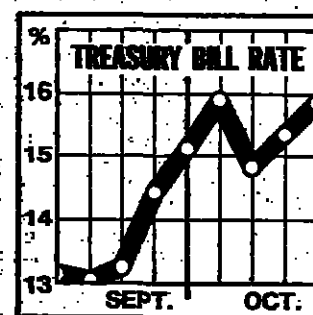
At the very short end of the market, however, rates remained just below 16 per cent, which means the banks can probably sustain their base rates at 15 1/2 per cent—an effective lending rate to blue chip customers of about 16 1/2 per cent.

Just how long ultra-short term rates will be held at present levels is questionable. The market is nominally dictated by the market rather than the authorities. But in practice discount houses tend to offer bills to the authorities, when faced by a cash shortage, at rates that they feel will fall roughly into line with official thinking.

The key issue becomes that of how the authorities choose to change the market-dictated rates.

The official approach appears to be that short-term rates will be allowed to move into line with period rates once it is clear that there is no upward movement in the short-term rate. The most difficult problem facing the authorities may be the combination of a new increase in interest rates. The tendency has been for upward movements to go in large steps.

The situation might well have been easier to handle had the clearing banks not decided to cut their base rates to 15 1/2 per cent soon after raising them from 14 to 16 per cent.



David Steel: Takeover in line with Scottish tradition



David Steel: Takeover in line with Scottish tradition

Steel backs Hongkong bid for Royal Bank

By Ronald Pullen

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, has given his backing to Hongkong & Shanghai Banking in the contested takeover battle for control of the Royal Bank of Scotland.

In Edinburgh last night, Mr Steel said he would not dream of commenting on the financial aspects of the bid, but that there should be no doubt here in the capital that for the Royal Bank of Scotland to become part of the Hongkong Shanghai Group would be wholly in line with best Scottish mercantile tradition.

The Liberal leader said he was against the rival bid from Standard Chartered because the Royal Bank of Scotland would then become simply a branch of the Standard Chartered bank.

Mr Steel said he was not a shareholder in the Royal Bank of Scotland, but he was a shareholder in the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

This is the argument the Hongkong directors have used in support of their takeover. It has made little impression on the Royal Bank board (who support the Standard Chartered approach), Scottish Nationalist MPs, or the Bank of England.

Both bids are currently being investigated by the Monopolies Commission.

Royal Bank of Scotland shares rose another 8p to 159p yesterday.

Bank of England opposition to the Hongkong bid, both because of the implications for other foreign bank takeovers and for its control over the banking system, has been an important factor in the Monopolies Commission's thinking.

Meanwhile, Standard Chartered's terms have a slight edge over those of Hongkong Bank, whose all-share offer has been hit by the fall in the Hongkong stock market.

On to three million out of work

Job losses mounting

By Baron Phillips

A further 4,677 jobs were lost this week making the spectre of three million unemployed a harsh reality. Almost all the redundancies had been expected for some time; only one of the locations was a surprise.

Bearing the brunt of this week's figures, and reflecting Britain's spiralling recession, was Hoover, the old established domestic appliance group. On Thursday 2,000 employees heard they were to lose their jobs as the company wielded the axe in an attempt to cut costs.

In Peterborough, the Perkins Diesel Engine Company announced that 700 of its 6,000 workforce had opted for voluntary redundancy. What the company originally offered the scheme its aim was to slim the staff by only 300 and it admits it was surprised by the response.

Only last week British Airways had said that 8,000 employees had taken the opportunity to leave under its voluntary redundancy scheme, which aims to cut staff by 9,000. But on Wednesday Mr Roy Watts, BA's deputy chairman and chief

executive, said that a further 422 jobs would have to go.

Over the past two years, it is claimed, almost 4,000 jobs have been lost in Northampton's shoe industry. This week the number was swollen by 400 as the British Shoe Corporation announced further redundancies.

Hard-pressed British Aluminium, which has witnessed a 30 per cent slump in demand, is laying off 255 of its workforce in Redditch and Warrington.

After staging a sit-in at the Staffa Products factory in Leyton, East London, 300 workers heard this week that they would be losing their jobs. The company, which employs nearly 400 on the site, intends shifting production to its Plymouth factory.

Colchester 300 staff are to be laid off by Paxmans Diesel, which axed 200 jobs earlier this year, taking the overall reduction to nearly a third.

Looking much further ahead, the Central Electricity Generating Board said that the Keadby power station near Scunthorpe, Humberside, would close in 1985 with the loss of 300 jobs.

The only glimmer of light to come from an otherwise gloomy week is that the beleaguered Ranson Lighter factory on the Isle of Wight is to be reopened, creating 100 new jobs, according to Mr Jeffrey Hart, the new president of Ranson UK.

So far this month about 20,000 workers are faced with the prospect of joining the dole queue, either immediately or at some time in the future.

Thursday's announcement by Hoover typifies the situation facing many companies in Britain—a desperate need to reduce the workforce and to cut the labour content of the factory price of goods. In two years Hoover's workforce has tumbled from 11,000 to 5,800.

Hoover's workforce, many of whom have been employed by the company for 25 years or more, have been expecting bad news since August. But few of them believed that it would be the Perivale, West London, factory which would bear the brunt of the redundancy and rationalization programme.

Union officials claimed that Perivale was the most efficient of the group's three main operating plants.

Telefunken wins new bank aid

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Oct 23

AEG-Telefunken, West Germany's second largest electrical group, has won the continued support of its bankers in its attempt to keep clear of insolvency.

After a meeting today in Frankfurt with its 24-strong banking consortium, the company announced that the banks intend to provide it with further substantial support.

Although precise details remain to be worked out, AEG-Telefunken disclosed that funds will be provided until the end of 1983 and will include maintaining credits already extended to the group and support for its interest payments.

At today's meeting Herr Heinz Diess, AEG-Telefunken's chief executive, gave details of the company's programme to put its own house in order and the negotiations now under way with each cooperation agreement.

These talks, which centre on plans to establish a telecommunications venture with Robert Bosch and possibly Mannesmann, are likely to be concluded soon.

The banks' decision to stand by the troubled group should bring a sigh of relief from the West German Government in Bonn. AEG-Telefunken is a leading employer and a withdrawal of financial support at this stage could have added considerably to West Germany's rapidly increasing unemployment.

The AEG group's "house bank", the Dresdner Bank, has been especially hard hit and it is thought that the planned cooperation with Bosch and possibly Mannesmann will lead progressively to the involvement of the more profitable Deutsche Bank in AEG-Telefunken's affairs.

AEG-Telefunken disclosed that incoming orders rose by 5 per cent to DM10,800m (£255m) in the first nine months of this year.

Design approved for first PWR reactor

By Clive Cookson

The planning of Britain's first pressurized water reactor (PWR) took an important step forward yesterday when the Central Electricity Generating Board approved the design of the nuclear power station to be built at Sizewell, Suffolk.

Now that the CEBG has accepted the basic "reference design" for the controversial reactor, the National Nuclear Corporation can prepare detailed reports on its cost and safety. They will be put to a public inquiry in Suffolk, probably next year.

A government-sponsored task force under Dr Walter Marshall, chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, worked out the reference design for the NNC's industrial consortium responsible for designing and building Britain's nuclear power stations.

The design is based on the standardized Nuclear Unit Power AGRs, known as SNUPPS, which Westinghouse developed in the United States. The first SNUPPS PWR is nearing completion at Callaway, Missouri.

Dr Marshall's task force has adjusted the American design as little as possible to conform to British safety standards. Anti-nuclear groups such as the Friends of the Earth are already asking whether safety has been sacrificed to cut costs.

The NNC hopes to make an "indicative cost estimate" for the Sizewell PWR within two months. In a statement yesterday its chairman, Mr John Higgs, said: "The design has not yet been sufficiently worked out to permit a detailed estimate of the cost of the power plant."

The board continues to expect that on the basis of the work done so far the capital cost will be cheaper than an advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) of comparable capacity, while meeting the same safety standards. The cost is likely to be somewhere in the region of £1,000m.

The Government intends to persevere with the construction of AGRs, which are a British design, in parallel with the new PWR programme. The current target is to order one new nuclear power station a year over the next decade.

Chemicals survey points to crisis ahead for industry

By David Hewson

Britain's chemicals industry has entered a critical phase in which there is a risk, for the first time in more than 10 years, that sizable companies may go bankrupt according to a new report on the industry.

The survey, by Jordans, the financial analysts, states: "ICI, which produced around 35 per cent of Britain's chemical output, may have been at break even for two quarters only, but its profits are still running at less than half their peak."

The report also points to the financial problems of the industry's most successful companies, such as BP Chemical and Fisons, are experiencing financial problems of the utmost severity.

The industry faces difficulties on several fronts, the survey says. Substitution of conventional materials by chemicals is proceeding at a slower rate, and has been reversed in some instances. The industry is also suffering from the high cost of energy and the oil-based raw materials it uses. In the past

three years, the industry's margins have been squeezed faster than those of any other industry group.

Competition from low cost areas, the USA, Eastern Europe and the Middle East will intensify and the trend for the sophisticated Western chemical manufacturers to move from the large bulk chemicals to smaller volume specialists, chemicals is only likely to result in excessive competition in the "specialty fields".

The likely result is that the industry will produce below average returns on capital in the future.

At the same time, it will face large extra capacity coming on stream in Eastern Europe and the Arab world, continued cheap competition from America, and the tendency for specialist chemicals to become small volume commodity chemicals.

The British Chemical Industry, Jordan & Sons (Surveys).

FINANCE CHIEF QUILTS VW

Volksagen said yesterday that it had agreed to a request by Professor Friedrich Thome, its director of finance, to resign in the event of the termination of his contract.

One senior executive at Volkswagen's headquarters in Wolfsburg said that Professor Thome had been an excellent director of finance and it would be wrong to link his resignation entirely to the present slump in profitability at Volkswagen.

Professor Thome, aged 61, had come in for considerable criticism as a result of the losses incurred by Volkswagen's computer and typewriter making subsidiary.

Professor Thome is to be succeeded for the time being by Dr Peter Erck, a member of the VW managing board.

For the past few months Professor Thome had been acting as the group's chief executive while Herr Toni Schmücker, the managing board chairman, has been recovering from a heart attack.

Peugeot group fights back despite losses at Talbot

By Our Financial Staff

Peugeot, the French motor group, expects a second half improvement, which will mean a slight reduction in its losses last year of 1,500m francs (£150m).

This is despite losses at Talbot UK, its British car division, which increased from £19.6m to £41m in the first half of this year.

For the whole of last year, Talbot incurred a loss of £67.3m.

Recovery efforts have started to have some effect, and despite a drop in sales the car division made a small operating profit in the second quarter.

Sales and production of cars in the first half dropped by 19.8 and 15 per cent respectively.

Losses in the group's Citroën car side were cut from £117m to £120m in the first half. Losses for the whole of last year were £143m. In the other main car operating subsidiary, Peugeot, there were losses of

FF874m against a profit in the same period last year of FF290m before Talbot's loss of FF417m.

The Peugeot company has had to set aside FF1,000m to cover the withdrawal from its joint venture with Fiat in Argentina.

Meanwhile, reports from Germany suggest that Volkswagen should break even in 1981 after making a DM321m (£80m) profit last year. The group has been hard hit by lower sales in Brazil and the United States as well as losses in its typewriter and computer subsidiary.

The plight of the European car industry is not as serious as that of the United States, where General Motors has just reported a \$468m (£250m) third quarter loss.

In the United States, specialists are mounting that Chrysler, whose loans are already being guaranteed by the government, will have to borrow the \$300m still available under the scheme.

Stock Markets

FT Index 461.9 down 5.4
FT Gilts 60.39 down 0.05
FT All Share 281.10 down 3.01
Bargains 16.174

Sterling

\$ 1.8215 up 55 points
Index 87.9 up 0.1
New York: \$1.8205

Dollar

Index 109.3 down 0.5
DM 2.2875 down 65 pts

Gold

\$ 430.50 down \$1.50
New York: \$431.50

Money

3 mth sterling 164.164
3 mth Euro \$ 164.164
6 mth Euro \$ 164.164

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

ANZ Group 8p to 221p
Atlantic Recs 20p to 265p
Bath & Portland 2p to 54p
Biff 6p to 258p
KLM Int 15p to 136p
Lassco 15p to 489p
Martin RP 5p to 270p
Mettoy 1p to 13p
Mining Supplies 4p to 108p
Plaxtons 3p to 111p
Ryl Bank Scotland 8p to 159p
Shell 4p to 356p

Falls

Oliver Discount 3p to 27p
Hanson Trust 11p to 211p
Horizon Travel 12p to 213p
Inchcape 12p to 258p
Killinghall 38p to 487p
Killinghall Univ 22p to 411p
Mafco 22p to 285p
Smith Ind 12p to 387p
Thorn EMI 70p to 359p
Utd Scientific 15p to 423p
Western Areas 15p to 263p

US money supply falls

The United States basic money supply M1-B fell to a seasonally adjusted average of \$433,400m in the week ended October 14 from \$434,900m the previous week. It was announced yesterday. M1-A fell to an average of \$361,700m from \$362,300m a week earlier.

Price increases pushed the American inflation rate to 14.8 during September. This was the third month the rate has been in double figures.

Paribas inquiry demanded

M Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader, called in Paris yesterday for a parliamentary commission to investigate the successful bid by a Swiss company for control of the French bank Paribas.

The bid, which would see the subsidiary with escape the French Government nationalization of banks, led to the resignation of the Paribas chairman.

Société Générale, one of France's big three nationalized banks, said yesterday it would cut its 14.5 per cent basic lending rate by 0.5 per cent.

IML Air Services is to set up a network next month to carry passengers between principal British business centres including London, Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow.

The Government is expected to issue guidelines within a week or two for obtaining official approval of telecommunications equipment next spring.

Libya cuts oil price

Libya, whose oil output is severely depressed because of a lack of demand, has proposed a \$2 a barrel discount, lowering its average price to \$38.

This is still well above the price for Nigerian oil, which it competes. Nigeria, whose sales are also depressed, has just given a discount of \$1.50, bringing its price to \$34.50.

Oil company officials in New York said yesterday that they were not impressed by the Libya offer, which is in view of Nigeria's price. Both discounts are thought to have been given in the light of next week's Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting, which may lower the benchmark price from \$36 to \$34 a barrel.

Sony, the Japanese company, is about to start selling a digital disc, which will play for an hour each side. The disc, which uses a laser system instead of a pick-up and costs about \$13 (£7), needs a special turntable costing up to \$870 (£478).

CBI spells out dangers

British withdrawal from the European Economic Community would threaten many hundreds of thousands of jobs because of the loss of trade, according to a Confederation of British Industry briefing paper for its national conference at Eastbourne next month.

The paper claims 2.5 million British manufacturing jobs depend on trade with the EEC. Exports have risen from £1,800m when Britain joined to £20,000m and there is now a

BUSINESS BRIEFING



One of British Rail's cross-channel hovercraft.

New-look service starts

The new cross-channel Hovercraft operation, formed by a merger of British Rail's Seaford and Sweden's Hoverlloyd, starts operating tomorrow with services between Dover, Calais, and Boulogne.

Approving British Rail's half share in the new company, Mr David Howell, Secretary for Transport, said in a Commons written reply yesterday: "It is

not the Railways Board's intention to exercise direct control, or to provide further finance."

Captain Jan Johansen, the Norwegian interested in taking over P & O's Liverpool-Belfast ferry service which closes next month, said in Belfast yesterday that he would make separate bids for the route and the two boats next week. But he said he hoped to introduce two new boats within months.

The visible trade account showed a surplus of DM3,500m (£825m) against a deficit of DM100m (£23.6m) in August. The current account balance of payments fell to DM2,200m from DM6,400m.

Managers criticized

Senior British managers came under fire yesterday in two speeches at a personnel management conference.

Mr Jack Joseph, former leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, said staff and manual workers in industry should receive equal treatment and to eliminate differences would be create a better atmosphere in industrial relations. Industry was carrying too many non-performers.

Mr Alastair Mant, a business consultant and author who was also speaking at the Institute of Personnel Management conference in Harrogate, said that 25 per cent of chief executives of large British companies were "duffs".

Gold market set to cost £55,000

Companies or partnerships wishing to become trading members of the London Gold Futures Market, the first open spring, will have to pay £55,000 for a seat and have net tangible assets of £500,000. Membership will be limited to 38 traders.

Despite the controversy which has surrounded the decision, the market contract for 100 ounces of gold will be in sterling. The minimum price fluctuation will be 5p.

Non-floor memberships will be offered for £10,000. They will need net assets of £250,000. No trading of floor memberships will be allowed for the first three years.

Miners at the Longannet complex, Fife, have produced a million tonnes of coal in the past six months. Their three tonnes per manshift is the highest in Scotland.

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Margaret Drummond's home was wrecked by fire last week. Here she draws some lessons from the kind of disaster that could happen to anyone.

How I learnt about home insurance the hard way...

Most people find out what they are worth only when it is too late — when they die, are burgled, or, as happened to me last week, their homes burn down.

The police called me at work. There had been a fire. No one was hurt. My three-year-old daughter, who had been sleeping in her room, had emerged from under the bed by knocking over an electric fire, escaped from her burning playroom. But the damage to the house was horrific.

The whole of the back of it, including the kitchen, was gutted. There was smoke damage in another dozen rooms. The house was uninhabitable — no water, light or heating. The children were wandering around covered in soot, looking like pandas. The whole place was a decorative — or more pertinently, an undecorative — write off.

Fortunately, the insurance policies were in a safe in the study — otherwise, I would not even have known which companies we were insured with. Rule one for house holders is keep some notes of your insurance companies, and perhaps the roll number of your mortgage in your diary, your cheque book or something you carry around with you. Otherwise you could spend the best part of the day trying to find out whom to telephone and moan to.

When disaster strikes, what should the householder do? First take whatever steps are necessary to make the place safe and to prevent further damage. Nail up windows and sagging floorboards and ceilings. Get the builder in to put in emergency water and electricity. The insurance company should foot the bill for this.

Telephone the insurance companies. The chances are that you are covered by two policies — one for the building, which would have been taken out when you got your mortgage, and the other for the contents. Explain the level of the damage.

John McDermott, of the Norwich Union, says that it is important for the householder to explain how serious the damage is. "You often find that what is really some minor

event is described as if it was the worst disaster in Christendom. It can be very difficult for the insurance company to get a clear picture over the phone."

I was not too impressed when the building insurer offered to send us a claim form, dearie. "No, dearie," my husband said, with charmed timbers falling all around him. "I think we will need a loss adjuster to sort this one out."

The loss adjuster arrived at lunchtime. He was efficient and sympathetic but had clearly seen people go through these agonies a thousand times before.

"I hope you are adequately insured," he said as he picked his way through our battlefield. "Oh, yes," said I, "we are index-linked." Subsequent conversations established that the cover was satisfactory, but he had, it emerged, come across several cases where index-linked policies had not proved adequate because the value taken as the base had been too low.

As the years pass the index-linked valuations can come seriously adrift. Most people insure their property when they buy — often the bidding of the building society, and for the sum insured, the surveyor recommends. But each householder, he explained, needs to check the valuation for himself.

Victor Rance at the British Insurance Association says: "Even index-linked policies can get out of line. In the policy it is clearly stated that the onus is still on the policyholder to check that he or she is adequately insured."

The base point suggested by a building society or an insurer should be regarded as a minimum. Index-linking goes a long way towards ensuring that insurance values keep up with the costs of rebuilding, but it is not completely foolproof.

Even householders who are index-linked are well advised to check every few years that their policies are adequate.

Many people do not worry over-much about their property insurance on the theory that homes are seldom razed to the ground. But, as Mr Rance points out, rebuilding a half-destroyed home could be more expensive than rebuilding from scratch.

If you want to check the rebuilding cost of your home you should get the free leaflets available from the British Insurance Association. Updated annually, the BIA guide shows how to work out rebuilding costs per square foot, taking into account the age, size and type of home you have.

The BIA also provides a guide to contents insurance, which is the area where many people are badly under-

insured. One in four households, it is thought, have no contents insurance at all.

It is also worth checking what kind of policy you have. Most new ones are issued on a "new for old" basis. However, if your sofa was, you can then expect to be reimbursed for the price of its well-sprung equivalent in the shops.

But, and this is a big but, you will have to be properly insured in the first place to reap the benefits of a new for old policy. Otherwise the insurer can do one of two things. Either he can revert to an indemnity basis — making a deduction for wear and tear. Or he will agree the value lost and then give you just a percentage, depending on how much you were underinsured in the first place.

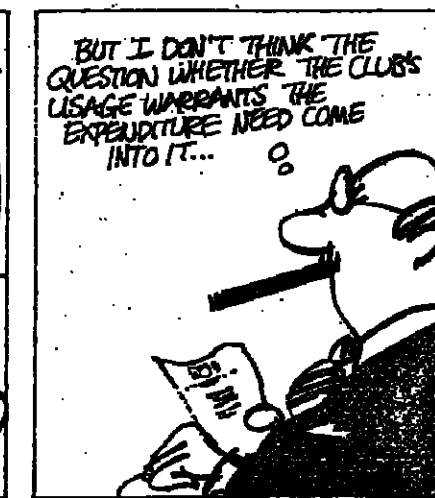
In our case the whole of the house suffered fearful smoke damage and will have to be redecorated. Under the older type of wear and tear policy we would not have got back enough money to do it. After all, you can hardly put up second-hand wallpaper.

If you have lived in your



Margaret Drummond, husband Michael and their daughter study the ruins of their kitchen.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



BY ROSS

Rates

Referendums could hit the householder

Britain's householders should put a black ring round October 28, 1982, in their calendars, according to critics of the plans by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to impose supplementary rate referendums on overspending councils on that day.

The critics, of course, are from the left, while Mr Heseltine is from the right. But, putting their argument to one side, the proposed legislation, announced at the end of last month, is of importance to all domestic rate payers.

The significance lies in a detailed memorandum sent last month to all 456 rating authorities in England and Wales, in which Mr Heseltine proposed a limit on the rate in the pound which each authority would be allowed to charge next spring.

Each authority would have its own limit, imposed by central government, depending on how much the Government thought should be spent on that authority's services.

The authority could raise more cash through a single supplementary rate, but to get any more money it would have to hold a referendum. And that is where the snag lies.

For when there was a voluntary referendum at Coventry earlier in the year the residents gave a resounding "no" to the idea of spending any more of their money on increased services. It is likely that ratepayers elsewhere would come to a similar conclusion.

Should a council lose a referendum, it will then come under the indirect control of Whitehall, with further rate rises stopped and the next year's rate rises vetted.

To the hard-pressed ratepayer — and in some parts of London householders are already paying £1,600 a year in domestic rates — the idea is undoubtedly attractive. But, the critics say, the legislation will have the effect of increasing their rate bill.

For tucked away in the proposals is the suggestion that business ratepayers who have no vote will be relieved of the full amount of the extra rate. This, all agree, will pass much of the rate burden from business and industry on to the individual householder.

This week there have been the first estimates of what such a switch would entail and what the addition to the domestic rate bill would be.

London boroughs, including the six which this week "won" their case against the cutting of £3m from their rate support grant — the money the Government gives to

match money raised from the rates — will be particularly hard hit.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, considering that proposed spending cuts of up to a third represent impossible targets for the local authorities and that they would be forced to call referendums on supplementary rates. Because the money would then come from householders, they say, the increased domestic rate bill would be very high.

At Camden, North London, with an average rate bill of £11 a week, but a large injection of funds through business rates, the average family's rate bill could go up by a further £6 to £7, without increasing spending over this year's figures.

The projected Camden rise is the highest possible, the association points out, because households produce only a quarter of the council's rate revenue. Seventy five per cent comes from shops, offices and light industry.

The picture is no less gloomy elsewhere. At Lambeth there would either have to be a 20 per cent spending cut or an extra £1.50 a week on the rates.

Though the burden under the new system will be less outside London, at Manchester it is calculated that a further £1 a week would be added to the average family's rate bill.

Rural areas, where the business rate is not such a high percentage of the total take, might not notice the increase in the supplementary rate quite so much. But there are several towns which have encouraged the development of light industry, of shopping plazas and of offices, where the business proportion of the rate income has risen steadily but unnoticed over the years.

Should you come under these authorities, your rates bill will rise.

There are only two ways to which the individual householder can reduce, or attempt to reduce, his or her rates bill. It is either by appealing against the rate assessment on some such ground as loss of amenity — and such appeals are seldom successful — or by applying to the local authority for a rate rebate. It should be remembered that these rebates are available not only to the needy. Though regulations vary from area to area, if your income, together with your various allowances, is less than ten times what your annual rates bill is, you may well qualify.

Why not pop along to the town hall and find out?

Roger Beard

Higher rate dropped

The Halifax has now decided to scrap higher rates of interest on mortgages of more than £15,000. Following the lead of the Woolwich last week the Halifax will now charge a single rate of 15 per cent on all new mortgages of whatever size.

Existing borrowers with larger loans will find their repayments adjusted for the new rate from the beginning of February.

The Halifax says that with the rise in house prices over the last few years increasing numbers of first-time buyers are having to pay the higher mortgage rate, particularly in areas where housing is more expensive than average.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15 1/2%
Barclays	15 1/2%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crds	16%
C. Hoare & Co	15 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	15 1/2%
Mildred Bank	15 1/2%
Nat Westminster	15 1/2%
TSB	15%
Williams and Glyn's	15 1/2%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £5 to £50,000 14% over £50,000 14 1/2%

National Savings Tempting the higher rate taxpayer

National Savings are going all out to woo the high rate taxpayer. This week saw the announcement of the most attractive terms ever for National Savings Certificates with news of the 23rd Issue, available from November 9.

Both certificates and the indexed-linked savings certificates — granny bonds — have had their maximum investment limits raised from £3,000 to £5,000. It is, after all, the higher rate taxpayers who have lump sums to invest.

Many who bought granny bonds were up to their limits before this increase, although the abandonment of the age limits on the index-linked certificates earlier this year has not brought in the expected quantities of money.

The new 23rd issue looks like a winner. It offers a return of just over 10.51 per cent tax-free over five years. This is the equivalent to just over 15 per cent gross for a basic rate taxpayer, rising to more than 19 per cent for someone paying 45 per cent tax and a huge 26.2 per cent for the 60 per cent rate taxpayer.

Certainly, in the higher rate tax brackets, there is nothing remotely to match it.

This is all good news for savers, but in the end it is the taxpayer who has to foot the bill for this largesse. As one seasoned observer remarked, "the Government is like a company on the verge of going bankrupt. It is desperate for money and in the short term is prepared to pay almost any price for it."

National Savings would dispute that the terms are pitched unfairly and, indeed, the building societies seem resigned to the antics of their

competitors unfettered as they are by the equations of the market place. Moreover, interest rates fall sharply next year the Government will no doubt act quickly to withdraw the offer, as it did with the attractive 19th Issue earlier this year.

The present desire for National Savings to raise its targeted £3,500m during the present fiscal year and the Government is offering investors a two-way bet on its success with the economy.

If you think that the rate of inflation is going to continue at about its present level of 11.4 per cent, or go higher, buy granny bonds. If you think the interest rates will fall over the next year or so buy the 23rd Issue of National Savings Certificates. If in doubt buy both.

Less happy must be holders of the 21st Issue, launched early in the summer, offering a tax-free return of 9.02 per cent over five years. Investors can cash their certificates in, of course, but they will only get their money back, with no interest, if they do so within a year.

The terms of the 23rd issue are arranged in such a way that those who do not wish to lock up their money for the full five years are not penalised so much for early encashment. The tax-free return in the first year, for instance, is 9 per cent, compared with the equivalent 5 per cent for the popular 19th issue.

This means that there is a much reduced penalty for early surrender, and a positive incentive for the higher rate taxpayer to take a one-year view on his money.

Margaret Drummond

ONE-YEAR RETURNS ON SAVINGS									
Tax Rate %	NH	30	45	60					
National Savings 23rd Issue	9	9	9	9					
Bank deposits	15.5	10.9	8.6	6.2					
Local authority bond	16.0	11.2	8.8	6.4					
Building Society	9.75	9.75	7.7	5.6					
National Savings Investment Account	14.5	10.15	7.98	5.8					
FIVE-YEAR RETURN 23RD ISSUE OF NATIONAL SAVINGS									
Tax rate %	NH	30	40	45	50	55	60	75	
	10.51	15.01	17.62	19.11	21.02	23.36	26.28	42.04	

THE TIMES Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of the Year 1981 Award.

Champagne awaits the person who can nominate the outstanding Business Woman for 1981.

The Times Newspaper and Veuve Clicquot Champagne are seeking nominations for this unique Award which encourages and complements the efforts of women in the commercial world. It is no longer exclusively a man's world and there are many awards for women in all walks of life — except business. For these women the climb to the top has probably been harder than for their male colleagues, who now, at least, accept them as professionals and equals.

The Clicquot Inspiration

La Veuve Clicquot was a vivacious young widow and she is the inspiration behind the Award. Possibly the first female tycoon, Madame Clicquot became a successful entrepreneur and adventurous exporter. She was a key figure in the perfection of the world's most exciting drink and her bubbling wine thwarted the Napoleonic blockade, seduced the Russian court and laid the foundations for one of the world's leading Champagne Houses.

A Successor

Madame Clicquot had charisma and style. Her success could be gauged accurately by her power, her dynamism, her innovation and her tenacity. Yet she retained her femininity and is immortalised each time her wine is called for as "The Widow."

The panel is searching for a woman of 1981 who can match the image of this astonishing woman. Her business is irrelevant. Her achievements, her enterprise and the obstacles she has had to overcome are all aspects the panel will be considering.

Nominations

Completed entries should be accompanied by the fullest information possible. Biographies, press cuttings, financial reports and in particular any details concerning the nominee's personal responsibilities for financial performance and company growth.

Nominations are welcome from anyone and previous nominations may be repeated for 1981.

Completed forms should be returned to Paul McGhee, "Business Women," The Times, PO Box 7, London WC1X 6EZ.

Closing date for entries: 1st November, 1981.

Champagne Prizes

Two cases of Veuve Clicquot Champagne will be presented to the winning nominator who, together with the nominators of all finalists, will be invited to a Champagne reception in The Times Boardroom.

The Award

The Times Veuve Clicquot Business Woman of the Year will receive: A vine to be named after her in the world-famous Clicquot vineyards. An expensive paid visit for two to Rheims for the christening of the vine. The winner will become Une Amie de la Veuve. At a traditional ceremony during her visit she will be enrolled as one of a distinguished circle of friends who receive a bottle of the Widow every birthday.

A silver replica of Madame Clicquot's own tastevin and a case of La Grande Dame — a very special vintage Champagne produced to mark the celebration of La Veuve's bi-centenary and made from the vineyards owned during her lifetime.

Finalists each receive a replica tastevin and a bottle of La Grande Dame.

The presentation of the Award will be made at a reception in the Boardroom of The Times Newspaper.

My reasons for nominating her are as follows:

1. The woman nominated must be based in the U.K.
2. Times Newspaper Limited and Veuve Clicquot Champagne employees and their relatives may not enter.
3. The decision of the panel of judges is final and no correspondence will be entered into.
4. Closing date of the Award: 1st November 1981. Winners will be announced in The Times Business News shortly afterwards.
5. No names will be quoted without prior consent.

Form fields include: Nominator, Her company is, Her status, Nominator's name, Address, Daytime telephone number.

EDITED BY MARGARET DRUMMOND

FINANCIAL NEWS

Where to get help to fight a test case

In the United States a company guilty of sex discrimination could find itself paying out millions of dollars in back pay to all its female employees. Class actions, which allow all the members of a class to claim damages in one court action, sharing the legal fees — are unknown to English law.

In this country, for the most part, only the person who brings a legal action can benefit directly from the judgment and damages awarded. But there are cases — usually loosely referred to as test cases — in which the implications are much wider than a win or loss for the injured party involved.

Through the court decision only provides direct redress for that particular individual. It also makes things easier for others who are or may be in the future, be it in the same position.

An example is the recent victory of Mr and Mrs George Ylamm, north London, against the surveyors who failed to spot substantial subsidence when valuing their house for mortgage purposes in 1975.

Because the surveyors were acting on the misleading society's instructions, their insurers argued that they owed the Ylammis no duty of care, and were therefore not liable.

The judge decided that the surveyors were liable for the Ylammis' loss. Because only about ten per cent of house buyers bother to have an independent survey, the surveyors should have known the Ylammis would rely on their report to the building society as confirmation of the property's soundness.

But that may not be the last word, because so far the case has only been to the High Court. It is open to the surveyors to appeal to the Court of Appeal, and a further appeal to the House of Lords is possible.

If upheld on appeal, the decision is likely to have far-reaching effects. Building society valuations, which up to now have been fairly cursory inspections, may turn into full structural surveys, with the correspondingly higher cost passed on to the borrower.

Surveyors' insurance premiums may well go up. Perhaps fewer house buyers will be willing to pay for separate surveys.

Unlucky buyers like the Ylammis will be able to get redress without going to court.

But test cases are very expensive, because they usually involve an appeal from a lower court or tribunal, sometimes right up to the House of Lords. And the loser risks having to pay not only his own costs, but his opponent's as well.

Few plaintiffs in test cases are trying to prove a point. All they want is to get compensation for their own particular loss or injury. But when a case involves a matter of great public interest, it seems hard that the unfortunate individual who has no choice but to go to court should have to shoulder the financial risk involved.

But they may seek and obtain help. Some pressure groups, such as the mental health organization, for example, have legally qualified staff and will take on test cases in their particular sphere of interest. MIND is at present fighting a health authority for reimbursement of a geriatric patient for her hospital care. Unions and professional bodies will sometimes provide help if a case involves a point of general significance.

Legal aid is probably the chief source of funding for test cases though the fact that a case is likely to establish an important general principle is not a criterion for granting legal aid. As long as the applicant qualifies financially, he simply has to show that "he has reasonable grounds for taking, defending, or being a party to the proceedings."

Many home buyers who are too well off to qualify for legal aid would still not have the wherewithal to take on large and wealthy opposition. House owners in this category will benefit indirectly from the grant of legal aid to the Ylammis, because the decision in their case makes it more difficult for the surveyors in the future to be upheld on appeal.

Legal aid is not available for legal representation at industrial tribunals, where cases of sex discrimination at work are fought. The Equal Opportunities Commission helps to plug the gap by actively funding test cases in both the industrial tribunal and the courts.

The Sex Discrimination Act allows the commission to use taxpayers' money to finance a claim under that Act or the Equal Pay Act if it raises a question of principle, if it is a particularly complex one or a case of the little man, or more usually woman, against a big organization, or if there is some other special reason — for example, if the case highlights a current EOC campaign.

The commission has accepted to nearly half the requests for assistance received since it was set up in 1975 — 299 out of 621.

Help can take a variety of forms, from just helping the applicant fill in the form setting out a case for the industrial tribunal, to seeing the case through from start to finish. One of the four staff lawyers may handle the case, or the commission may pay the costs of an outside lawyer. They may take on a case jointly with the woman's trade union, or with a law centre, as they did in supporting waitress Ursula Hurley's successful claim against Edward's Bistro, which refused to employ her because she had small children.

Once the EOC has taken on a case, it will usually support it through any necessary appeals, including, if necessary, a reference to the European Court of Justice. A recent EOC-backed case referred to the European Court established that paying part-time women workers less per hour than men who work full time could amount to sex discrimination.

Tax is a fruitful area for test cases, largely because the law is fairly complicated. Appeals against the decisions of local tax inspectors go to the General Commissioners or the Special Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

The Revenue and the taxpayer both pay their own costs, regardless of which way the decision goes. If the appeal goes higher, to the High Court, the party who loses normally has to pay both his own and his opponent's costs.

Sometimes, particularly if the Revenue are appealing against a Commissioner's decision in favour of the taxpayer, they will agree in advance not to press for their costs if they should win, leaving the taxpayer to find only his own costs. According to a recent Parliamentary question, they are particularly likely to do this if the case is one of significant interest to taxpayers as a whole, turning on a point of law in need of clarification.

The Revenue have even been known to agree to pay both lots of costs, win or lose. The court may make it a condition that they do so, before allowing them to appeal against a decision in the taxpayer's favour, though this is also rare.

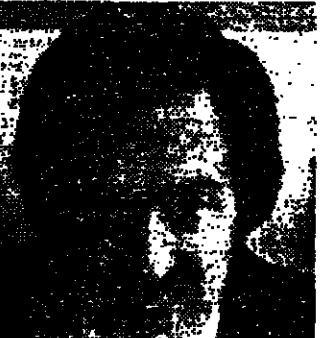
Occasionally groups of taxpayers will band together to underwrite the cost of an Inland Revenue appeal. But, says a leading tax lawyer, "this sort of test case is very difficult to organize. And you have to make sure that the facts are exactly the same in all the cases. Otherwise you run the risk that the Revenue will not agree to treat the other cases in the same way as the test case."

Claire Dyer

Highland Electronics losses continue

By Our Financial Staff
Despite a small increase in sales, further second half losses have led former high-technology glamour group Highland Electronics to report a pre-tax loss of £478,500 for the 12 months to April 30, against a profit of £369,000 for the previous year.

The company had moved into the red by the half-way stage and a further deterioration had been expected. Mr Michael Cohen, chairman, says the results reflect the downturn in the British economy. Large losses were made by the Redcliffe electronics subsidiary, which has been hit by the Government's defence purchases moratorium, and by Walter Jones, a supplier of electro-mechanics to the motor trade.



Mr Michael Cohen, chairman of Highland Electronics.

Mr Cohen also says that the losses include substantial redundancy and other restructuring expenses. Turnover rose marginally to £8.75m from £8.6m a year earlier. Net profit, increased to £373,000 from £175,000. Earnings per share rose to 4.2p from 2.01p.

The dividend for the year is being cut to 0.7p from 1.4p last year. No interim dividend had been declared.

UK demand helps Mettoy to cut loss

By Catherine Gunn

First-half losses at Mettoy, the toy manufacturer, have been reduced from £2.17m to £1.26m at September 5, after a 10 per cent rise in demand in Britain. But overseas markets were affected by a stronger pound, which meant significant losses.

Mettoy tried to maintain its export market share at the expense of margins, but export sales still fell 25 per cent. However, the recent fall in sterling has boosted overseas orders back to the levels of a year ago, and overall group order books are now firm higher than they were in

October 1980. The shares rose 1p to 13p yesterday.

First-half sales were £17.9m against £16.4m. Trading losses were £563,000 against £989,000, but interest costs fell to £954,000 against £1,060m. Costs are being kept under tight control.

Mr Alfred Shepperd, chairman, said that Christmas orders are being placed late this year. Much depends on the outcome of the last two months of the year to January 31, and the group is not forecasting whether it will manage to break even this year or not. At the moment Mettoy is trading profitably.

There is no first half dividend. Last year there was a token payment of 0.14p gross.

Delays in receiving supplies from a big Far East supplier mean that Mettoy is flying the delayed goods into Britain a much greater than expected costs to avoid disappointing its customers, Mr Peter Katz, managing director, said yesterday.

The group is marketing its toy more aggressively overseas now. Group stocks are not being built up as much as usual, however, so production is more closely linked to orders.



Mr Alfred Shepperd, chairman of Mettoy.

Clive Discount in red midway

Clive Discount is the fourth discount house to report first-half figures this week, and the third to announce a six-month loss. Unlike its competitors who have already reported, however, Clive is paying no dividend for the first six months to September 30. The shares fell 3p to 27p yesterday. "We are trying to sustain our inner reserves", Mr Nicholas Chamberlain, chairman, said. "We are very cautious". He said the discount house would take a view on whether to maintain the 1979-80 dividend of 2.14p gross at the year end. For the moment the company is taking a bearish view of interest rates and running a short book.

A sharp rise in interest rates shortly before the end of September is blamed for the depreciation of investments in the first half.

Churchbury-Law Land

Churchbury Estates is making yet a further attempt to corral the shares in Law Land it does not yet own, following its recent share change offer. Churchbury now says that its offer will

close on November 12 and that it is not obliged to make a new offer for the rest.

But Sir Henry Warner and Lloyds Bank International are still not accepting for their 11 per cent block, and Churchbury itself says it has only over 86 per cent of the shares. These are still quoted at 102p, or at the Churchbury offer value.

Unilever issue

Unilever NY will make a 100m Swiss franc (£35m) bonds issue due 1993. The coupon and issue price will be established next Wednesday.

J. W. Spear slumps

Games and toys manufacturer J. W. Spear and Sons reported a first-half pre-tax loss of £115,000 against a profit of £470,000 a year earlier and cut its interim dividend to 3.5p from 4.2p gross, despite an increase in sales to £5.22m from £4.91m. The loss per share was 4.7p against earnings of the same amount a year earlier.

Comparison to consolidate the results of the SIO Group acquired during the first half of last year.

The company says it is confident of second-half recovery and hopes to maintain its dividend for the full year at 6p.

Crosby House

Crosby House, a freight forwarding and warehousing group whose Sri Lankan tea estates were nationalized five years ago, is negotiating to take over Jazzerie, which has commodity trading, Asian plantation and liquid bulk storage interests, in a shares-and-loan notes agreement.

Jazzerie is a private company owned by the Robinson family, one of whose members, Mr R. M. Robinson, is a director of Crosby House.

Winterthur bid

Winterthur, the Swiss insurance group, said yesterday that takeover bid acceptance had raised its stake in Provident Life Association of London to 83.7 per cent.

Winterthur's 340p share offer was agreed with the controlling Profumo family last month. The original bid was raised from 320p. Winterthur held 25.5 per cent prior to the bid.

First-half loss at Hawtin

By Our Financial Staff
Hawtin, the Blackpool manufacturer of protective clothes and safety equipment, lost £122,000 before tax in the six months to July 31 against profits of £229,000.

The group's main outlets in the engineering and construction industries were themselves severely depressed in the first half, hitting demand. In 1980-81 group profits collapsed from £1.16m to just £263,000 pre-tax.

However, the group had not expected to make a first half loss this time, which is blamed on one subsidiary, Lexman.

The closure cost of £235,000 is shown as an extraordinary item. The rest of the group is operating profitably, albeit on a much lower base and Hawtin hopes to break even.

First-half sales slipped from £6.08m to £4.96m. There was a £37,000 trading loss against profits of £434,000, but interest payable fell from £205,000 to £85,000, and the group's liquidity position is still reasonably strong.

HIGHER RATES FROM NOVEMBER 1st

NEW HIGHER INTEREST MONEY-BACK CHOICE FROM NATIONWIDE

40% pa GROSS INCOME PLUS GROWTH POTENTIAL

Leading City Institutions offer 10% pa free of all personal taxes to all tax payers which equates to the above rate for a 75% tax payer.

If you have at least £10,000 to invest (regardless of your tax rate) then contact:

Patrick Campbell,
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Investor's week
Pushing the panic button

As the Irishman said, it all depends from where you start. The FT 30-share index started the week at 463.4, and it nearly ended it higher, but for a relapse to 461.9 in the last hour or so of trading. I wish I could say that this means something. But I have said before (and will do so again) that you do not tell which way the train is going by looking at the tracks. It also helps to know how many are paying passengers the tracks are carrying.

All this week the amount of money investors have been turning over in shares has dropped day by day. So no new trend has developed. Equally the market has not seen the finish of a downturn.

Now you may, or may not, believe in weather forecasts. Assuredly you believe in folklores, like looking up at the sky in case anything falls down. Stock market folklore has it that a downturn changes gradient when there is, in the jargon, a "sell-off". This marks the climax of a panic.

During the September shake out, there was no sell-off. Prices dived so quickly that many folk who wanted to sell, found themselves trapped. Just about every broker's circular that comes across my desk says, the same thing. This is: sell into a rally.

The daily turnover figures indicate that the market is not panic-stricken. The danger comes from another quarter. It is that week by week shares, measured by the FT 30-index, will slip almost imperceptibly to 400 when we then sit up and take notice. Then, and only then, will a sudden awakening (or panic) see the classic sell-off that precedes a new upturn.

Personally, I foresee a reasonably strong rally early next year, but squalls in between. Pace Croydon North-West, this is the last chance for the Government to get its policies right. Either it succeeds and we get a new equity boom, or it fails and inflation will once more impel us into shares.

Peter Wainwright

NEW More Flexible Share Account

9³/₄% worth 13.93%[†]

The all purpose savings account that gives you day-to-day control of your money. Pay in what you like when you like.

Withdrawals now much easier — up to £250 in cash, at any branch; larger cash withdrawals by arrangement or any amount by cheque from your own branch.

NEW Higher Interest Bonus Account

10³/₄% worth 15.36%[†]

Our new, extra interest account that gives you easy access to your money when you need it.

Add to your savings at any time — your money earns 1% extra interest above the Share Account rate if your balance is between £2,500 (the minimum) and £9,999. The interest increases automatically to 1% extra on the whole amount for balances of £10,000 and over. Your interest can be paid to you half-yearly or added to your account to earn interest itself.

You can withdraw any amount any time by giving us 28 days' notice. You only lose interest for 28 days on the amount you withdraw.

NEW Guaranteed Extra Interest Capital Bond

11³/₄% worth 16.79%[†]

The 5-year investment for £500 and over that guarantees you 2% extra interest above our variable Share Account rate.

And you can withdraw all or part of your money at any time by giving us 90 days' notice. You only lose interest on the amount you withdraw during the notice period. Your money is of course available at the end of the 5 years without loss of interest.

Interest can be paid to you as regular income, monthly or half-yearly. Or you can leave your interest invested in your Bond where it will itself earn yet more interest.

* basic rate income tax paid † gross to income tax payers



It pays to decide Nationwide

There are over 1,000 branches and agency branches, and most are open on Saturday mornings. You'll find the addresses in Yellow Pages. Come in and see us soon.


Nationwide
Building Society

THE TIMES Christmas card Competition

Do you have a real eye for design—or do you merely "know what you like"? You are invited to test your powers of artistic appreciation by submitting the Christmas card on sale this year, in aid of a nationally registered charity, which in your view has greater artistic merit than any other charity card which you have seen on sale this year in the same price range.

At the same time you should explain, in not more than 40 words, the reasons for your choice. These may include the impact of the card, its wit (verbal as well as visual), its pathos, the quality of its execution, or any other artistic feature which you believe gives the card its outstanding appeal. The Times will present a cash prize of £100 to each of the three readers who submit the card which, in the judges' opinion, has the greatest artistic merit in the following price ranges—below 15p, 15p-25p, and over 25p—together with the most convincing reasons for his or her choice.

Additionally, The Times will donate, *ex gratia*, £1,000 to the charity benefiting from the sale of the card which the judges consider to be the best of the three winning entries. A selection of entries will be published in each of the first five issues of *Countdown* to Christmas, a series of Christmas gift supplements appearing in The Times on Saturdays starting on October 31. Last entries must be received by first post on November 23. Winning entries will be published in the December 5 issue of *Countdown*.

RULES OF ENTRY

- Any card submitted must have been sold this year on behalf of a nationally registered charity.
- The price paid, date and place of purchase must be stated by the person submitting the entry.
- Each entry must be accompanied by a sheet of paper explaining, in not more than 40 words, the reasons why you consider the card to have outstanding artistic merit.
- No reader may submit more than one card in any one price range.
- Two copies of the card must accompany each entry.
- No employees of Times Newspapers Ltd or their families may enter the competition.
- The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into. Entries should be sent, clearly stating entrant's name and address, in addition to the details set out in the Rules, to The Times (Dept CCC), Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Nervous selling in gilts

0.083	83*
0.48*(0.37)	4.27(2.01)
0.12*(0.22)	0.4*(0.4)
0.45(0.47)	2.43(2.54)
1.6*(2.17)*	9.97*(13.4)*
0.27(1.4)	—
0.08*(0.1)*	—

net of tax on pence per share. E
 ablish gross multiply the net divide

7/8	8/12	—
0.5(1)	6/1	0.5(1)
2	—	0.25
1.75(1.75)	18/12	—
—	—	—
0.45(0.45)	18/1	2.25
0(0.5)	—	—

elsewhere in Business News dividend
and by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax

First-half slump at Time Products

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing level).—Spot, 498.75p per Troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 908); three months, 517.75p (928.60c); six months, 527.50p (1,056.60c), London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 498-99p; three months, 517-17.5p. Sales, 82 lots of 10,000 Troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 500-501.5p; three months, 517-17.5p. Settlement, 501.5p. Sales, 43 lots.

dayan 11.68c; 15-day average 12.19
BOYBEEF MEAL (¢ per 100 lb)
 Dec 132.50-132.90; Feb 135.30-
 Dec 77-78; Mar 150-151; May 50; Jun-
 142-142.50; Aug 142-143; Oct 141-
 148; Dec 144-150; Yalc 24%;
WOOL—NZ crossbreds No 2 quarter
 (cents per lb).—Oct. heavier uncontracted
 seller 405; Dec. 380-383; Jan-
 380-383; March 391-392; May 391-
 398; Aug. 408-412; Oct. 415-420; Dec.
 414-417; Yalc 24-26%; March, 44-
 45%; S.W. 17-18%.

average price, 132.41p (-7.90).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EX-
CHANGE 50¢ per barrel —

315.25-00.00 Nov. 31.25-19.50
Dec. 321.25-21.50 Jan. 323.50-
23.75 Feb. 325.00-25.80 March
326.25-26.50 April. 325.50-26.25
May 326.25-26.50 June 327.00-
27.25 Sales, 1,433 lots of 100 tonnes
each.

POTATES (Cassia)—Nov. £18 Feb.
£20.50; April £103.40. Sales 154 lots
of 50 tonnes each.

Exxon	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Imasco	1	1
General	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Imperial Oil	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Goodyear	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	Int Pipe	34	34
IBM	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	M&E Pulp & Paper	24	24
Johnson	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Trust	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kodak	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	Searom	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$
Life	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Steel Co	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lincoln	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	31	Thompson N 'A'	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Met	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	Walker Hiram	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Motor	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	WCT	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

1. & Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split.

[illegible]

SILVER was quiet.—Bullion market (fixing level).—Spot, 498.75p per Troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 908); three months, 517.75p (928.60c); six months, 527.50p (1,056.60c), London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 498-99p; three months, 517-17.5p. Sales, 82 lots of 10,000 Troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 500-501.5p; three months, 517-17.5p. Settlement, 501.5p. Sales, 43 lots.

Company Int or Flt	Sales \$m	Profits \$m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Alliaticken Hume (I)	2.4(0.07)	0.28(0.06)	7.19(2.09)	1.65(1.5)	—	—
Allied Plant (I)	7.73(7.6)	0.25(0.56)	1.55(3.35)	—(126)	—	(284)
Clayton Son (I)	4.4(5.4)	0.18(0.72)	7.33(1.39)	—	4/1	—
GT Global	0.21	0.083	83+	75(1)	5/12	—
Highland Elec (I)	8.75(8.69)	0.48(0.37)	4.27(2.01)	0.53	6/1	0.5(1)
Harwin	4.96(6.08)	0.12(0.22)	0.4*(0.4)	2	—	0.25
Lat Am Int Inv Test	17.9(16.4)	0.45(2.0)	2.32(2.54)	1.75(1.75)	18/12	—
Mettroy	17.9(16.4)	1.6*(2.17)*	9.97*(13.4)*	—	—	—
Time Products (I)	25.7(28.1)	0.27(1.4)	—	0.45(0.45)	18/1	2.25
E Upton (I)	2.7(2.5)	0.06(0.1)	—	0(0.5)	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits News shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * loss, + NAV.

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday—FT Index change on week 461.9 -1.5 (0.3%)

[illegible]

Dull close to account

***5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.**

* Ex dividend. * Ex alt. b Forecast dividend. * Corrected price. * Interim payment passed. † Price at suspension. ‡ Significant and valid change in financial position. § Significant company. ¶ Pre-merger figures. * Forecasts earnings. ** No significant change. *** Excluded from all type of share offer. Tax free. † Price adjusted for late delistings. ** No significant data.

	Closes
	Price
Brooks Bond Liebig 8½% D6 57-63	154½
Erd of Scotland Onshore 25¢ Ord (5)	35-1
Essexque 15¼ 1997 (GSS)½	230-¾
F 2ndd Metals Trust 10p Ord	10
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (S3)	83
Habitat Group 10p Ord (L10)	128-1
Hanson Trust 9½ Chv Lay Ltd 200 (£100)	£104-½
Heveland Engineering 3½ 1997 Ord (25)	210
Londra Print Health 10p Ord (25)	210
Fortress World Wt 10% PF 1988 (†)	102-1
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (12)	102-1

	Lastest date of return	
RIGHTS ISSUES		
BP 7½ (party paid)	Dec 18	148-½
Forexam Mitsub 25p Ord (C12)†	Nov 27	163½

• Issued prior to parentheses. * Ex dividend.
• Issued by tender; † Nil paid; a 150-paid b, £10 paid; c, 100-paid; d, 50-paid; e, 25-paid; f, 10-paid.

Edited by Peter Davalle

Radio 2

.50 Enquire Within; with Neil Lander.
 All that Jazz: The career of Earl
 Hines.
 .30 Does He Take Sugar?: For
 disabled listeners and their
 families.
 .10 Paved with Places: Ruthin, with
 Herbert Williams.
 .25 Week Ending: satirical revue.
 .00 News bulletin.
 .15 Desert Island Discos: with
 Joseph Cotton.
 .65 Stop the Week with Robert
 Robinson.
 .35 Baker's Dozen: Richard Baker's
 selection of records.
 .15 Saturday Night Theatre: Peter
 Barchewitz as Anthony Eden in

00 Sarah Badael and David Buck (see News).

00 News bulletin.

15 **Fighting Tall:** Debate about people who kill for sport. The opening statement is by Richard Ryder, campaigner for animal rights.

00 **Lighten Our Darkness:** with Canon Peter Firsi.

15 **Not the Hills of Home:** The story of the Scottish explorer Sir William Lockhart.

00 **News.** Also weather report.

Vis-: 6.25 Weather: 6.55-7.00; 7.05-8.00; 12.55-1.00 South West (and local MF); local news, 1.55-2.00, and 5.50-5.55 programme Vis-.



Peter Barkworth: He plays Eden in Suez (Radio 4, 8.15 pm)

933kHz / 433m or 909Hz / 330m Radi

IN VARIATIONS

WESTWARD

London Atlantic Starts 9.25 am

100 Gus Honeybun, 11.50 Days, 7.40
 1.40 Ed and the Bear, 11.50 Police
 1.00 Open, 12.10 Am Faith for Life,
 15 Weather and Shipping Forecast,
 15 CloseDown,

ULSTER

London except: 7.40 No.50 Bedtime,
 1.00 Radio Huffs, 11.50 Bedtime.

SOUTHERN

London except: 9.00 Am
 1.00 Understars, 9.57 No.50 Weather,
 10.30 5-40 Lou Grant, 11.50
 1.00 News, 11.55 Faith by Night,
 1.00 25 and 26 minutes followed by
 1.00 Heritage or Not.

GRANADA

London except: 7.40 No.50 The
 1.00 as of San Francisco, 11.50 Star
 1.00 of Donna Summer, 12.50 The
 1.00 Little (Dorothy Tun), 1.20 Am
 1.00 Radio

51 A Wagner Concert, Part 2. Act 1 of
The Masters (Jesse Norman
and Marina Finkelstein)
50 What Still and Philip Day. Talk
by Dr. Anthony Glass, Reader in
Contemporary History at Brunel
University.
45 Glinica, Prokofiev. Bavarian
Radio Symphony Orchestra
concert. †
40 Interpretations on Record.
Stephen Dodgson discusses
recorded interpretations of
Schubert's String Quintet. †
35 Sullivan's Travels (Leslie Law)
of four parts of Michael
Bakewell's dramatisation of
Swift's classic. Starring Frank
Fisher.
30 George Philip Telford: Con-
cert. †
25 Coaling Home. Short story by

Klemens Quartet.
 Max Bruch on record (Concerto
 in E minor for clarinet, viola and
 orchestra). †
 53 and 54. Singing. Six plays by
 Colin McLaren (53) '39 and
 Counting', with Hannah Gar-
 dner and
 Driedale Lander. †
 0 News.
 5 Stravinsky on record. †

Radio 2

6.00 am T.800 David Jackson 7.30 Nick
 6.30 am T.800 David Jackson 7.30 Nick
 Concerto Corcoran 7.20-9.00
 6.45-7.15 1.30 pm Daddy's Different
 7.15-7.30 1.30 pm Benny Green 7.30
 7.30-7.45 1.30 pm The Best of Something
 7.45-8.00 1.30 pm String Solo 5.00
 8.00-8.15 1.30 pm Play Classics: 'The Hawk Lark'
 8.15-8.30 1.30 pm Charlie Crocker's 'At
 8.30-8.45 1.30 pm Brain of Sport 1981 7.30
 8.45-9.00 1.30 pm Morning News 8.30 Sunday Mail-
 9.00-9.15 1.30 pm

VARIATIONS

CHANNEL

London except: 1.55 Weather. 2.00
M. Father. 3.30 Film: Zeppelin.
Cartoon Time. 5.30 The Muppet
1. 9.10 The Professionals. 10.10
International News. 11.20 International
11.55 Epilogue.

WESTWARD

London except: 9.30-10.00 Link
The Questors 11.30-12.00 The
House Mystery 1.00 University

3.30 PM: Zeppellin (Michael Eales Sommer), British spy tries to German (11.30) The Questions 00 The Flying Knu, 1.30 Wedner. Farming Diary, 2.00-2.30 Laurel and Hardy, (Roughed Around) 3.30 PM: The Flying Knu, 1.30 Wedner. 5.30-6.00 The Muppet Show. 6.30 PM: The Flying Knu, 1.30 Wedner. 1.30 PM: The Muppet Show. 12.05 Faith for Life International Darts and Shipping Forecast

ANGLIA ...

London edition: starts 9.30 am Paint the Town Red, 11.30 The Questions 00 The Flying Knu, 1.30 Wedner. Farming Diary, 2.00-2.30 Laurel and Hardy, (Roughed Around) 3.30 PM: The Flying Knu, 1.30 Wedner. 5.30-6.00 The Muppet Show. 6.30 PM: The Flying Knu, 1.30 Wedner. 1.30 PM: The Muppet Show. 12.05 Faith for Life International Darts and Shipping Forecast

GRANADA

London edition: Starts 9.30-10.00 Questions, 11.30 The Questions 00 The Flying Knu, 1.30-12.00 AM Notebook, 1.00 University. 2.30-3.00 Thunderbirds, 3.30-4.00 The Flying Knu, 4.30-5.00 The Muppet Show, 12.05 Faith for Life International Darts and Shipping Forecast

ATV

Don except: starts 8:00 am
on Tuesday, 8:30 The Quakers
Morning Worship, 11:30
Sunday, 1:00 pm University
ex. 1:20 Thunderbirds, 3:30
The Apple (Michael York, Elie
Wasser). The British need to
come from a German zepelin works.
He Walt Disney Classic Pluto is
on. 5:00 The Muppet Show, an
ex. 5:00.

ULSTER

Don except: 11:30 Gardening
12:00 weekend Work, 12:58
The 1940s, 1:00 The Chaser
Town, 1:59 Farming Workshop,
2:30, 1:30 Donald and Friends.
"They were Sisters" (Phyllis
Wheat Jackson), Three actors
are joined in violence and tragedy.
1:00 The Muppet Show, 11:30
Sargeant, 11:50 Sports Results,
Don except.

